

The Colonist.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1895.

AN ANGLOPHOBIST.

The Oregonian is down on the British again. It seriously declares that "it doesn't pretend to like nor admire the spirit that dominates the British people and the British Empire." This is unfortunate, for it is not hard to see that the spirit which dominates the British people is the very spirit that has made the American people what they are. They came by it honestly—as the catechism says, by ordinary generation. It has inherited British enterprise, British courage, British love of adventure, British capacity for self-government, British self-conceit and British tenacity of purpose. They have borrowed British institutions and, what is more, they are obliged whether they like it or not, to express themselves in the British language. It is no use for Jonathan to traduce his kindred or to deny his ancestry. He shows in almost all his acts that he belongs to the Bull family and that he has inherited its most prominent traits.

What, we wonder, would the American people be like if they were not dominated by "the British spirit." If that spirit had been eliminated from the American masses there would, we are quite sure, be no such nation as the United States of America; no such republic as the "Great Republic." It is laughable to hear an American abuse the British. The very name he bears, in the great majority of cases, shows that he is vilifying his kindred.

The Oregonian is fearfully hard on the British oligarchy. But is there not evidence in every state of the union that the Americans have inherited the British pride of birth. Nowhere in Great Britain is a lord more looked up to and run after than in the cities of the United States. The United States citizen, republican as he is, who is fortunate enough to be descended from a good British family, and to bear an honored British name, takes good care not to let his friends forget that he has come of good old British stock. Keen observers see very plain traces of British snobbery in American society. Hereditarily asserts itself in this also, and Americans, even in their fallings and weaknesses, show that they have inherited the British spirit.

Our Portland contemporary should be careful how it speaks of the British spirit, for if an American pitches into the British too strongly he will be pretty sure to incur the reproach which the proverb attaches to the bird that fouls its own nest.

IMAGINARY FEARS.

Our American neighbors, north and south, are giving themselves a great deal of unnecessary trouble about the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska. Mr. B. Sinehart and Mr. Otis W. Smith seem to know by intuition what are the desires and intentions of England with regard to the acquisition of territory in Alaska. The former gentleman says: "If England can effect an entrance to the Yukon country she will be satisfied, and hopes to accomplish that object by Dyea Inlet as a port of entry. She will also try to obtain Annot Island, but will waive that and all other considerations in order to control the rich mines in the North. She would undoubtedly relinquish her claim to the rest of the territory to gain her end, and if she succeeded we might as well give up any claim on Alaska."

The latter able editor has doubtless by some mysterious means been taken into the confidence of the English people, for it is evident that he is a mind-reader on the largest scale. "All England," he declares, "wants a seaport at the entrance to the Yukon country, and she has raised this pretended claim on the southern boundary so that she may figure in the eyes of the world as magnanimous. She will forego this claim magnanimously if the United States will admit the claims she is setting up in the Chilkoot country, and let her have a seaport giving access to the Yukon."

People who do not possess preternatural means of gaining information are under the impression that "England" and "All England" know less and care less about the Alaska boundary question than they do about the limits of the spheres of influence in Central Africa. They believe that the very few in England who take any interest in the question at all are quite content to leave this delimitation business in the hands of the men who have been employed to inquire into it professionally. We venture to say that there is not one man in a hundred thousand in the British Islands who has ever heard about Dyea Inlet or Annot Island. To a few more the "Yukon Country" may be known as a geographical expression, but it would puzzle them to tell off-hand whether it is situated in Siberia or South America. The fact of the matter is the "England" of these Alaska editors is a creation of their own imaginations, and the intentions and aims which they attribute to its people and its Government are about as real as are the discussions on "A House boat on the Styx," which enliven the columns of Harper's Weekly.

There are a few British subjects in Canada who take an interest in the Alaska boundary question and know something about it. What they want is nothing more nor less than an honest decision arrived at by competent men. They want nothing for Great Britain, neither island nor harbor nor sea coast, except what she is in justice entitled to. They want to see the line run in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1825. They are perfectly satisfied that the United States should get every acre of territory and every right and privilege she purchased from Russia, but nothing more. They are, however, not willing to admit the

claims of Americans which are perfectly baseless, and they are not ready to acknowledge a line of delimitation between Alaska and British Columbia which was never surveyed and which has not had any existence except in the imagination of ignorant and greedy adventurers, or on maps drawn at hap-hazard by men who without any knowledge worthy the name, gave place and position to this conjugal boundary line.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

The evidence in favor of the efficacy of anti-toxine as a remedy for diphtheria is so strong as to be irresistible. It has been shown that the death rate in German and French hospitals where it has been used has largely decreased. And this, too, in the face of the fact that in quite a large proportion of the cases the serum was not applied until it was too late for any remedy to produce a beneficial effect. Allowance should be made for the late application of the remedy in all statements in which the efficacy of anti-toxine is shown.

Anti-toxine has been used quite extensively in New York during the last nine months and a record has been kept of the results. The following comparative statement has been drawn up by Dr. Wilson, President of the Board of Health:

Nine Months.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality Per Cent.
1891	3,686	1,349	36.59
1892	4,136	1,540	37.24
1893	4,721	1,763	37.34
1894	7,446	2,184	29.33
Total, 1891-4.	20,011	6,836	34.16
1895	7,291	1,643	22.53

This is a very favorable showing. A chart accompanying the report shows a rapid decline in the mortality during November and December last, with the introduction of the new remedy, as compared with a sharp increase during the corresponding months of the preceding year, the fall in November and December of 1894 having been from 34 to 24 per cent., while the rise in November and December of 1893 was from 32 to 43 per cent. The New York Times, commenting on the figures of Dr. Wilson's report, says:

If the mortality percentage had been only 19.43 during the four years ending with September, 1894, it is obvious that about 4,000 lives which were lost in those years would have been saved. We think that Dr. Biggs, to whose labors and reports the introduction of the remedy here was chiefly due, and under the direction of whom the city's supply of serum has been prepared; Dr. Park, under whose management the existing system of bacteriological diagnosis has been perfected; and all the other officers connected with the Board of Health, who have by their authority and co-operation joined in supporting and insuring the adoption of the latest methods of detecting and curing this disease, must regard with great satisfaction this clear proof of success. The money appropriated for the serum plant and the laboratory work was most wisely and advantageously invested.

Dr. William H. Park, at the annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association, said:

The mortality from diphtheria in New York city, which for years was thirty-four per cent., and never less than twenty-five per cent., during the last nine months, was only seventeen per cent., and if anti-toxine had been used in all cases the mortality would have been less than ten per cent.

It is impossible that medical men of skill and experience should deceive themselves or be deceived by others in a matter of this kind. The observations were, no doubt, made with care, and the record kept was faithfully and for all practical purposes sufficiently exact. The decrease in the mortality from diphtheria is most remarkable, and must be very cheering to all who have witnessed and suffered from the ravages of the dreadful disease. It is quite possible that the remedy may have failed in cases where a cure might reasonably have been expected, and that its application in a few cases may have appeared to produce results that could not have been anticipated, but when the great decrease in the mortality of those afflicted with the disease in New York and the number of valuable lives saved by the application of the serum are considered, it is unwise to condemn anti-toxine because it has not been successful in every case. No remedy that has ever been discovered is invariably a sure cure.

A PECULIAR SITUATION.

The position of foreigners in the Transvaal republic is very peculiar. The Boers, though a kindly and hospitable people, are exceedingly narrow-minded. Since the discovery of gold in their country foreigners have rushed into it from all quarters. There are in the little republic to-day some 60,000 adult males who are not admitted into the privileges of citizenship. These are called the *uitlanders* population. The Boers are jealous of these strangers and they may, perhaps, be a little afraid of them, for they outnumber the adult native population four to one. Estimating the number of native men in the country by the voting lists, which seems to be a fair way, as every male citizen in the country above the age of twenty-one is entitled to vote, the adult males of the native Dutch population number only 15,000.

This is a state of things for which it would, we think, be impossible to find a parallel. In no other country do the alien inhabitants exceed the native population. Singular to say, the foreigners in the Transvaal are peaceable and law-abiding. They take no advantage of their superior numbers to create disturbances or to insist upon rights that are denied them. The Government, it appears, presumes upon the good nature and peaceable disposition of the strangers in a way that is to them both unpleasant and inconvenient. The Government has a railroad of its own, and President Kruger is determined that the *uitlanders* must use it, although there is another railroad which is shorter and, for some, more convenient. "He," the Times says, "has sanctioned the

laying of prohibitive rates upon the railway traffic of the southern line from the point at which the line crosses the Free State frontier into the Transvaal, and he has closed the wagon roads across the frontier in order that goods may not be taken to the border by rail and thence to Johannesburg by wagon service. In other words, he has closed the southwestern frontier to foreign trade. By doing so he hopes to force the whole current of trade to flow through Delagoa, and he has yet apparently to learn that currents of trade are not to be diverted from their accustomed channel as simply as a garden ditch."

It remains to be seen how the mining population will put up with the tyranny of the President. This tyranny is the more excusable as the strangers whom he is worrying and ill-using have saved the Republic from bankruptcy and they pay nine-tenths of the taxes. There will no doubt be trouble in the Transvaal if Kruger does not change his policy. It is not likely that the enterprising majority will submit to be worried and robbed by the slow-going, thick-headed minority.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

The question of religion in the public schools is just now being seriously discussed in both Europe and America. This is not surprising, for the subject is one of great interest and importance. Nearly everyone believes that children should be early and constantly instructed in the truths of religion. Very few parents, no matter what they may be themselves, wish to see their children grow up altogether "godless." The question is, where is religious instruction to be given and who is to impart it? A great many good people say that the school is the proper place in which the elementary truths of religion should be taught, and that the school master or school mistress should be the instructor of religion as well as the other branches of education. They advance many good and strong reasons in support of this position.

There are other people equally good and well-meaning, who say that the advocates of religious teaching in the common schools may be right in the abstract, if the parents were all of the same religion. But this is seldom the case. In almost every school district there are parents of many denominations; if you are to teach religion in the schools, whose religion shall it be? And, they ask, are teachers generally competent to teach religion? Where there is a diversity of denominations the attempt to teach religion in the public schools is pretty sure to cause jealousy and to create strife. If we are to have public schools to whose maintenance all denominations are forced to contribute (and it is admitted in most countries now that the State must educate), it is better to have the education which all are required to pay for altogether secular. The religious education of the children must be looked after by the parents and by the churches. We do not say that this system is perfect, but we believe it to be the most practicable and the best under the circumstances.

The objects aimed by both the advocates of religion in the school and by the upholders of secular public education are good. Both believe that they have the welfare of the community and of the rising generation at heart, and they can surely discuss the subject temperately and rationally without saying hard things of each other or without denouncing or misrepresenting any religious denomination. But it is not a little singular that this very important question is seldom discussed on its merits and in a spirit of Christian charity. For our part we cannot see why the advocates of the two systems cannot respect each other's convictions, and treat each other with courtesy. This, however, by the way.

What is called the separate school system has been established in some mixed communities. In the schools under this system religious instruction is given. The separate schools are generally divided into Protestant and Catholic. There is a public school system for all denominations, but in districts where the Catholics are numerous enough to maintain a school of their own, a separate school is established, maintained by Catholic ratepayers and taught by a Catholic teacher. Religion is taught in all the schools under this system. This is the system which is in operation in Ontario, and it has worked fairly well. There has been some difficulty as to the kind and quality of the religious teaching of the public schools, but the differences have not been serious.

In Quebec the schools are divided into Catholic and Protestant. Religion is taught in all of them. The system there works with tolerable smoothness. In the Eastern Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the system of public education may be said to be secular. Religion is not entirely excluded from the public schools, but it forms a very insignificant part of the curriculum. The British Columbia system, as far as the religious element is concerned, very greatly resembles those of the Maritime Provinces of the extreme East. In the Eastern Provinces there was a little friction at first but good sense and moderation prevailed and all denominations as far as education is concerned get along quite harmoniously.

We are not in a position to judge of the results of religious education in the Dominion. Whether the separate schools of Ontario and Quebec have turned out better secular schools than the secular or nearly secular schools of the Maritime Provinces or not we do not know. But personal observation—which is not always to be trusted, leads us to conclude that the education they have received in their youth has not made the men and women of any province of the Dominion any better or any worse than the men and women of the other provinces.

ARBITRATION WANTED.

A large number, perhaps the majority, of American newspapers declare that the boundary question between Great Britain and Venezuela should be submitted to arbitration. The British publicist says "there is no question to arbitrate upon. The boundary is on record and we have an unquestioned right to every inch of territory we claim." "But," rejoins the American, "by the Monroe Doctrine the United States claims the right to have a voice in the settlement of all questions as regards territory between an American republic and a European power. We have asserted that right now for over seventy years and we must insist upon it in this instance." Who gave the United States that right? On what does it ground its claim? asks the Britisher. The American will find it difficult to answer these questions to the satisfaction of any reasonable man whose judgment is not biased by partiality to the United States. To say that President Monroe and his cabinet came to the conclusion in 1823 that the time had come to put an end to further colonization of the American continent by European powers, and to make a declaration that any such power that should deprive an American commonwealth of its independence would be regarded as an enemy of the United States, would be no answer; for the question would immediately arise, What right had the United States to interfere with the action of other nations and to constitute itself a protector of independent states without the wish or the consent of those states? Does it not appear reasonable that before the United States takes action on the Monroe Doctrine it be made the subject of arbitration? Are not the nations of Europe and the republics of South and Central America entitled to be consulted as to whether they acquiesce in this claim of the United States to a kind of protectorate over a very large part of both North and South America? Such a claim as is made by the Monroe Doctrine if, one would think, a more fit subject for arbitration than a dispute about a boundary line.

In any case an authoritative interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine seems to be imperatively required. If the construction put upon it by a host of American politicians and journalists is anything like correct the United States can interfere in every dispute, no matter what it may be about, that an American Republic has with Great Britain or any other European nation. If they are right the United States is the greatest intermeddler that ever existed. The Great Republic is not only the protector but the backer of every one of the lesser republics whenever it chooses to pick a quarrel with a foreign country or to repudiate its national obligations.

It is not pretty near time that the world knew what this Monroe Doctrine really means, what authority it has, on what that authority is based and how far it extends? Talk of arbitration! There are many questions involved in this Monroe Doctrine, and very important ones, that greatly need to be arbitrated upon. Our American contemporaries, who are so very sure that the Monroe Doctrine requires Great Britain to submit its dispute with Venezuela to arbitration, should first have the Monroe Doctrine itself made the subject of arbitration. They might, after a decision was arrived at, know what they are talking about when they invoke that mysterious doctrine, which is more than most of them do now.

CHINESE IGNORANCE.

An Englishman, who had enjoyed personal intercourse with the very highest class of the Chinese nobility, the members of the Tung-Hi-Yamen, or Board of Foreign Relations, was not by any means struck with the liberality of their views or the extent of their intelligence. He was, in fact, surprised to find these very high officials, who performed such important duties, so narrow-minded and so ill-informed. He says:

I was granted during my stay at Peking the favor of an interview with the Tung-Hi-Yamen—a favor, I believe, never before granted to a foreigner enjoying no official position—and during a couple of hours I had the honor of discussing with their Excellencies some of the burning questions of the day. The strongest impression which I carried away with me was that the whole world of thought in which the Western mind is trained and lives seems to be as alien to the Chinese mind as the language which we speak. The wisdom of their sages, which is the Alpha and Omega of their advanced education, consists of unceasing aphorisms, which have about as much influence on their actions as the excellent maxims which in the days of our youth we have all copied out to improve our calligraphy had in moulding our own character. History, geography, the achievements of modern science, the lessons of political economy, the conditions which govern the policy of Western States, the influence of public opinion, of the Press, of Parliamentary institutions, are words which convey no real meaning to their ears. It is useless to appeal to feelings of honor or of patriotism, which, if they exist at all, take an entirely different and to us inexplicable shape, and it is equally vain to quote the teachings of political history, for outside of their own immediate experience it is a sealed book to them. Their Excellencies talk glibly of the balance of power in Europe, but Austria still seems to be hopelessly mixed up in their minds with Holland, and of the two, the latter at any rate still occupies as a colonial power by far the higher position. An incidental reference to Tunis elicited the fact that they had never realized the existence of such a state, or of an African empire of France, though they had acquired some information with regard to the position of Egypt, apparently from French sources. Nor is it easy to treat questions even of material development with mistakes, one of whom deliberately maintained that China's immunity from railways had been the salvation of Peking during the recent war.

This writer comes to the conclusion that outside its official relations with foreign representatives, the Chinese world knows nothing and wants to know nothing of the Western world. Their hatred of strangers is very visible under the thin veneer of official politeness. "No mandarins," he says, "can frequent a foreigner's house without exposing himself to suspicion and obloquy. The whole atmosphere of Peking is saturated with hatred and contempt of the foreigner, and the street urchins who shout opprobrious epithets and sling mud and stones from a safe distance at him as he passes, merely have the youthful courage of opinion which their elders only venture to betray by a sullen scowl or a muttered imprecation."

So great is the hatred of the Chinese people to strangers that powerful officials are afraid to invite a foreigner inside their houses without cautioning him not to come in a chair or on horseback, but in a closed Peking cart, lest public curiosity should

be aroused and his host "lose face" with his neighbors. This being the case, it is no wonder that foreigners know but little of the inner life and private opinions of the Chinese, and that the Chinese, even of the higher class, are so badly informed as to the customs and ways of thinking of foreigners.

"Harold, it is necessary," she insisted. "It would break mamma's heart were I not to marry well." One look into her eyes told him that there was no alternative. "As you say," he sighed. Sighting their action to the word, they proceeded to rehearse their wedding twice a day. —Detroit Tribune.

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THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT FOR EVERYBODY.

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ADDRESS—

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

CABLE NEWS.

Fierce Fighting Between Armenians and Turks—Homes Searched for Arms in Cuba.

French Farmers Protest Against Importing Cattle From the Argentine and Canada.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Standard (Conservative), editorially considers that the Times' Hong Kong despatch, reporting important concessions to Russia by China is a "ballon d'essai" on Russia's part.

The Field says this morning on the subject of Mr. C. D. Rose's withdrawal of the challenge for the America's cup: "Mr. Rose's action was manly and dignified."

The London bankruptcy court recently gave its approval to a scheme by which unsecured creditors of Sir Robert Peel were to receive ten shillings on the pound provided that the sum of £10,000 for that purpose was sufficient to go round to that extent.

The governor of the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, has ordered all citizens within his jurisdiction to deliver up any arms which may be in their possession to the authorities, and officers of the volunteer corps have been detailed to search all houses.

The minister of the department of Le Nord to day, which presented a petition to the government protesting against the importation of cattle into France from the Argentine Republic and Canada.

Piece disturbances accompanied by serious bloodshed are reported to have taken place at Erzincan. Fifty Armenians are reported to have been killed.

The U.S. cruiser Marblehead has arrived at Maracaibo, Venezuela, in order to protect the missionaries in that district.

NEWFOUNDLAND CONCERNS. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 25.—There is still no alteration in the situation concerning the smuggling prosecutions, and the government seems fearful of making any move.

The customs department was advised to-day that the cruiser "Plover" had made a large seizure at Berlin, on the South coast, of St. Pierre, but particulars are not forthcoming.

The government press admits the seriousness of the financial condition of the colony, and apprehends that there is danger of being unable to liquidate obligations, unless the strictest economy is practised.

NOVEL WEDDING. OSKOSH, Wis., Oct. 24.—On next Monday, unless present plans fall, a novel wedding will take place at the Northwestern depot in this city and at St. Cloud, Minn.

HALL CAINE IN TORONTO. TORONTO, Oct. 25.—(Special)—Hall Caine, the English author, was entertained at dinner to-night by the Toronto publishers.

RAILROAD RECORD BROKEN. BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 24.—The record for railroad speed over a great distance was broken to-day by a special train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad.

MURDERED MISS KAVANAUGH.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—District Attorney Kennefick to-day said he had proof that the seducer of Miss Kavanagh, of Cardinal, Ont., who died here yesterday from an alleged criminal operation performed bunglingly by Dr. Harper, was Thos. J. White, a married man of Prescott, Ont.

PRESCOTT, Ont., Oct. 25.—Thomas J. White, charged with the seduction of Annie Kavanagh, the girl who died yesterday in Buffalo, is well known here. He is an unmarried man, about 24 years of age. He lives with his father and is employed as a town clerk.

WAR'S ALARMS. Treaty Between St. Petersburg and Peking Regarded With Alarm in Great Britain.

Unusual Activity at the Foreign Office and the Admiralty—Anxious Anticipation.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The British public are again agitated over what is regarded as a reopening of the Eastern question. The dispatch from Shanghai announcing the departure of a fleet of fifteen Russian warships from Vladivostok for Chemulpo and Fusan, Korea, and the dispatch from Hong Kong announcing that Russia has obtained the right to anchor her fleet at Port Arthur and other ports on the Liaotung peninsula, have caused intense excitement in official circles, as well as in the business community connected with the far East.

The Hongkong cable to the Times caused that paper to remark editorially to-day: "Russia cannot possibly imagine that the powers will view with indifference such a destruction of the balance of power, which is almost unparalleled in its annals."

The correspondent of the Times at Hongkong, who sent the sensational news, is described as being in "close relations" with men who are able to penetrate beneath the surface of things, and, therefore, concluded that the news he had just sent cannot be disregarded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The people of Juneau may possess their souls in peace, said Superintendent Duffield, of the coast and geodetic survey, "as to the possibility of that city's being included in English territory if the results of our survey of the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions, so far as made, may be accepted as assurance. They seem to be unnecessarily worked up over the situation."

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Commissioner Prince's Statements Regarding B. C. Frozen Salmon Accepted in England.

Germany and Russia—Lord Dufferin Will Reside in Ireland—Excitement in "Kaffra".

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—Commissioner Prince's pronounced opinion on the British Columbia salmon dispute has saved the trade in frozen salmon to England from ruin. Mr. Prince's views that the fish are really salmon were given to the Times. He has been backed up by expert testimony in the Mother Country so that the Fishmongers Company receded from their position.

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FREE MONTHS... COLONIST... PAPER... NOW... EVERYBODY... THREE... ERS... CASH... OVER... of three sub... SEMI-WEEKLY... 31st Decem... g Co.,... A. B. C... "lose face" with... the case, it is no... know but little of... the Chinese, even... of the higher class... to the customs and... eigners... ssary," she insisted... ma's heart were I not... told him that there... ghed... no the word, they pro... wedding twice a...

CAPTURED BY INSURGENTS.

A Spanish Officer Compelled to Surrender—Tried by Court Martial on His Release.

Martinez de Campos Allows Newspaper Correspondents to Accompany His Troops.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—Lieut. Francisco Gallego, of the Spanish navy, commander of the small guard boat Dos de Mayo, formerly a pilot boat, which was captured by the insurgents in Aserradero Bay, near Santiago de Cuba, the officer and crew being subsequently released and brought here prisoners, has been tried by court-martial. The evidence furnished at the trial shows that the Lieutenant left Santiago de Cuba on board the Mayo with a crew of twelve men, under verbal orders from the commander of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, to which the Lieutenant and his men were attached to watch the sixty miles of coast between Torquino and Santiago de Cuba. He was instructed to keep a sharp look out for all boats, to watch any suspicious movements ashore and not to communicate with the land. The Lieutenant obeyed orders, but on October 9 he went into Aserradero bay in order to fill the guard boat with water casks, his supply having run out. At that point he sent a boat ashore with a corporal of marines in charge and with four sailors at the oars. On landing the boat's crew set about filling the water casks but he had brought ashore with him, having to go some way inland and among the trees in order to reach a fresh water stream.

While filling the casks the Spanish sailors were suddenly surrounded by a strong force of insurgents and borne down by numbers before they could make any effective resistance. A man who was left in charge of the boat of the Dos de Mayo gave the alarm and the Lieutenant ordered the remainder of his crew to quarters, manned the rapid firing gun which formed the armament of the boat, and opened fire upon the insurgents. The fire of the Dos de Mayo, however, had little or no effect upon the enemy as the latter were sheltered by the thickness of the woods ashore and by the dense undergrowth. After a while, seeing that no damage was being done to the insurgents, Lieut. Gallego ordered the gunners of the Dos de Mayo to cease firing and sometime later the enemy sent a message to the gunboat saying that the prisoners captured would be put to death if the Lieutenant did not surrender with the rest of his crew and give up the rapid firing gun and all its ammunition. The Lieutenant, desirous of saving the lives of the prisoners, asked what guarantee would be given him that he would not be killed. The messenger thereupon returned to the shore, and soon afterwards the insurgent leader, second in command of the force which had captured the Spanish sailors, went off to the Dos de Mayo, and assured Lieutenant Gallego that the terms agreed upon would be acted up to by the insurgents.

The arrangement to exchange arms and ammunition for the prisoners was then completed. The Lieutenant handed over nine rifles and nine swords to the insurgents and also gave up one thousand rounds of ammunition. The quick firing gun, for some reason was left on board, probably because it was only adapted for use on board ship and was a cumbersome weapon. The insurgents then returned to the woods, and the Dos de Mayo, when the captive sailors had been restrained from returning to Santiago de Cuba. As soon as there was wind enough to do so and in due course the guard boat anchored near the Reina Mercedes, at that port, and Lieut. Gallego, very much crestfallen, his disgrace, reported to the commander that wash and was promptly placed under arrest. The crew of the Dos de Mayo were also kept under guard, and they were all sent here for trial. The sailors, however, were more needed as witnesses than for any other purpose. They arrived here on Thursday last.

The Lieutenant during the course of his trial being asked why he did not arrest the insurgent leader when the latter was in his power, replied that he had pledged his word not to arrest or injure the prisoners and he kept his word. Asked why he did not pull up anchor and get out of Aserradero Bay when he saw that his boat's crew was captured, the Lieutenant answered that there was not wind enough to give the Dos de Mayo steege way and that, besides, the insurgents had brought two field pieces down to the shore and had placed them so advantageously that their fire would most likely have sunk the guard boat in a very short time. In fact this was the strongest argument in compelling the Lieutenant to agree to exchange his arms for the prisoners. The captured sailors of the Dos de Mayo were then examined and they testified in substance to the facts detailed above. Under the extenuating circumstances claimed in the case against the Lieutenant, the prosecuting officer asked the court to sentence the prisoners only to two months arrest. The Lieutenant is to be congratulated upon having escaped a demand for much more severe penalty.

Captain General Martinez de Campos has decided to grant the request made by several newspapers for permission to send correspondents with the troops operating against the insurgents. They will, however, be required to obtain regular passes from the military authorities thoroughly establishing their identity, and be under the restrictions usual in such cases. The correspondents will be allowed the regular rations of the Spanish soldiers in the field, but all luxuries will have to be supplied by themselves.

THE HYAMS BROTHERS. TORONTO, Oct. 26.—(Special)—Francis Wellman, the New York criminal lawyer, who appeared here on behalf of the Hyams brothers at their trial last spring, is expected in the city on Monday. He is coming here in connection with the case, which is set down for the autumn opening in November. The British Minister at Washington has made representations on behalf of the Hyams, asking for their release without further procedure. Mr. Wellman, it is understood, will immediately interview the Attorney General's department and ask for a parole prosequi. The grounds Mr. Wellman will set forth as arguments for the order he asks are—that the case is a heavy expense to his clients; that on the occasion of the first trial the jury stood eleven to one in favor of the 45 to 45. The result of the second trial is that the public is not served by any further proceedings in the case. The Attorney General's department when spoken to on the matter, announced that such a motion would not be entertained, and that the charge would be again prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Captain E. F. Dickens, the chief officer in charge of the Alaskan survey in Alaska to determine the boundary between the territory of the United States and Canada, has arrived in this city from the North. Capt. Dickens talked about the work of the season and also concerning a general summary of the work accomplished up to date. "The first year of the survey the Canadian parties worked with us to some extent," said Capt. Dickens. "We had one of our members with the surveyors, and they had one of their men here with us. Since then they have gone by themselves, and this year we have not met them. The Canadians never discovered until about one year ago that they had any claim. Then they suddenly changed their maps and boundary."

"We have proceeded according to our understanding of the terms of the treaty under which Alaska was acquired by the United States, which rests on the agreement reached some years ago between Great Britain and Great Britain concerning the boundary. The Canadian party, who got the Yukon and also to get everything east of Clarence Strait. They are ignoring the Portland Canal. Last year we saw the Canadians on Chilkat and Chiloak Inlets, but this year we have not seen them."

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, October 23. TRAIL CREEK MINES.

J. M. Burke Tells Something About the Wonderful Progress of the District.

Matting Works Being Erected—Rossland's Position Assures It a Grand Future.

John M. Burke, who arrived from Rossland yesterday, had some interesting facts to give in regard to the progress of the wonderfully rich Trail Creek mining district. The Robert E. Lee mine, he said, is getting ready to ship a quantity of ore, averaging \$60 a ton in gold. The machinery for the mine had just arrived when he left there a few days ago. The Little Kid Smelting Works, of Butte, Montana, are putting up a matting plant at Trail, with a capacity of 150 tons a day. It will be managed by Messrs. Hinds and Green. They have made a contract with the Lee mine for 100 tons a day, which will leave them only 50 tons a day to purchase from other mines. There are seven mines now shipping out an aggregate of 250 tons a day running about \$50 in gold. These mines are the War Eagle, Le Roi, Josie, Iron Horse, Cliff, Evening Star, and Columbia. Inside of sixty days the R. E. Lee, Home-stake and Crown Point will also be shipping, and others will swell the output before the winter is through. The ore is copper, carrying gold, and Mr. Burke is of opinion that before long other matting plants besides that at Trail will be erected. He looks for good business time for Rossland during the winter, for a coal mine if anything makes the roads better for hauling. The most recent strike in the district is a fine body of ore which has been uncovered in the Colonsa mine, half a mile from Rossland. The ledge is five feet wide, carrying \$70 to \$80 in gold and 16 per cent in copper, the highest percentage of copper so far of any of the mines in the district. The Colonsa has been bought by H. L. Franks & Smith, Butte, but the price paid Mr. Burke did not know.

Mr. Burke expressed his surprise that more interest had not been taken in British Columbia mines by Canadian and English capitalists, instead of letting the Americans get in ahead of them. All the development in the Trail Creek district outside of three mines has taken place since last April. Now there are 500 men working in the mines, and Rossland has a population of 2,000. Mr. Burke believes it is the best mining camp in the Northwest, and the probabilities of its future are simply immense. Before long Rossland will be as big as Butte; and it is situated right in the centre of the mines, so that no other town can enter into competition with it. For stages a day run there from Northport, and two from Trail. Mr. Corbin expects soon to start on his railway branch from Northport to Trail Creek. He has been hindered by a difficulty in getting the right of way from the United States authorities through the Indian reserve on the American side, but that has been about settled now. The road will be about 18 miles long. There will be a tramway built at once by Messrs. Green & Hinds from the matting plant at Trail to Rossland.

Messrs. Johnson, Clarence King and others of the leading scientific and practical men of the United States, besides English experts, have examined the district and none of them have ever disagreed with the opinion that, as far as development has gone, it is to-day the best mining district in the Northwest. Speaking of the representatives of English syndicates that have recently visited the district Mr. Burke stated that the Clifton and St. Elmo Consolidated have been bonded for \$225,000 from Warden & Cook by Mr. F. S. Barnard.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

To-day the Union Steamship Company's steamer Coquitlam leaves for Haddington Island to bring down to Victoria the last load of stone for the new parliament buildings, and the twenty-sixth load, exclusive of one of quartz brought from Nelson Island, since the middle of April last. All the quarrymen at Haddington Island, numbering about thirty men, will be brought down to Victoria with the last load, and will arrive here about Wednesday next. On the 1st of November the Coquitlam enters into a new business, having been chartered by the New England Fishing Company of Boston to carry halibut from the Northern fishing grounds to Vancouver for the next six months. The crew consists of Messrs. Morris and Chief Engineer Kennedy and other officers of the Coquitlam have made many friends while in the stone business.

ST. ANDREW'S BAZAAR.

The bazaar given by the ladies of St. Andrew's cathedral closed last night, the attendance and financial success being highly satisfactory. The programme was as published yesterday and was carried out in a manner which reflected great credit on all concerned. The winners in the raffish were as follows: Baby basket, J. Hennesberry; album, Miss Waldron; tea caddy, Miss Dewey; smoking set, Mrs. S. O'Brien; lamp and shade, B. J. Perry; silver match box, Miss Condock; picture, "Death of Pius IX.," Miss E. B. Jones; pillow, J. Hennesberry; pillow, P. J. Paston; drape, Miss O'Sullivan; cloak, Capt. Whiteley; cushion, Father Nicolay; silk pillow, M. Bandy; Kellar; pillow shams, Mrs. S. Sweeney; oak, W. Baines; screen, Father Nicolay; oak, M. O'Keefe; lampshade, T. Allen; fancy paper basket, Mrs. O'Keefe; picture, "Master Dolorosa," F. Martin; basket of flowers, Miss E. O'Connor.

"Were you at the fête of flowers?" "Yes, and I was knocked senseless. One man pulled me with ropes, forgetting to remove them from the flower pots."—Harper's Bazar.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Several By-Laws Discussed at a Special Council Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon.

Proposal to Include a Settling Basin in Beaver Lake Improvements Laid Over.

The city council had a special meeting yesterday afternoon, chiefly to discuss several matters in connection with the water-works and to pass some by-laws. All the members were present.

The branch sewers construction assessment by-law was taken up first. Its purpose is to settle the amount that the property owners affected shall pay to recoup the city for the \$12,000 spent out of the loan by-law of last year for branch sewers to connect various properties with the main sewers. The by-law was passed.

Next came the by-law "To authorize certain expenditures," its object being to readjust certain items in the estimates so as to provide for matters not foreseen when the estimates were voted upon.

ALD MACMILLAN objected to an item of \$200 for the new fire hall at Oaklands and ALD CAMERON said he would not vote for it.

ALD HALL wanted to know what right the fire wardens had to order the lumber and have it hauled on the ground before the appropriation was made.

ALD CAMERON said he could not see how the fire wardens had proceeded illegally as no warrant had been issued yet by the auditor.

ALD BRAGG reminded that the council had adopted the recommendation of the fire wardens.

ALD PARTRIDGE had the reports of the fire wardens adopted by the council read, and maintained that the fire wardens had thereby been given authority to proceed.

ALD HUMPHREY was of opinion that the work should be done by contract.

ALD CAMERON said he could not see in favor of the expenditure, and there was no doubt the fire wardens had acted irregularly, but he felt that the council had already committed themselves to having the hall built and he would vote for the item.

ALD HALL was against spending money to put up a hall on the corner of the old hall which it had been refused and weighed 200 pounds. The fire wardens weighed 125 pounds. The precious samples of what can be done in Golden Cariboo were sent direct to Montreal. Hydraulic operations have been resumed on both mines. The weather is reported very fine.

The Co-operative Fishermen's Canning Company, of which there has been so much talk, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, in \$100 shares. Enough money has been advanced by the subscribers of the stock to arrange the preliminaries. Prominent citizens are acting as trustees. Officers will shortly be elected.

NANAIMO, Oct. 25.—C. A. Anderson recorded the Schulz & Anderson claim on Mount Morlay yesterday. The claim is said to be 100 feet wide and the rock is almost identical in character with that found in Alberni. Messrs. T. V. Thurburn and G. L. Shetky have also taken up and recorded claims at the northwest end of the branch of the Nanaimo river, above the upper Nanaimo lakes.

MIDWAY. (From the Advance.) R. Denzler and T. McDonald are still sinking on the Snowshoe at Greenwood. The ore is of better quality as the shaft increases in depth.

A new ledge has been struck on the Danvers Shetky camp. The mining, so far as Tellurium has been found in the ore on the Agnes mineral claim, Long Lake camp. This is the second instance of the rare metal occurring in this camp.

Fellow Harvey, F.C.S. The resident manager will be Mr. S. J. Marsh, a mill man so well known to require an introduction to the miners of Cariboo. The plant will be built at once by the B. C. Iron Works Co. of Vancouver. It is not as unlikely that a similar plant will be erected at Alberni under the same auspices, as at Cariboo.

D. McLaughlin returned last week from a prospecting tour of 1,200 miles in and about the Sitkwa country, bringing some magnificent specimens of ore.

Mr. Farrell, manager of the Parrott Smelting Co., with W. T. Smith left Greenwood on Sunday, after inspecting the development work on the Spewminder. The shaft is now over fifty feet deep. Two shifts are at work day and night.

VERNON.

Thos. Henderson, M.A., principal of the public school, resigned last week and left on Thursday for Revelstoke.

A. M. Baird, of the Enderby brickyards, has purchased a new outfit for making machine pressed brick, and will have it in operation ready for the building season of 1896.

Old-timers express the opinion that next winter will be more than usually long and weary. One of the reasons given for their belief is that the wild geese are going south earlier than is generally the case.

On the 5th inst., Right Rev. Dr. Dart, Bishop of New Westminster, held a dedication service in the new English church at Kelowna, at which he was assisted by the Rev. Thomas Green, of Pentiction.

A car of high class stock was brought in last week, consigned to several owners in the city and district, and the animals were much admired. In the car was a stallion and saddle horse belonging to Lord Aberdeen, who had also on board two splendid looking cows and a Southdown ram.

A recent assay on rock from the Comstock mineral claim at Camp Hewitt, owned by Messrs. Green and Hutchinson, gives returns as follows: Silver, 8 oz. 3 dwts. per ton; copper 17.5 per cent; lead 1.10 per cent, making a total mineral value per ton of \$53.96.

KARLO.

Jack Whitster, manager of the Good-enough, reports good progress at the mine. A considerable amount of ore is being taken out.

Capt. E. B. Harding, who with Charles Sobels, of this city, owns the Gibson and Falouse, is in 27 feet on the Gibson and has five inches of high grade carbonate and two feet more of concentrating ore on each side. He expects to have twenty tons of ore ready for shipment by the time snow flies.

Hon. Fred E. Dubois, Idaho's brilliant young representative in the United States senate, who, with Henry Toller, of Colorado,

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Hydraulic Operations Resumed in Golden Cariboo—Gold Consigned to Montreal.

Co Operative Fishermen's Canning Company—Block Paving Certain Streets in Vancouver.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 24.—The board of works are seriously considering the pavement of cross streets with blocks.

The St. Andrew's and Caledonia Society's annual ball will be held on November 29.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 25.—The Texas Lake Co. is salting down large quantities of salmon for Australia. The company is also freezing salmon and sturgeon, and making ice.

Capt. McLennan and the Western Fish-eries Co. are freezing salmon for abroad.

The ranchers in Nicola valley have experienced good fortune this season, both in the weather and feed crops. The prices of cattle have advanced, and there are some 300 settlers in the valley.

No. 6 company B.C.E.G.A. will soon have its full complement of men, in fact from appearance there are enough young stalwarts anxious for military service to start two or three more companies.

The manager of the cement works, Mr. Warsop, states that several tests of the C.P.R. cement manufactured by him have been made in comparison with the best English cement, the British Columbia cement having been found far superior.

Hiram T. Soury, a Vancouver pioneer, died yesterday.

The board of management of the Women's Relief Society selected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Thain, president; Mrs. Johnson, vice-president; Miss Nichols, secretary; Mrs. Brown, treasurer.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 24.—The gold the result of the recent cleanup of the Horsely and Cariboo mines in Cariboo, reached Ashcroft yesterday and was shown to a privy of gold. The cone shaped chunk from the Cariboo mine was the shape of the ore which it had been refused and weighed 200 pounds.

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Old-timers express the opinion that next winter will be more than usually long and weary. One of the reasons given for their belief is that the wild geese are going south earlier than is generally the case.

On the 5th inst., Right Rev. Dr. Dart, Bishop of New Westminster, held a dedication service in the new English church at Kelowna, at which he was assisted by the Rev. Thomas Green, of Pentiction.

A car of high class stock was brought in last week, consigned to several owners in the city and district, and the animals were much admired. In the car was a stallion and saddle horse belonging to Lord Aberdeen, who had also on board two splendid looking cows and a Southdown ram.

A recent assay on rock from the Comstock mineral claim at Camp Hewitt, owned by Messrs. Green and Hutchinson, gives returns as follows: Silver, 8 oz. 3 dwts. per ton; copper 17.5 per cent; lead 1.10 per cent, making a total mineral value per ton of \$53.96.

KARLO.

Jack Whitster, manager of the Good-enough, reports good progress at the mine. A considerable amount of ore is being taken out.

Capt. E. B. Harding, who with Charles Sobels, of this city, owns the Gibson and Falouse, is in 27 feet on the Gibson and has five inches of high grade carbonate and two feet more of concentrating ore on each side. He expects to have twenty tons of ore ready for shipment by the time snow flies.

Hon. Fred E. Dubois, Idaho's brilliant young representative in the United States senate, who, with Henry Toller, of Colorado,

do, stands first as the champion of the white metal in the West, and who with his party visited Kalo this week, speaks hopefully of the interests of the entire Northwest, hence his visit to British Columbia. After dinner the band went to the Sloan hotel and serenaded the senator and party. The young silver champion responded in a brief speech in which he stated the object of his visit to be to better acquaint himself with the silver interests of the Northwest. He regretted being unable, at this time, but promised to come again.

SOLD OUT.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 25.—The home of Mrs. Della S. Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, is practically dismantled. Ironsides is one of the most famous places in this section of New Jersey and the history attached to many of the articles, added to the fame of the Stewart and Parnell families, had the effect of drawing to the scene many persons from the adjoining places.

The auctioneer, as he lifted each article to the public view, gave a little sketch of its history. Some articles, however, went at ridiculously low prices. The principal part of the effects consisted of old paintings, pictures, lithographs, vases, urns, a number of books printed in the early part of the century.

These brought good prices. Among the last of the articles sold was an old piano upon which Mrs. Parnell learned to play three score years ago. It was sold for a mere song, while the aged owner stood by and shed bitter tears at the loss of so many of her cherished possessions. The total receipts of the sale scarcely reached \$500.

LULU ISLAND'S GOLD.

Very Rich Quartz Discovered at Several Points—The Iron Horse at Rossland.

Cyanide Reduction Works at Barkerville—A Plant May Be Erected at Alberni.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 25.—(Special)—Many of those who read the report of the discovery of gold at Lulu Island in the COLONIST on Wednesday have been eagerly inquiring for news of further developments. The COLONIST is able to state on indisputable authority that a short distance below where Jack McLeod, the artisan well bore, found flake gold, the bore brought up crush quartz, which was taken to W. Pellow Harvey, F.C.S., for assay. The result gave a very high percentage of gold, the amount calculated from the actual gold-bearing ore brought up on the prospecting drill amounting to \$11,900 a ton. The theory that the gold found was from the bed of an old river is exploded, and experts say that Jack McLeod, who is a poor man and inexperienced in mining matters, has struck a very rich vein of quartz at 265 feet, which has dipped down from some lead probably a mile away.

A company has been formed to develop the gold in the bottom of McLeod's artesian well and probably other companies will be organized to prospect the country within a radius of two miles.

A letter received to-day from Rossland by a prominent citizen says that Americans are negotiating to purchase the Iron Horse Mine for half a million.

In prospecting the Lincoln group a solid bed of ore has been uncovered. Its value has not been ascertained. The Jeff Davis and Free Colosseum mines will be worked all winter.

Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a cyanide reduction works at Barkerville. The plant will be used for treating the ores of the Black Jack Quartz Mining Co., and any that may be sent for complete mill runs. The mill, so far as cyaniding is concerned, will be under the management of the Cassel Gold Extracting Co., of Glasgow, represented here by W. Pellow Harvey, F.C.S. The resident manager will be Mr. S. J. Marsh, a mill man so well known to require an introduction to the miners of Cariboo. The plant will be built at once by the B. C. Iron Works Co. of Vancouver. It is not as unlikely that a similar plant will be erected at Alberni under the same auspices, as at Cariboo.

"Anvancouver and Westminister citizens have been leaving for Lulu and Sea Island all day, and continue to drive out in the darkness of the night to stake claims as near McLeod's lucky find as possible. Property owners in the vicinity claim that their property is being overrun by miners, and staked out before their eyes. They are in some cases asking for protection.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Kear Hardie, the English socialist, and Frank Smith, M.P., were tendered a supper on Tuesday night by the Chicago socialists prior to their taking final leave of this city. "I like America," said Hardie. "I have been here some time, and have heard much about the corruption of city councils, yet after careful study I have come to the conclusion that English and American city councils find their way to the same hell. The English way. I know a mayor who turned his concern into a company so that he could get contracts for municipal work in England. I know common councilmen who have relatives who simply represent themselves when contracts involving large sums of money are awarded by city councils. It is the same in America, though it is done more openly here. Yet they both travel the same way, to the loss of the city they represent."

Hardie said he had found the socialists strong in the United States, but they lacked organization. He predicted the downfall of the Populist party after the coming Presidential campaign.

In Thessaly a priest of the Greek church died lately at the age of 190 years. During the last years of his life his memory became much weakened, so that often he didn't remember whether he had dined or not, and in succession or didn't dine at all.

Make Yourself Strong.

It you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ailments attack the weak and cold. Blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality, the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

The U. S. Gov't Reports

show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

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with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

Scott's Emulsion

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children.

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A Happy, Fruitful MARRIAGE!

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Mr. H. J. Painter, Music Dealer, Vancouver, writes: "I have been a great sufferer from Asthma for over eight years, and during which time I had most eminent doctors both here and in England, but obtained no permanent relief. A friend who had been cured some months ago by Clark's Compound, advised me to try it, and after having three bottles I am completely cured. Since my permanent recovery I have recommended Clark's Kala Compound to many suffering from Asthma, and in every case has produced a perfect cure."

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne that the whole story of the defendant's prosecution was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 12, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want which a place."—Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

CAUTION: Some genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne, on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each issue, changing the name of Dr. J. DAVENPORT, 35 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s.

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STAGES OF CARIBOO

The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillicoet.

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Ashcroft to Clinton, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning for Lillicoet, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ashcroft for Tule, Mondays and Wednesdays.

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WHISKY.

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Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. & S. C. DAY & CO., LONDON

EASTERN DEVELOPMENTS.

Proposed Union in Higher Diplomacy Between Great Britain and the United States.

Russia's Treaty With China Still Gravely Commented On—Population of Japan.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Westminster Gazette, this afternoon, commenting upon the developments in the East, points out that, in its opinion, an excellent opportunity is now offered for making a beginning with what it describes as "the union in higher diplomacy of the United States and Great Britain, to which all thinking men in the English-speaking world have confidently looked forward."

Continuing, the Westminster Gazette remarks: "America, with ourselves, is a pacific power. For years back she has taken a great interest in the development of Japan, China and Korea. The interests of John Bull and his cousin Jonathan are identical. Neither desires to disturb the status quo; both wish to get a fair share of what commercial advantages may be going."

The British foreign office declares that it has no confirmation of the news reported in the Hong Kong dispatch to the Times to the effect that Russia has obtained the right to anchor her fleet at Port Arthur, and to construct railroads on the Liao Tung Peninsula.

The alarming dispatch to the Times from Hongkong, announcing that Russia, by the treaty recently concluded with China, has secured the right to anchor her fleet at Port Arthur and build railroads which would connect Vladivostok with that port, remains a great subject of newspaper comment, although the report has not yet been confirmed by the British foreign office.

An editorial in the Chronicle says: "We think that thus menaced by Russia Japan will refuse to evacuate Port Arthur. It is not inconceivable that if Russia attempts such a step England and Japan will form an offensive and defensive alliance. If Lord Salisbury will only be able to make up his mind what to do and how to do it he has a chance to gain high credit for himself."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The population of Japan, according to an estimate sent to the department of state by Consul-General McIvor, is 47,000,000, allowing 3,000,000 for the newly acquired territory of Formosa. Japan has records of her population going back to the year 610, when it was 4,988,842. This record also calls attention to the fact that in point of area Japan, since Formosa was acquired, takes rank next below Spain, and stands about even with Sweden.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 26.—According to a dispatch from native sources, General Miura, former Japanese minister to Korea, and the Japanese officials who left Seoul under an escort after the reported murder of the Queen, if being suspected they were concerned in the tragedy, were arrested upon their arrival at Utsunomiya.

INTERESTING MINING MATTERS.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 26.—(Special)—Staking still continues at Lulu Island and a large area of ground from the gulf inland has been gone over. No new developments of interest have taken place. Property owners are having bonds prepared by Westminister and Vancouver lawyers to protect them against loss by prospectors. There will be a great rush to the Lulu Island gold field to-morrow, and several refreshment booths will be erected, as the hotel accommodation will be utterly inadequate.

A private letter was received in the city to-day stating that gold had been struck in large quantities near Nakup and that the town was deserted in the excited rush for the scene of the discovery.

The construction of a \$30,000 gold dredger was completed to-day for the B.C. Gold Dredging Co. by the B.C. Iron Works. It is said to be a triumph of modern mining machinery.

TOWNSHEND'S NEW INDUSTRY.

PORT TOWNSHEND, Oct. 26.—A number of citizens are arranging to enter the industry of curing codfish for shipment to the Eastern States. A company with a capital stock of \$20,000 has been organized, and will equip and send vessels to Behring sea and the bays along the Washington and Alaska coasts to purchase and preserve codfish for the Atlantic markets. A number of successful Eastern fishermen who were realizing that the supply from Eastern fishing banks was gradually diminishing as a very rapid rate, are also members of the company. The incorporators are: Capt. John B. Libby, manager of the Puget Sound Towboat Company; John Payne, deputy collector of Customs; A.C. Phillips, cashier of the First National bank; Lincoln Brooks, county auditor, and J. B. Hogg, county treasurer. The company will commence to procure vessels and prepare for the Eastern trade at once.

ANNIE KAVANAUGH'S MURDER.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Dr. J. G. Harper will in all probability be released from custody, exonerated from the responsibility of killing Annie Kavanaugh, to-day. Before, however, Harper is released another doctor will be arrested who lives in a city near the banks of the St. Lawrence and in the state of New York. This is the doctor who operated on the girl before she came to Buffalo, and it is the result of this doctor's act that the girl died.

NEWFOUNDLAND MATTERS.

St. Johns, Nfld., Oct. 26.—(Special)—Another smuggler was convicted to-day and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. He has appealed to the Supreme court. For many reasons it is thought likely that the sentences will be reversed. The lawyer for the crown during the hearing admitted that they did not believe that the jury would convict the smugglers. The licenses of twelve liquor dealers were suspended to-day, they being charged with being connected with smuggling operations. If convicted their licenses will be cancelled. It is expected that several prisoners have been captured by the revenue cutter Fiona on the south coast, that among them is another Whiteaway member of the assembly. The authorities decline to confirm or deny the report.

The revolt among the members of the government party continues; many of the leading members want the Telegram, the party organ, dropped because of its strictness on their policy and because of the recent exposure made by the newspaper of the existing condition of things. The dissensions are among the members of the party and it is evident that the reconstruction of the party cannot be long delayed.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 26.—(Special)—The liquidators of the defunct Commercial bank are preparing a dividend of 10 per cent., which will be paid to the creditors of the bank on the 31st instant. This will aggregate 60 per cent. of the total creditors' claim.

A Regina dispatch says: "The Curran arson case closed this afternoon. After one hour's deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced by Judge Richardson to five years imprisonment."

A telegram from Neepawa announces the death there of Count de Cory, who was largely instrumental in the establishment of Hungarian colonies in Manitoba.

A free dairy school is to be established here during January and February by the provincial government, in charge of Dairy instructor Macdonald.

THE FATHERLAND.

Health of Empress of Germany Delicate—Opening of the Supreme Law Court.

The Kaiser's Wish for the Universal Triumph of Justice, Right and Honesty.

(Special Berlin Cable.)

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Empress, at the dedication of the Emperor Frederick memorial church and the Empress Augusta monument, appeared in public here for the first time since her illness, which commenced at the Kiel fete and was brought on by over-exertion upon that occasion. Naturally Her Majesty was much and closely observed, and the fact that she had grown considerably thinner and paler was commented on all sides. Indeed, the health of the Empress is still delicate, and that is the reason why her birthday (October 22) was observed in the strictest seclusion. The court congratulations and other ceremonies were omitted, and even the gala performance prepared for the opera, which was to give the re-opening of that renovated theatre a certain color, did not take place. The physicians in attendance upon Her Majesty have strongly advised her carefully to avoid all excitement, and late hours in order to fully recover her health.

The Emperor William to-day opened the new supreme court of the empire at Leipzig, where His Majesty arrived at noon. He was received at the railway station by the King of Saxony and the two sovereigns walked together down the front of the guard of honor and then drove through the town to the new law court buildings. Their Majesties were heartily cheered by the crowds of people who lined the route, which was profusely decorated and lined by troops, military associations and school children. The chiefs of the various government departments and the federal councillor were present at the law courts, where the arrival of the monarchs was announced by a flourish of trumpets.

Prince Hohenzoln, Imperial Chancellor, read the documents which were deposited beneath the last stone of the building in which reference was made to the impending unification of the judicial system of the country through the institution of a civil code. They express the hearty desire that by its virtues the supreme court will "contribute to the universal triumph of justice, right and honesty and may they flourish in all the German towns."

Baron von Kautner, the Bavarian Minister, handed a trowel to the Emperor, and Boelherberg presented His Majesty with a mallet, with which he struck the stone thrice and said: "In the name of God, right shall remain right in Saxony." The Emperor again tapped the stone and the ceremony was concluded with the King of Saxony, the judge of the supreme court and the president of the Reichstag. As the banquet, which was subsequently given at the main hall, His Majesty expressed satisfaction with the new law court building and drank to its prosperity. The Emperor also drank the health of Prince Hohenzoln and the other guests.

An accident occurred at the Dresden railroad station during the evening. The depot was packed with people anxious to witness the Emperor's departure, and the great pressure of the crowd bore down the iron railing guarding the platform. A boy was killed and many were seriously injured by the overturning of people which followed.

A Cook Book Free.

"Table and Kitchen" is the title of a new cook book published by the Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago. Just at this time it will be sent free if you write a postal mentioning the SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. This book has been tried by ourselves and is one of the very best of its kind. Besides containing over 400 receipts for all kinds of pastry and home cookery, there are many hints for the table and kitchen, showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining room, etc.; a hundred and one hints in every branch of the ordinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest as well as of the most economical and home-like, is provided for. Remember, "Table and Kitchen" will be sent postage prepaid, to any lady sending her address (name, town and state) plainly given. A copy in German or Scandinavian will be sent if desired. Postal card is as good as letter. Address Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIRST.

An American Expert Declares This the Greatest Mining Country in the World.

Ores Richer and More Easily Worked Than Those of Any Other Country.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 26.—(Special)—Earl P. Stanley, a prominent mining engineer of San Francisco, in an interview with the COLONIST correspondent to-day on the mineral wealth of British Columbia said that he had just returned from an extended trip through the mining country of British Columbia. For professional reasons, he said, it would not be wise to refer to any one mine, group of mines, or section of mining country, but he would speak in general terms on what he knew of the mining portion of the province, as he considered that the COLONIST had done more to bring the great mineral wealth of this country before the world than any other paper in the province, and what was more important, the news published had not been only greater in volume but more accurate than that published in the other papers.

"I have," he said, "been through the better known mining sections of British Columbia over and over again, and when I say that British Columbia is the greatest mining country in the world, I am prepared to prove it. So impressed am I with this fact that I have brought my blankets along with me, and will henceforth be a British Columbian. I want to be here and be better known than I am to British Columbia people, when the boom is on in this Canadian Pacific country, in about three years' time, I think the greatest mining excitement of modern times is due to strike here about then."

"There will be some excitement next summer, but it will grow in intensity until a long time after that. The people of this province cannot be convinced of the vast life in the great stratum of mining and seven years in the special stratum of low grade ores. I am very much in earnest when I say that British Columbia has more gold unmined than the whole of the United States has produced, or ever will; and that there is no comparison between South Africa and the Canadian Pacific Coast. In three years British Columbia will be fairly in it. Her mineral wealth will astonish the world. The capitalists who are now investing, or rather over investing, in South Africa will invest here. It is all very well to say that a burnt child dreads the fire, but did you ever know of a man who lost at a game of chance who did not wait for some other game with a bigger percentage in his favor that he might get in and play even. It has been so since Adam, and it will be so to the end. Besides that there are £100,000,000 sterling in London not been prospected yet; you are not mentioning. You are in the small boy's early stage of existence. Because the green apple is tempting the small boy eats it and becomes ill. You may follow out the suggestion. There are a good many sick people in British capital, and if the Province does not get it it will continue in the green-apple stage much longer."

"I am an American, born in Boston, so that I will not be mistaken when I say that as for Britishers as a whole, why they are letting the people of Uncle Sam's dominions walk away with the wealth of the world. People in the States look upon the English character as different from this; but I have had my eyes opened lately. As soon as it is demonstrated that a mine is in the position of the American, you find the Englishman comes along and says, 'Here's an egg; I think I shall let it lie there and hatch.' Then the American comes along, sees the egg, and without saying a word, runs off with it. And yet it is the American who have kept this country back in a great measure for sixteen years; for Americans persistently gave it out to the world that British Columbia is no good, and it is only the newspapers now that are disseminating the news of her vast discovered and undiscovered wealth. For years American prospectors, with no knowledge of mining and from \$1.50 to \$2 in their pockets, have been coming over here and digging little 'goopher' holes in unlikely places and running back to tell all whom it may concern that British Columbia mines were not worth powder to blow them to—"

"One bright feature in the future mining prospect of British Columbia is her abundance of wood and water. There is no country in the world so favored in working low grade ores. I claim that with two exactly similar propositions in the United States and British Columbia, British Columbia men get the same results with sixteen times less investment. One mine in the Gold bearing ore with fast running facilities running from \$6 to \$7 a ton can be handled at 82 cents in this province and be worked with good paying results. In spite of this \$2 has been spent for every dollar taken out in the last six years. For all these and numerous other reasons, of the same kind, and after studying the mining situation in every country in the world, I have chosen this country to live in. British Columbia is all right, and I advise anyone that is here to stay here, particularly the young men. Get up with the country; be cautious, prudent, but never to over-look. Sunbeams, pass you by, and you'll come out all right. South Africa is having its innings; it is British Columbia's innings next, and we'll stay in until the end of the game."

VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The State department is in possession of the full text of the dispatches sent by Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies in the British cabinet, to Sir Charles Lees, Governor-General of British Guiana, concerning the strengthening of the frontier, the increase of police and the purchase of Maxim guns for the British Guiana territory. The dispatch has been furnished to the detailed action of the High Commission of Minister Chamberlain. These proceedings give the fullest solution offered by the Governor-General for the purchase of a Maxim gun and ammunition, uniforms and arms. They also show that the High Commission of British Guiana, after its members had assigned Minister Chamberlain for his pre-emptive action in recommending Maxim guns, defeated the resolution for their purchase by a vote of 10 to 8, thus rejecting the policy laid down by the British cabinet.

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—Prof. Goldwin Smith has been appointed chairman of the citizens' civil reform committee.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Complaints of Sportsmen—Chilliwack Farmers Well Pleased With Their Harvest.

In and Around Alert Bay—Embezzlement at Union—Road Work Near Vancouver.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Oct. 26.—At the quarterly meeting of the Council of Women arrangements were made for the reception of the Countess of Aberdeen on November 5, when she has consented to address a public meeting. The Council have notified the National Council that more medical aid is needed in the outlying districts of British Columbia. For six months to come the Comptroller will carry halibut from the Northern waters to Vancouver for the Boston Fish Co. The Comptroller is now on her way to Haddington Island to bring down the last load of stone for the parliament building.

The lecture of ex Milk Inspector W. McGirr duly came off as advertised, and the spirit of the title, "The aldermen, what they are, what they ought to be, and what they do, and what they do not," was closely adhered to. Mr. McGirr's remarks were amusing and entertaining and had the necessary grain of truth in them. The lecture does not turn the aldermen from the error of their ways it will certainly start them wondering if there isn't something after all in what Mr. McGirr says.

Nimrod on the Mainland are expressing themselves seriously as to the danger of having an open season for the cock pheasant. They claim that the cock pheasants are getting so numerous, in comparison to the hen birds, that they are fighting over the hens and nests and rapidly killing each other off.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 26.—Chilliwack farmers say that the yield of hay, grain and roots is an abundant one and the fine weather has greatly facilitated harvesting. Some of the produce is being shipped further inland but most of it is going direct to the larger cities of the Province. It will not be necessary, according to present indications, to import hay or oats into the Province and it would appear that, in spite of the low prices obtained for hay, oats and roots, many of the farmers who obtained seed from the government will be able to settle their obligation this season.

Two young men, Mr. Murphy and Kelly pleaded guilty to-day before Judge Bole to obtaining \$90 knowing it to be stolen. The case was dismissed on giving bonds and making restitution.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Oct. 26.—The provincial road party under Mr. James Craig has completed the season's work in Nanaimo district. Among the operations may be mentioned the new road around Knight's hill, which materially lessens the grade; repairs to the Beaver creek wharf and district roads generally, and the clearing of the old jam in the Englishman's river. This required a large amount of dynamite to dislodge the logs that had settled almost as solid as rock. A new and more direct channel has been cut for the river, and when the winter freshets come it is expected that the loosened segregation of logs, drift wood and debris will also drift out through the old channel to the Gulf. Mr. Bray feels confident that the new channel will enable Englishman's river to be readily kept clear of log jams in the future.

ALERT BAY.

ALERT BAY, Oct. 26.—Rev. Dr. Ridley, Bishop of Caladonia, paid the mission a short visit to-day. His Lordship speaks encouragingly of missionary work in his diocese, and says that the Indians in some places who have accepted the gospel are increasing in numbers.

Miss Carleton is the name of another young lady who is expected to engage in mission work here. She is expected to be the next steamer and comes direct from the training school in England. The weather for the past month has been unusually fine.

The parties who robbed a store here a short time ago will not be prosecuted, owing to a lack of sufficient evidence. A late innovation is a night school which is largely taken advantage of.

Magistrate Piddock was up on departmental business yesterday. He has been making things interesting to transgressors of the law in the Cape Mudge district. He is determined to put a stop to the illegal supply of intoxicants to the Indians in his agency.

UNION.

(From the Weekly News.) A Chinaman while attempting to jump upon locomotive No. 4 Saturday evening fell and had his right leg crushed under the wheels. It was amputated.

On Saturday evening Mr. James Wilks while taking a train of cars down into No. 6 level of No. 4 slope got the little finger of his left hand caught between two boxes (cars.) He was caught in this way for a long time until the Chinaman with him returned with assistance.

The sixth anniversary of Union lodge No. 11, I.O.O.F., was celebrated by that enterprising society at its lodge room on Thursday evening last. The spacious hall was filled to overflowing.

The charge against Eugene Dyer for embezzlement of money belonging to his father-in-law, Franklin Cunliffe, was heard before J. Abrams, S.M., on Wednesday evening at the courthouse. Most of the money was found on him, and all accounted for but \$6. The prisoner was held for trial before a higher court.

FERGUS, Oct. 26.—Rev. R. M. Craig has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

DOCTORS SAY IT IS THE BEST. GENTLEMEN.—I recommend Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with pleasure. Last July for four weeks I was very weak and could not speak above a whisper. Dr. Lawson, of Milburn's Emulsion, in a few days made me and soon restored my voice and brought me back to health again.

Truly yours, ALF. SMITH, Westland, Man.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend applying to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to issue for selling purposes the following described land, viz: McCannan, on a stake marked No. 6 McCannan, on the west side of the head of Table Inlet; thence westerly for a distance of 40 chains; thence southerly 40 chains; thence southerly 40 chains; thence westerly following the head of the Inlet to the point of commencement, containing one hundred and sixty sq. m. or more or less. Victoria, B.C., October 24, 1895. H. G. MCCANNAN, P.O. Drawer 12, Telephone 81.

Remember these Directions for using Cottolene. For shortening never use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would of lard. When frying with Cottolene always put it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene produces the best results when very hot, but as it reaches the cooking point much sooner than lard, care should be taken not to let it burn when hot enough, it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Follow these directions in using Cottolene and lard will never again be permitted in your kitchen or in your food. Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and "steer's head in cotton-plant wreath" on every tin. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington & Ann Sts., Montreal.

HARDWARE SPECIALTIES. Enterprise Raisin Seeders. Meat Cutters, Enamelled and Tinned. Dietz Tubular Driving Lamp. Marty's Rat and Mouse Traps. Sargent's Wood and Iron Planes. Miller Padlocks and Night Latches (pickable). Ship Augers and Bits. Chain Cow Ties. Also a full line of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Wagons and Farm Implements. FOR SALE BY E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD LBY. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and KAMLOOPS.

WELL DRESSED LADIES. Now-a-days have their Skirts bound with Corticelli Skirt Protector. Shade-1063. 4-Yards. Women are usually anxious to make their money go as far as they can, hence the great popularity of the CORTICELLI SKIRT PROTECTOR. It is economical and adds to the beauty of a garment as well. Sold in 4 and 6 yard lengths. The Mohair is in 5 yard lengths. Can be had in same shades as Corticelli Sewing Silk. CORTICELLI SILK CO., Manufacturers, ST. JOHNS, Que.

WE HAVE IT! It is here at last—a long time materializing—that big sack of Sugar, 20 lbs. for \$1. New Valentinas and loose Muscatel Raisins, season 1895. OUR SNAPS—3 lbs. Prunes, 25c.; 3 tins Salmon, 25c.; and that 5-lb. pail of Jam for 50c. Guinness' Stout in jims all gone, but we will give you a Quart for 20c. Jesse Moore Bourbon Whisky will cure la grippe. Sonoma, a fine Table Claret at 25c. qt. bottle. DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO., LD., ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS. MANUFACTURERS OF Marine and Land Engines, Boilers, Etc. Fish Cannings and Mining Machinery. Hydraulic Giants, Pipes and Sinking Pumps for Mines. FRENCH RANGES, STOVES, GRATES, ETC. SOLE AGENTS FOR Henry K. Worthington's Steam Pumps. Ingersoll Rock Drill Co.'s Steam Rock Drills. No. 6 CHATHAM STREET, No. 71 STORE STREET, VICTORIA, B.C. P.O. Drawer 12, Telephone 81.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, October 26.
THE "QUADRA" ASHORE.

Piled on Fulford Reef in the Dense Fog of Yesterday Afternoon.

No Serious Damage Anticipated and Hopes She Will Be Floated To-day.

The Dominion steamer Quadra, Captain Walbran commanding, ran ashore on Fulford reef, Discovery island, in a dense fog at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while returning to Victoria from a tour of inspection in the Gulf of Georgia. At last reports she was taking no water but was held fast and firm, with a falling tide but no wind to threaten her with immediate danger. Active efforts for her release will be initiated early this morning, and it is believed that she will be brought off and dock without difficulty.

News of this latest and most serious mishap directly attributed to the prevailing fog was received by the agent of the marine department, Capt. Gaudin, late yesterday afternoon, Mate Owen having been dispatched for assistance very shortly after the steamer went aground and finding his way to Oak Bay with the steam launch.

According to his report and to the message from Captain Walbran, of which he was the bearer, the steamer was feeling her way along under easy steam when the mishap occurred, and consequently the shock was comparatively slight. The tide was falling, however, and herein lies the chief danger lies. Fulford reef, a wicked ledge of rock fringing one end of Discovery island—itself little more than a patch of sharp rocks lying to the north of Trial island and outside of Oak bay but a few miles.

Captain Walbran merely wanted to satisfy himself that it would be impossible for the Quadra to accomplish her own release and that she was not making water, before sending his message to the city.

As soon as he had learned all the particulars of the ship's condition in the first officer's possession, Capt. Gaudin hurried the tug Vancouver to the scene with two large scows to be employed during the night in lightening the ship. At daylight this morning he will go up in person with the Lorne, with the expectation of returning by the Quadra herself in the afternoon.

THE COLQUHITZ HALL MEETING.

Much to the disappointment, the residents along the banks of the Colquhitz river were not honored with the presence of either Mayor Tesque, Water Commissioner Ryburn or any of the aldermen at the public meeting held in the district hall last evening. In consequence the meeting did not advance the question under consideration as much as it had been expected to do. The city rulers and officials all received their invitations, and each sent a courteous acknowledgment—that was all.

In the first place, as the Mayor briefly explained, was a matter entirely outside of the city and with which therefore, the second place the matter had been fully threshed out and disposed of by arbitration agreement and could not with propriety be responded to.

After waiting the better part of an hour for some of the city folks to appear, the meeting of residents last night was called to order, and the alleged pollution of the Beaver lake was fully and freely discussed. The general opinion appeared to be in favor of closing up the stream entirely and substituting a six-inch main connecting with the city water works. One land owner declared his intention to apply to the courts for an injunction to stop the work from proceeding at the lake, providing the others would cooperate with him. The possibility of carrying the case into court in event of the city not acting in accordance with the wishes of the farmers was afterwards talked over, and the meeting adjourned after a committee of three had been named to frame a proposition to lay before all the interested property owners.

Another meeting is to be held on Wednesday evening, when this proposition, which will probably be laid before the city council subsequently, will be considered.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Large consignments of salmon for transhipment on the bark Lada and Marie Jose were brought from the North by the steamship Danube, which arrived yesterday afternoon. The cargo comprised 21,186 cases and is made up of the following shipments: 4,021 cases from the Inverness cannery; 2,120 from the Balmoral cannery; 3,449 from the North Pacific Packing Co.; 3,627 from the British Columbia Packing Co.; 7,469 from the Royal Canadian Packing Co.; and 500 from the Good Hope cannery. The Inverness, Balmoral, and Royal Canadian cannery salmon will all be loaded into the bark Lada and will come within 6,000 cases of completing that vessel's cargo. When finished loading it is thought the bark will have about 62,000 cases aboard, and what is required to complete the cargo will come from the Fraser river. The trip to the Danube just ended was one of the finest the bark ever had for this time of the year. It was, however, uneventful, and the vessel brought no late Northern news. Her cabin passengers were Miss Marshall, Miss Noel, Bishop of Caledonia, T. Derrick, J. Paterson, E. O. DeLong, J. Hansen, H. Kirby, G. Raley, and John Hyde.

The steamship Umanilla sailed for San Francisco last evening with the following passengers from Victoria: R. P. Ribbet, D. Macnaughton and wife, Mrs. Vipond, Mrs. Bushby, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. E. Williams, Miss Carr, T. A. Elwell and wife, T. W. G. Wallace, W. J. Salmon, Thos. W. Gilmour, Miss T. Brunton, Mrs. Brunton, R. E. Green and wife.

At daylight yesterday morning the steam schooner Mitchell, Capt. Foot, returned from Kyquob, several passengers having made the round trip.

The American bark Enoch Talbot was towed to sea from Vancouver yesterday, bound for Los Angeles, with \$6,000 worth of lumber.

HENRY JESSEN and Andrew Lemback, the latter of whom says that part of an unwilling witness in the recent mysterious case of Cape Mudge Sally, are prisoners at city police headquarters, the charge originally recorded against them being that of attempting to pass a counterfeit United States Confederate \$5 bill. The two prisoners have not yet been arraigned and it is probable that when they are the charge will be amended to that of attempting to obtain money under false pretences. The doubly rich humor of describing the short lived rich conspiracy as of the "United States" and of suggesting the possibility of its paper being counterfeit was entirely spontaneous.

THE CITY.

REV. DR. CAMPBELL conducted the funeral services yesterday of the late Elsie Landells, while the following friends were pallbearers: Captain C. N. Cox, Captain William Cox, H. A. King and James Fleet.

CAMP No. 52 of the Woodmen of the World has suffered its first loss in the death of Mr. J. H. Sampson, the progressive member of the camp. The members of the order will to-morrow attend the funeral in a body.

A COMMITTEE meeting of the Women's Council was held yesterday afternoon for purpose of considering the suppression of impure literature. A report on the subject was presented at the annual meeting of the council, to be held in the city hall on November 3.

THE assault case in which Ole Olsen is complainant and Joseph Blackstead defendant, was opened before Magistrate Macrae yesterday, the evidence of Dr. F. W. Hall being taken and a remand granted until Monday. The defence is in the hands of Mr. Frank Higgins.

THREE delightful hours were enjoyed by those who were out from the city to be entertained by the celebrated "Mrs. Jarley," with her wonderful waxworks at Cedar Hill on Thursday evening. The dear old lady still retains all her power to please and amuse, and thanks to her efforts the funds of St. Luke received a considerable addition as a result of Thursday's performance.

THE body of an Indian named Jim was found yesterday on the beach of Forest island, in the vicinity of Sidney, there being no marks or bruises indicating foul play and the natural supposition being that the unfortunate native had met his death by drowning. The case will be fully investigated to-day by Coroner Dr. Crompton, who goes out to Sidney this morning for the purpose.

VIGOROUS measures are being taken by the city police to enforce the law prohibiting children of tender years from the use of the cigarette. Special Officer Conlin Constable Cameron both had cases of this kind in the police court yesterday, Antonio Chuchal being convicted and fined \$12, with a month and Mrs. Lang being remanded until this morning.

THE funeral of Mrs. Isabel Worthington took place yesterday from the residence, 15 Rock Bay avenue, and from St. John's church, attended by a large number of sympathizing friends. Rev. Percival Jones conducted the services and the following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: John Kinman, E. M. Johnson, D. F. Adams, R. W. Fawcett, S. E. Styles, E. Morrison, John Robertson and Alex. McGregor.

THE preliminary hearing of the case against William Farrell, held for discharge, delivered at George Douglas with intent to do her grievous bodily harm, was concluded in the city police court yesterday, the defence being reserved and the prisoner committed for trial at the approaching fall assizes. The second day's evidence was entirely professional, the testimony of Dr. Lang, Richardson and Davis being given. The last gentleman emphatically swore that he had no particles of cloth or wool carried into George Douglas' wound, who would in all probability have lost her limb, but for her life; fortunately such had not been the case, and the patient, unless a relapse occurs, would be able to leave the hospital in about six weeks.

PROFESSOR J. MARTINEZ, lately from Africa, was in the city police court yesterday in the capacity of a defendant. The professor on his arrival here a few days ago announced himself as "the wonder of the world; phrenologist and mind-reader—the great South American herbalist whose wonderful remedies cure all complaints applicable to men or women." The charge was that of practicing medicine without proper qualification and credentials, and the professor had been arrested by Constable Ciardey by virtue of a warrant. When the case was called Mr. George E. Powell appeared for the defence, and as an adjournment was desired the hearing was fixed for Friday next. In the meantime Dr. Martinez enjoys his freedom, but to the amount of \$50 having been furnished by a Chinese friend.

HISTORY does not record whether or not Won Chung, who appeared in the city police court yesterday, had forewarned his suspended sword; in any event "the reader of the secrets of the stars—the seventh son of a seventh son" should have known that the occult forces for gain in the Dominion of Canada is an offence under section 396 of the criminal code that is punishable by imprisonment. This is the offence with which he was charged yesterday, the hearing being adjourned.

Won Chung's case is the first of the kind that has been instituted since the passage of the provincial act authorizing the licensing of adepts, clairvoyants and fortune-tellers to practise on the credibility of the oracles; this portion of the statute is said by a number of legal men to be directly at variance with the criminal law, and therefore inoperative. Though Won Chung is not a licensed prophet, his legal position will in all probability be brought forward before the conclusion of the hearing. Another strange contradiction of somewhat similar nature is noted in connection with the law respecting pawnbrokers; the statute provides that no Chinese may do business as a pawnbroker—the city, notwithstanding, licenses a Chinese resident to carry on that trade.

THE St. William Wallace Society concert last evening proved a great success in every way, the hall being crowded to its capacity with a thoroughly appreciative audience, and the programme especially excellent and admirably presented. Mr. Burnett in particular deserves great credit for the excellent manner in which he conducted the entire performance. Piper William Anderson, in the Highland costume, opened the proceedings with a spirited selection on the pipes. Mr. Burnett then playing on the piano—"Mr. Mitchell" and "Bonnie Dundee." Mr. Bonie followed with a song "The Sterling Camp," which was rendered in a highly creditable manner. "The Polish Dances" (violin selection) by Miss Brown was much appreciated, and received a deserved encore.

Mr. Anderson followed, donating "The Highland Fling," and in response to an encore, the "Shean Trows." The quartet on "Bonnie Anne Laurie" and the glee were well balanced and well rendered, while "The British Patrol" by Messrs. Fisher and Barnett was splendidly played. Miss Jameson sang a very pleasing and finished manner "Jack of Dundee," and responded to an encore by singing "Robin Adair." During the evening two men of the Royal Arthur volunteered to sing, Mr. Burnett kindly arranging for their appearance. Messrs. Nokes and Ford gave a duet "Al's' d'et," all responding to an encore with "Lurboard Watch." The musical selection was given in costume, and provoked great amusement, after which Mr. Rowlands gave in grand style "The Battle of Sterling."

Look out for colds at this season. Keep yourself well and strong by taking Dr. Williams' Sarsaparilla, the great tonic and blood purifier.

would it do to forget Mr. Allan's Scottish recitation, which was much enjoyed by all to whom the bonnie Scottish songs is made dearly loved.

THE winter arrangement of trains on the E. & N. takes effect on Monday, for the next few months there will be but one train a day save on Saturdays—and then a double service.

CORONER DR. CROMPTON held an inquest at Sidney yesterday on the body of the Spanish Indian Jim, who was picked up on the beach Friday afternoon. The verdict was in accord with the evidence—"found drowned."

It may interest the general public to know that \$250 is now the current retail price here for a grey seal, and at least that was the figure realized yesterday by Mr. Charles Porter, of Langford Plains on the carcass of a good specimen of the family that had been poisoned on his property the night before.

"SOME practical points in political economy" was the subject of an interesting lecture given by Ald. Macmillan to a large gathering in the Y.M.C.A. rooms last evening. One of the features of the evening was a piano duet by Miss Mellina and Master Arthur Patton, and a recitation "The sailor's complaint," by Mr. H. Hodgson.

THE stranding of the Quadra was not the only marine disaster attributable to Thursday night's fog, for at Cordova bay the schooner Edith, owned by a fisherman named "Hank" Peterson, beached herself instead of rounding the point as intended. Her owner improved the opportunity by giving the craft a coat of paint. Of course the vessel and Edith's misadventure was duly enlarged upon by the time it reached the city, a "sea-king schooner" being reported "wrecked" instead of a seven ton scow.

A VISIT paid by Sergeant Hawton last evening to the premises of Wing On, in the Hotel Victoria block was fraught with disastrous consequences that were entirely unlooked for. The sergeant had had his suspicions about a little game in progress, and when he knocked at the door for admittance there was a hurried scramble within, following the tinkling of a bell, the extinguishing of all lights and the scattering of a large amount of small silver. Chuck-a-luck was the game, but the players did not wait to finish it, preferring to amuse themselves by jumping from the back verandah into the Johnson street ravine. Incidentally one of the men overturned the lamp on the first floor and in a moment the place was a scene of confusion. The fire department completed the confusion and confounded. The damages by fire were covered by about \$10. It is not yet known how many legs and arms suffered in the wild scramble for the open air.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Everything possible was done yesterday but without success towards freeing the Quadra from the rocks of Fulford reef. The combined efforts of the steamers R. P. Ribbet, Lorne and Vancouver failed to remove the vessel when the tide was at its highest stage, and this fact is sufficient to show that the vessel is stuck hard and fast. The change whatever has taken place in the Quadra is not known, but it is probable that she lies, with her bows low tide four feet out of the water, with about twenty feet of her forward keel resting easily on the rocks and her stern afloat in deep water. In the p.m. to release her from the rocks the Lorne pulled for nearly an hour, the first success of the attempt was realized, and as the vessel succeeded pretty well in rolling the vessel on her keel. The strain on the vessel can be imagined when it is stated that the Lorne's big six-inch rope after tugging for nearly an hour, was broken. The attempt was realized, and as the vessel was beginning to render the effort still more difficult, it was decided to abandon further operations until to-day at about noon. In the meantime scows will be placed on either side of the Quadra, to which chains will be attached and other preparations made. At seven o'clock this morning the Lorne will return to the disabled steamer, and it will, it is thought, stay by her until she reaches Esquimalt. Though the Quadra is afloat, but by the time they are said to be unharmed, and the hope is that no southwester or northeaster will arise to do them injury, for if they come, the Quadra's condition would be dangerous to the extreme. Capt. Gaudin, Agent of Marine and Steam, has been in the ship pretty much all of yesterday, and besides the presence of officials and steamboat men there were many who went out from the city. How the ship met with the mishap has been discussed either by the Quadra, and that was the steamboat men who have occurred there in the place almost daily speak of the dangers of the locality and of the similarity of Fulford reef to that of Trial island when encountered in a thick fog such as prevailed on Friday last. The speed of the steamer at the time when she struck is probably the only part of the disaster which seems to be criticized, for it is stated in unauthorized quarters that she was going between a ten and twelve knot speed.

DEPARTURE OF THE "VICTORIA."

When the Northern Pacific steamship Victoria, en route to the Orient, arrived from the Sound yesterday, she did not berth as usual at the outer wharf, but lay at anchor in the Straits. This was owing to the trouble which the Northern Pacific Steamship Company have had with the American government after they had dispatched their last ship from Victoria. Then, as will be remembered, a Chinaman was created aboard and detained pending trial for theft. The warrant for the arrest was issued by a local justice of the peace and sworn to by a Victoria Celestial. The prisoner, who happened to be under deportation from the United States, in the course of time came up in court, but the complainant never appeared, and in consequence he had to be liberated. While here yesterday the Victoria received 45 Chinese, 10 Japanese—one white seaman and one salmon passenger from a tender which went out to meet her.

WALRUS NOTES.

One more trip made by each of the regular Northern steamers, but this amount to Bonowitz, will be sufficient for the conveyance of all packed salmon remaining at canneries in the North. At noon yesterday the 7,013 Boscowitz arrived from the North via New Westminster. She brought down 7,013 cases, but of this amount only 1,900 cases were discharged into the ship. Sardhana, loading on the Fraser for England, and 1,000 cases were landed at a cuney on the Fraser to await shipment on another vessel. River's Inlet was so far North that the Boscowitz had been and she consequently brought down a clean 20. By the way, the remarkable record Mr. Sheard won the general average first prize, \$9, with a percentage of 84, figured on the results of events 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Mr. Sheard is a rather heavy, thick-set man. Next to Sheard in the general average list was C. W. Minor, of Victoria, whose percentage was

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, October 27.
SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Closing Events in the Golf Tournament and the Presentation of Prizes.

Victoria Played Good Rugby With the Navy—A Telegraphic Chess Match.

The autumn meeting of the Victoria Golf Club was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, when the ladies' events were decided. The weather was all that could be desired and the play throughout the day was decidedly good, the most notable being the driving by Miss Drake, who tied with Mrs. Martin for second place in the club handicap. To decide the winner three holes were played, Miss Drake allowing Mrs. Martin five strokes, and after an exciting contest Mrs. Martin won by three strokes. Tea was served to the numerous visitors in the clubhouse during the afternoon. Mr. Combe presented the prizes to the successful competitors, and on behalf of the gentlemen members in thanking the ladies for the great interest they took in the club and for the pleasant afternoon, said he hoped that the entries would be considerably larger at the spring meeting. Below are the scores of the first three competitors in each list:

OPEN EVENT OF EIGHTEEN HOLES.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Mrs. Combe (Prize presented by Mr. Stahl-schmidt) 158, Miss Drake 158, Miss Ward 158.

CLUB HANDICAP OF NINE HOLES.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Mrs. W. A. Ward—70, received 16, 86, Mrs. Martin—55, received 27, 82, Miss Drake—55, received 27, 82.

FOOTBALL.

VICTORIA RUGBY CLUB VS. NAVY. The above match was played at the Canteen grounds yesterday afternoon, resulting in a win for the V.R.F. Club by 15 points to 8. The game was very exciting from start to finish. The Navy forwards were a great deal heavier than the Victorians, but the latter held them very successfully, and proved to be a good deal faster, and their dribbling was the essential point toward winning the game. With a little more practice at this the Victorians ought to be able to hold their own in the field. Foules by some good dodging scored the first try for the victors, which Pettore failed to convert; Miller grounded the leather shortly after, which Foules converted into a goal, and Boothby got in for the Navy, and Boothby converted this into a goal. Soon the ball by some good passing was again touched upon by Foules, but this failed to be improved upon, and all were glad to hear the whistle blow for half time.

Marriot kicked off for the second half, which was even more hotly contested than the first, the only score for Victoria in this half being made by a good drop kick for which Miller pleaded guilty. Wigram by a good run got a "touch down" for the Navy, but he kicked failed.

Boothby, who is already mentioned both by George and Frank Ward, and Frank Smith were conspicuous at half back. Boothby and Petch at three-quarters did good work and passed well. Hon. Victor Stanley performed a very efficient referee. The return match will be awaited with interest.

WIN FOR THE Y.M.C.A. ASSOCIATION.

The game at Caledonia park yesterday afternoon between teams from the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium and the club resulted in a win for the former by a score of seven goals to two. McCann, Goward and Campbell played a good forward game for the gymnasium and York brothers for the club.

THE BROCKTON POINT MATCH.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 26.—In the senior Rugby football Vancouver won from Westminister at Brockton Point to-day by 33 points to nothing. The Westminsters were compelled to send a weak team but like true sportsmen they engaged Vancouver's best players and showed up in splendid form.

CHESS.

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICTORIA. The Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco have agreed to the conditions for a proposed match with the Victoria club, and have appointed Friday next as the date of the first game. Three games will be played, with three players at each board, those in charge being entirely independent of outside assistance. Unfortunately for the Victoria club it will not be as strongly represented as in the last match, and it will be further handicapped in having to divide its strength between the three tables. In any event the match will be a fairly interesting one.

THE TURF.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS A WINNER. NEWMARKET, Oct. 25.—This was the last day of the Newmarket autumn meeting. The Jockey Club cup was won by the Prince of Wales' "Florizel II" which beat Lord Ellesmere's "None-the-wiser." The cup is valued at 300 sovereigns, with sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each added.

THE GUN.

Wholesale destruction of the flying targets marked the opening of the first annual trap shooting tournament of the Washington State Sportsman's Association at Seattle Thursday. The scores were of a generally high average and the representative men from the several cities showed a steadiness and endurance which was very remarkable and which may be counted upon to keep the scores well up until the close of the meeting to-day. As if to accommodate the opening event of the day, the sun came out during the state championship team shoot, and just got better and better as the day advanced. The clouded sky had carried off the honors by a score of 75, against 69 for Tacoma. The victorious team was composed of A. K. Churchill, J. N. Hardy and Capt. P. Minor, while the near competitors were by Tacoma teams, each of which scored 69 birds. While Seattle carried off the honors for Victoria for individual achievements. W. B. Sheard, now of Tacoma, formerly a well known Montreal shot, was the top notch man of the day. Counting 110 straight birds, he only lost six, and there was a question if he did not kill one of those opponents. His prizes money amounted to about \$200. He has the distinction of having beaten Capt. P. Minor in the shoot-off in the sixth event by making a clean 20. By this remarkable record Mr. Sheard won the general average first prize, \$9, with a percentage of 84, figured on the results of events 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Mr. Sheard is a rather heavy, thick-set man. Next to Sheard in the general average list was C. W. Minor, of Victoria, whose percentage was

870. He is built something like Sheard and is one of those steady shooters who has no thought of the possibility of making a miss. All that is heard of him during the event is "Pull," and then the scorer says "dead bird." During the first day's shooting Minor divided one first, three second and two third prizes, and Maclure two seconds and a third.

GILBERT IS CHAMPION. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25.—H. Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Iowa, wins the wing shot championship of America, cup and money. McAllister takes the second money. They were the only two men who killed 25 straight. McAllister missed the second bird in shooting off the tie. Gilbert killed his, making 30 straight.

THE WHEEL.

TORONTO, Oct. 25.—(Special)—At the Island track to-day T. B. McCarthy, from a flying start and paced, made the following new class "B" records: Two miles, 2:25; three miles, 6:20; five miles, 11:24.5. For the three and five miles the figures are cut only two-fifths of a second each.

AGAIN POSTPONED. The much-talked-of Sidney road race has, owing to the condition of the roads and at the request of a number of the competitors, been again postponed for one week. It will be brought off one week from to-day, rain or shine, and, if expectations are realized, will be the best contested event of the kind that the province has yet witnessed.

MILITIA INSPECTION.

Yesterday afternoon the three head-quarter companies of the British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery passed their annual inspection in battalion drill, on Beacon Hill, before Lieut.-Col. Peters, D. A. G. There was a fair turnout, the parade showing a total of two hundred of all ranks. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Gregory, M. P., was in command, and Major F. B. Gregory and Capt. C. St. A. Pearce (adjutant) acted as right and left majors respectively. The other staff officers present were Surgeon Geo. H. Duncan and Quartermaster A. C. Flimmerfelt. The companies were in command of Major A. G. Sargison, No. 1; Major B. Williams, No. 2; and Lieut. J. P. Hibben, No. 3. Close on three o'clock the Battalion, headed by the band, marched from the drill hall to the Hill, where, the weather being beautifully fine, a great many citizens had assembled, and there awaited in line the coming of the inspecting officer, who was received with the customary general salute. The accoutrements and uniform and general appearance of each man having been inspected the Colonel was called upon to direct the battalion drill, in which a great variety of movements were performed very creditably. Major Gregory then put the battalion through the manual and firing exercises. This completed the field programme and the parade was marched back to the drill hall, where the master roll was called for the purposes of the annual pay.

This year the pay has been limited to eight days' in place of twelve as customary, but as the result of an interview lately had with the commanding officers of many city corps in the East, with the Minister of Militia, it is confidently expected that pay for the other four days will yet be granted. In the B.C.G.A., as in all the other city corps, the members of necessity drill a great many more days than those for which pay is allowed. The inspection in company and gun drill, and the examination of officers and non-commissioned officers, will take place the following Monday evening, for No. 3 company, Tuesday for No. 1, and Wednesday for No. 2.

GRIP AND PASSWORD.

Under the head of "Good of the Order," the entertainment committee of Columbia lodge, No. 2, I.O.O.F., has arranged a short programme of songs, recitations, etc., for next Wednesday evening, after the regular business of the lodge has been disposed of. It is intimated, also, that there is a probability of the evening's entertainment being finished with coffee and cake. Visiting brethren are always welcome.

At the last regular meeting of Peerless lodge, I.O.O.F., one candidate was initiated. Several members will receive their degrees this coming Friday. Members desiring badges may secure them from the secretary.

At the meeting of Dominion lodge No. 4, I.O.O.F., on last Thursday evening, a large number of members of Aome lodge, No. 14, visited officially and spent a pleasant evening, besides witnessing the initiation of a new member.

Next Thursday the recorder of Triumph lodge, No. 4, Degree of Honor, A.O.U.W., will present a report to the lodge showing a handsome balance to the good from the Halloween masquerade ball last Friday evening. Brother Gus Borda, of Hope lodge, No. 1, won the first prize for the best sustained character at the ball, and Chief of Honor Mrs. William Allen in a pleasant speech presented him with a handsome silk umbrella. The ladies of the lodge deserve congratulation on the successful issue of their first masquerade.

Bro. Jas. Tagg returned from Salt Spring island on Monday, thus terminating his official visit to the C.O.O.F. lodges of the province. He gave a brief account of the welcome he had received, at the meeting of the Loyal Dauntless lodge on Tuesday evening, his story being enjoyed by all present. It was at the same meeting agreed to unite with Loyal Fernwood and give a social entertainment some time next month. The lodge room was then cleared for initiation and Bro. Way was admitted into the secrets of the order.

There was a large attendance at the weekly meeting of Triumph lodge, I.O.G.T., in the Masonic hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. The programme consisted of the reading of the first number of Triumph magazine, it being the lodge quarterly paper. Capital L.O.L., 1,667, held their regular meeting on Monday night last. One candidate was initiated. Arrangements are about complete for the grand ball to be given in the Assembly hall, Fort Street, on November 5. Richardson's orchestra will furnish the music.

The Companions of the Forest have decided to take the New Year's Eve ball a novelty indeed. It will be a "National ball," and all attending will be requested to appear in costume representing the different nations. The ladies will provide an excellent supper. Good music will be furnished every effort made to make the ball a success.

British Columbia Circle, No. 115, Companions of the Forest will give a concert and Dance at the Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, on Wednesday evening, October 30. The Beauty orchestra will supply the music for the dance.

The Daughters of England will give a "bonquet" social and dance in the Daughters of England hall (late Harmony), on Tuesday evening. A good programme will be provided and refreshments will be served.

WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



Doctor Swenay

RECOGNIZED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY AS THE LEADING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE friend and benefactor of suffering humanity, who for a number of years has had permanent offices at Seattle, where the sick and afflicted can receive treatment in the future, as they have in the past, from this noted philanthropist, whose fame is being spread from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast.

All are invited and no suffering human being will be turned away.

THE POOR

who call at his offices Fridays are welcome to his treatment free of charge.

What is the Reason of Dr. Swenay's Success, and Why do Sick People of Every Station in Life Crowd His Office Daily?

BECAUSE

First of all he has succeeded in effecting a cure of diseases before which all others stood powerless; and second, he is not only a doctor, but a Christian and a Philanthropist. His fame has preceded him, and the honors he received at the leading Eastern hospitals, as well as in Europe, were the highest ever bestowed upon any body. To-day his treatment is unsurpassed by any, and he has testimonials to that effect from men of the highest standing in life, as well as from those of a lower station. It is a part of judgment and sense to seek Doctor Swenay first, instead of squandering time and money upon the uncertainties of patent medicines and quackery specialists.

All Private Diseases of Men and Women Positively Cured in the Shortest Possible Time.

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN

If you are victims of youthful indiscretions and unnatural losses, if you are on the road to idiocy, insanity and the grave, if gloom and melancholy, morbid fear and unnatural lust preclude your mind, if you are despondent and down-hearted, if you have lost all energy and ambition, if you have an aversion to society, if your memory is failing and you are unfit for business or study, you should consult Dr. Swenay before it is too late. Get well and be a man.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

If you are suffering from any of the diseases peculiar to your sex, you should call or write to Dr. Swenay, and he will tell you just what can be done for you. He has succeeded in building up the most shattered and broken-down constitutions, and will bring back to you that health, strength and beauty which every woman should possess.

You Can Be Cured at Home.

There are thousands cured at home by correspondence. Write if you cannot come personally. The strictest secrecy is observed, so cast aside all feelings of shame to consult the Doctor. He is conversant in all modern languages.

Method of Treatment.

No poisonous or injurious mineral drugs used, but the medicines are all compounded from the very choicest, purest and most effective medicinal plants, roots and herbs in the whole range of nature, and while their effects are marked and immediately apparent, they do not build up temporarily, but effect permanent as well as perfect cures.

Office hours 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m. Address—

LEVERETT SWEANY, M. D., Union Block, 713 Front St., SEATTLE, WASH.

The Colonist

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.

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ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices

A GOOD APPOINTMENT. The appointment of the Provincial Mineralogist is of such importance to the mining industry of British Columbia that it is satisfactory to know that in Professor Carlyle the Province has obtained the services of a man of unusual ability and experience, and whose reputation as a Mining Engineer not only stands high in Canada, but also in the United States and in England.

At Aspen Mr. Carlyle put in the dams, flumes, ditches, pipe lines, etc., of a water supply sufficient to generate 2,000 h.p. of electric power, Aspen being the first place on the continent to introduce successfully the general use of electricity in all mining work.

He was also connected with the construction of a large mill for the concentration of low grade ores, and spent a considerable time in making a complete survey and geological examination of Smuggler Cut in Colorado for Mr. Brenton, a member of the British Institution of Mining Engineering in England, who specially sent to Canada for Mr. Carlyle to take charge of the work.

Mr. Carlyle has made for me maps, geological sections, and models of many mines in this District and in other parts as well as in Montana. For the past two years he has been engineer for me upon the Cowenhoven M. T. & T. D. Tunnel Company and the property of the 'Dells S.' Mining Company, all the works of which he has completely mapped, sectioned and modelled. All the work has been performed in a most satisfactory manner, and it is with great regret that I learn of his intention to return to Canada.

Mr. Carlyle has thoroughly familiarized himself with the different methods of mining, valuing mines and treating precious metal ores, and in short has lost no opportunity of studying the details of his profession, and I can heartily recommend him for any position connected therewith.

Mr. Brown in writing of Mr. Carlyle says: "He has been connected with the largest mining operations in this District (Aspen) and constantly engaged in the different branches of his profession. He has had an excellent opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the best Western methods of mining, milling, and the uses of electricity in mining. In all the works done by him he has given full satisfaction, and has always proved himself thoroughly trustworthy."

Mr. Carlyle was afterwards appointed Professor and Lecturer at McGill University on Mining and Metallurgy, which appointment he now holds, and he was specially recommended by Dr. Dawson and the President of the University as peculiarly fitted for the appointment of Provincial Mineralogist for British Columbia. His duties will consist in visiting and inspecting the mining districts of the Province and reporting to the Minister of Mines on the same, and his official reports will be available for the information of the public. He will organize and superintend under the instruction of the Minister of Mines all the work connected with the Mining Department of the Government, which is now assuming huge proportions. During the winter months he will give lectures and instruction on Mining,

Mineralogy and Geology; in fact, he will be a centre from which useful, practical and reliable information can be obtained with regard to the mining industries of the Province and the best methods of developing them.

In 1892 Mr. Carlyle visited professionally the iron and copper mines of Lake Superior; in 1893 he worked in the Gold Mills of Central City, and afterwards in the smelters at Denver; in 1894 he visited some mines in New York and other states, and also in Eastern Canada, and the late summer vacation he has spent professionally in the Black Hill country in the United States.

British Columbia is fortunate in obtaining the services of a man of such wide and varied experience.

JUST CRITICISM.

The Toronto World takes the right view of Mr. Laurier's milk-and-water way of dealing with an important public question. No one, whether he is Conservative or Liberal, for a moment supposes that statesmen when they are really at work indulge in weak and wishy-washy sentiment, however amiable it may be. There is not a trace of it to be seen in state papers and in the business utterances of those engaged in doing the work of government. They have something else to think of, and they have no time to waste in manufacturing pretty phrases or in polishing fine sentences which contain little or no meaning. The World in a recent number says:

Mr. Laurier's method is as follows: "I would approach this man Greenway with the sunny ways of patriotism, asking him to be just and to be fair, asking him to be generous to the minority in order that there may be peace amongst all the creeds and races which it has pleased God to bring upon this corner of our common country."

This is not statesmanship. The political affairs of the world are not conducted on these sentimental lines. "The sunny ways of patriotism" may appeal to Greenway and his old-blooded prairie farmers in a way that would shock the dignity of Canada's would-be premier. Great interests such as those involved in this issue are not usually adjusted by "sunny ways" nor by the personal magnetism of even the most commanding personality in public life. Mr. Laurier's policy is weak and pusill because he runs away from an issue that is fully developed and that is clamoring for settlement. Whatever views Conservatives may have on the controversy, they are united in their readiness to face the issue, and take the consequences. Mr. Laurier would postpone the evil day and keep the country in a prolonged ferment. The present is no time for a vaunting, dilatory policy. Mr. Laurier's proposed commission is merely a subterfuge to relieve him of the necessity of fairly and squarely facing the issue. It is just possible in the settlement of this question something may have to give. This something will be the weakest of the contending forces. The sooner the tug-of-war is over the better it will be for the welfare of the country.

CIVIC MISRULE.

Almost everywhere on this side of the Atlantic the civic government is declared to be a failure. The complaint that city rulers are incompetent and corrupt is all but universal, and the citizens of many places are looking about them for some way of managing civic affairs which will prove more effective than the methods now in use. The principal cities of Canada join in the general lament. Toronto is longing for civic reform. Montreal is disgusted with the mismanagement and the extravagance of the corporation. Ottawa wants to remodel its city council; and dozens of other cities, like Victoria, are beginning to despair of being able to obtain any improvement.

Some of those who are dissatisfied with the present state of things are asking for the intervention of Government. For the sake of having their city's affairs better administered than they are and than they have been they are willing to give up their privileges as electors and at any rate for a time place them in the hands of the provincial authorities. Among these is Mr. Goldwin Smith. He in a recent letter on the subject of civic misgovernment said: "There seems to be a general agreement as to the fact that the affairs of our city are at present in a critical state, and a pretty general agreement in the belief that the chief cause is the want of continuity, system, foresight and science in the administration." The remedy for this unfortunate state of things this accomplished publicist believes is Government interposition.

"It is for the Government and Legislature," he says, "now to take the matter in hand. Legislation when needed, as it manifestly is in this case, is their duty. Public meetings may help to form opinion, but they lead to no action; still less to individual projects of reform."

What Mr. Goldwin Smith recommended for Toronto is something like what was not only indignantly rejected for Victoria by those who wanted to be considered the advocates and upholders of popular rights. There is, however, no such outcry in Toronto. City government by commission is calmly and rationally discussed in the cities of the East. Mr. Goldwin Smith, who boldly advocates Government interference, was not even drummed out of the city, and those who think as he does have not been held up to public reprobatation.

The Montreal Star, which is a zealous and fearless advocate of civic reform, shows the citizens of Montreal, as the citizens of Victoria have time and again been shown, that they have the remedy in their own hands if they had only the energy and the public spirit to apply it. It says—

There is one thing for the taxpayer in revolt to remember, however, and that is that under almost any system of city government known to progressive civilization, he can get the right man at the head of things if he will only labor hard enough at the task. He has the dishonest cupidity of the few and the insane indifference of the many to overcome, but they have been overcome and they can be again. Why, even Tammany was beaten last year by a few resolute men led by a preacher. The main reason why the corrupt element wins so steadily in civic politics, is the lack of serious, capable and aggressive reform leadership. The people are overwhelmingly

for reform when you put it before them in an unmistakable form, and ring your alarm bell loudly enough.

This is all true enough, but the Star, if we do not greatly mistake, will find, as have others in Montreal and elsewhere who have tried to stir up the citizens to exercise the powers they undoubtedly possess, that it is laboring in vain—that it is a voice of one crying in the wilderness.

AN AMERICAN ON LYNCHING.

Every now and then we see horrible accounts of lynchings in the American newspapers. These lynchings are not confined to one state or to one section of the Union. The crime is committed with greater or less frequency all over the country, from New York to California and from Maine to Texas. Why such outrages should be committed with comparative impunity in a highly civilized country like the United States appears to be a mystery to the Americans themselves. The Argonaut, commenting upon the fact that the Governor of the State of California has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of all or any of the men concerned in the recent lynchings in that State, says:

Is there some strange madness in the American brain—some poisonous ichor in the American blood? How else can we account for this curious reversion to barbarism in a community so highly civilized as that of the United States? If it were confined to the lower and more vicious elements of the population, it might be comprehensible. But it is a very lynching through out the land the leaders of the mob were "prominent citizens." For every lynching through out the land there are found defenders among intelligent men. It is only a fortnight since a reader of the journal wrote us asking us to "decide an argument" he had had with another man—evidently a person of education—yet who maintained that "Durrant ought to be lynched." And on the heels of the H. McCoy, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, was brought before the bar of Judge Murphy's court to answer for contempt, he having informed Juror Truman that "if the jury did hang Durrant, the people would hang the jury."

When the public mind is so hopelessly at sea upon this question as these facts show, it is useless to expect much improvement from the public itself. If the people cannot be brought to see the greater crime or to see the law, the power of the State, the majesty of the law, must be maintained. If the officers of the law and the machinery of the courts, the courts and the officers of the law must look to the mobs. Governor Budd's move is a step in the right direction.

It is not a little surprising that the Americans have not yet found out that the lynchings, terrible as they are, have the deterrent effect that they are intended to have. In spite of the lynchings, the same crimes for which summary execution with torture is the punishment are committed. Lynching is very far from putting an end to them. It surely does occur to some even of those who take part in the lynchings that a prompt and fearless administration of law would have a better effect than the hasty acts of vengeance in which the innocent must of necessity often suffer the punishment intended for the guilty. It would be indeed singular if the law, duly and purely administered, would not be more effective in the repression of crime than the lynchings, which may quite as often cause a thirst for vengeance as a horror of crime or dread of punishment.

The Argonaut notes that the action of the Governor of California will be the beginning of a greatly needed reform. When those who take part in a lynching outrage find that they are exposed to punishment and are regarded both by the law and the community as criminals, they will not be ready to repeat the offense as they are now when they are regarded by their neighbors and associates, if not as heroes, at least as persons who have performed a manly and pleasant duty. When executing a man accused of committing a crime without trial by the citizens of the United States generally, as a murder, which it no doubt is, there will soon be an end of lynching; and the crimes for which lynching is now in many places regarded as a righteous punishment will without doubt be far less frequent than they are at present.

LONDON FUR SALES.

In the Monetary Times just received the following paragraph appears, which will be of interest to those concerned in the London fur market: "The fur sales held by Messrs. G. Jamson & Co. in London during the week ending 27th ult. were in point of prices. On Tuesday 65,000 African monkey skins were offered, and 48,000 withdrawn; 17,000 skins were sold from 40 to 60s. per skin. African producers are reported to have held out for prices, which accounts for the large number withdrawn. The number of skins offered was less than one-half the number offered in October, 1894, and the prices, based on the average of the June sale, were from 10 to 30 per cent. off in white fox, wolf and bear skins, while mar an and red fox skins rose 10 to 15 per cent. over the same sale, sable, beaver and other skins having suffered no change. The following is a summary of the offerings, the advances and declines, compared with the prices at the June sale:

Table with columns for fur types (Martens, Red fox, Russian sable, Beaver, American otter, Lynx, White fox, Bear-Black) and prices for October 1894 and 1895.

The same issue of the Times says: "It is proposed to establish a fur mill in British Columbia, and Mission City may be chosen as the mill site."

The newest lamp shades have a frill of painted lace. The ground is yellow, the details colored according to the character—blue or red for floral motives and green for leaves or stems.

DURRANT'S DEFENCE.

Attorney Dickenson's Address to the Jury on Behalf of the Prisoner.

Conduct of the Accused Not Consistent With Guilt—The Class Roll Call.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The beginning of the final argument for the defence of Theodore Durrant, accused of the Emanuel church murders, had the effect of attracting an especially large attendance at Judge Murphy's court to-day. In the absence of Attorney Denprey, who was absent through sickness,

General Dickenson assumed the somewhat unexpected task of first addressing the jury. He at once, without preliminary observations, entered in a forceful manner upon a discussion of the events of April 3. Speaker of the prisoner, who was accused of the terrible crime of murder, he described him as being, as he is now, ambitious, studious and of the highest character. He alluded to the contention of Assistant District Attorney Peixoto, made yesterday, that Miss Lamont was the victim of Durrant's unbridled passion. He said that there was nothing in the mass of testimony taken to show that Durrant was not a moral young man. His whole demeanor, both before and after his arrest, had, he said, been that of an innocent man. He had been seen by Mrs. Noble on the night that Miss Lamont disappeared that he had ridden to school with her in the morning. On the day of his arrest, and when on the stand, the defendant had made the same statements. He told the story long before Conductor Shalmount was found. Durrant also left a book at Mrs. Noble's for Miss Lamont on April 5th. All this, he said, contained too much method for a guilty man, and he therefore considered that as a circumstantial going to show the innocence of the accused.

General Dickenson next made reference to the roll call, upon which it is evident the defence intends to base its case. He said that if the correctness of the roll call was admitted, the prosecution's case fell to the ground. Drs. Cheney and Gray, the only two persons who had ever had the book in their possession, made no alterations, and he challenged the prosecution to show that anybody else had. He said the mute testimony of the book was corroborated by all of the students in the class, who testified on the stand that they did not answer to Durrant's name. The statement of the prosecution that the students were unwilling witnesses, and, perhaps, withheld most important testimony, was ridiculous, as he said. Students of the law and the machinery of the courts, the courts and the officers of the law must look to the mobs. Governor Budd's move is a step in the right direction.

SAMOA AND ITS SOVEREIGN.

APIA, Samoa, Oct. 9.—(Per steamer Mariposa to San Francisco, Oct. 24.)—The political situation here remains unchanged, the rebel party maintaining a defiant attitude and refusing to pay taxes. The loyal party make this failure an excuse for the non-payment of their own taxes, and public funds are low. Several of the rebel natives have been making trouble and refusing to allow foreign claimants who have tracts of land awarded to them by the land commission and the supreme court to occupy such land. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the offenders, but it will not be possible to enforce such warrants unless the assistance of foreign warships is granted.

The important case of Williams, Neylan & Hobbs, of San Francisco, against the National Bank of New Zealand and others, involving the title to many thousand acres of valuable land in Samoa, has just been decided in favor of the plaintiffs, provided their interest, to be proven by further evidence, are sufficient to absorb all the lands, but if the property is more than sufficient to satisfy all the American claims then the surplus is to go to the defendants.

METLAKATLA INDIANS.

SEATTLE, Oct. 25.—The Metlakatla Indians, of Southeast Alaska, have become, under the guidance and management of Rev. Mr. Duncan, a conspicuous community, particularly in the production of canned fish and oil. They have organized themselves into the Metlakatla Industrial Co., and every case bears this brand. On the last trip down the steamship City of Tokpeka she stopped at the Indian station and loaded a big cargo of canned salmon, about 8,000 cases, which was reloaded on board the steamship Umattila for San Francisco, where an agency of the Indians exists. This shipment represents 384,000 cans, or pounds of fish, a very fine figure compared in dollars and cents. The City of Tokpeka also brought down 400 barrels of fish oil, put up by Indians at Tongas Narrows.

TABLE

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* FOR SALE

LANGLEY PRAIRIE.

One of the best Dairy Farms in the Province. There are 126 acres of land; about 50 acres in hay meadow; 2 acres of bearing orchard; 60 acres of good pasture. The Comeli River runs through this property, and there is always abundance of water for cattle, etc. There is a large house; 2 large barns; good dairy cellar; a blacksmith's shop; large wood-shed; hen-house and pigsties; 2 good wells of water. There are 20 cows; a thoroughbred Jersey bull; some young stock; 3 horses; 50 pigs; chickens and ducks. One Toronto mow, horse-rake, hay-fork, plows, harrows, wagon, buggy, harness, and everything for a well ordered farm. All of which will be sold with the place if purchaser so wishes. A daily boat runs to New Westminster, 15 miles distant, and there are good roads. This farm is above high water, and is close to school, churches and post office. The municipality is free of debt and taxes are low. For further particulars

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

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—In a recent report to the state department, U. S. Consul General DeKay at Berlin has depicted in vivid style the growth of the formidable agrarian party in Germany, and pointed out the menace it is to the producers of the United States whether agriculturalists or manufacturers.

The Consul-General enumerates some important measures which the agrarians have forced through already, and says they expect large increases of strength through the surrender of the Catholic Centre party, when they hope to run things for themselves. They are even prepared to attack industrial and commercial Germany, and will demand the abrogation of the favored nation treaties and legislation to paralyze the middleman on the farms and speculators in the cities, and favor their own products by stopping outside competition. They are willing to sacrifice the industries built up under these treaties in order to keep the young men in the country. An agrarian member of the Landtag, when asked, "But suppose the King of Prussia refused his consent to this scheme?" replied, "Then the Prussian house of representatives will refuse to vote the King of Prussia his supplies." This is quoted to show the bitterness of the land owning class in Prussia. The present duties on grain, the premium on sugar and exclusion of American fresh meat fail to satisfy the demands of this powerful party.

"Mr. De Kay predicts that the Kaunitz protectionist bill will not pass this winter, but its object is to frighten the government into further concessions. In conclusion he says: "Americans must look for a strong effort on the part of all the conservative, provincial and reactionary elements in North Germany to keep out American products, and to further concessions. In my opinion, were asked, I should say 'do not resist.' " Americans must look for a strong effort on the part of all the conservative, provincial and reactionary elements in North Germany to keep out American products, and to further concessions. In my opinion, were asked, I should say 'do not resist.' "

WANTED-HELP.

RELIABLE MEN in every locality (local or traveling) to introduce a new, sanitary and keepour show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment Commission or salary \$65.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write to

THE WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO. London Ont., Canada.

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Young Men and Women of good character, who can furnish horse and light rig, \$25.00 to \$35.00 a month. Applicants write full.

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VICTORIA COLLEGE.

BEACON HILL PARK, (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE)

Re-Opens for Autumn Term

Monday, September 2nd.

For Boarding or Day Prospects apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating about us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.

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* FOR SALE

LANGLEY PRAIRIE.

One of the best Dairy Farms in the Province. There are 126 acres of land; about 50 acres in hay meadow; 2 acres of bearing orchard; 60 acres of good pasture. The Comeli River runs through this property, and there is always abundance of water for cattle, etc. There is a large house; 2 large barns; good dairy cellar; a blacksmith's shop; large wood-shed; hen-house and pigsties; 2 good wells of water. There are 20 cows; a thoroughbred Jersey bull; some young stock; 3 horses; 50 pigs; chickens and ducks. One Toronto mow, horse-rake, hay-fork, plows, harrows, wagon, buggy, harness, and everything for a well ordered farm. All of which will be sold with the place if purchaser so wishes. A daily boat runs to New Westminster, 15 miles distant, and there are good roads. This farm is above high water, and is close to school, churches and post office. The municipality is free of debt and taxes are low. For further particulars

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