The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28. 1898. VOLUME XLII—NO. 48

DOMINION DESPATCHES

Lord Mount Stephen Will Distribute Half a Million Amongst His Poor Relations.

High Commissioner Says British Would Not Sacrifice Canadian Interests for Friendship.

Special to the Colonist.

Montreal, Nov. 25.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal who reached home yesterday, says the feeling is growing very strong in England that closer trade relations between Great Britain and Canada cannot long be delayed. He says Mr. Chamberlain is considered in England as having put the position of Great Britain during the recent crisis clearer and more explicitly than any other British leader and his words were better understood by the other powers than the utterances of other ministers. Lord Strathcona does not believe that Great Britain in her desire to please the United States will do anything to coerce Canada before the Washington commission or come to any arrangement prejudicial to Canadian interests. His Lordship says the general conditions of the C.P.R. and G.T.R. have been so well understood in England that the recent rate war did not jeopardize them as much as one would suppose.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

Montreal, Nov. 25.—Canada's live stock shipping season for 1898, from the port of Montreal, was brought to a close this morning by the sailing of the steamship Montrose, of the Elder Dempster line, for Bristol with forty head of Canadian cattle and over 100 horses. The total number of cattle shipped was 99,049 head; from the port of Quebec there were 2,187 head, making a grand total of 101,236 head, of which 5,719 head were from the United States, shipped through in bond.

A VICIOUS PUBLICATION.

Montreal, Nov. 25.—Richard D. Bryan, publisher of Town Topics, an immoral sheet, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment this morning. He has given two sureties of $350 each that he will not repeat the offence.

POOR RELATIONS IN LUCK.

Montreal, Nov. 25—Lord Mount Stephen will present his poorer relations, of whom there are quite a number, with half a million dollars, divided between them. Some will receive cash, and others real estate. One effect of making the distribution before the death of the donor will be to avoid heavy succession duties.

BANK ROBBERS' TRIAL.

Napanee, Nov. 25.—At the trail of the robbery case to-day Pare's examination was concluded at noon. He had been on the stand for about twelve hours. Chief of Police Bealey, of Manchester, testified to having arrested Pare in July last and to the finding of unsigned bills in his house. Jos. Richardson testified to having found some gags and ropes at the Grand Trunk sheds some time in May, 1897. C. E. Raven, and John King, Grand Trunk operators at Deseronto, told of having sold two second class tickets to Belleville on April 24. Louis Jones, of the steamer Resolute, identified Holden and Pare as two passengers who had made a trip on the boat from Charlotte to Deseronto last April. Inspector Burke, of Boston, told the story of W. W. Holden's arrest in Boston in July last.

COAL GOING UP.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—The price of coal is likely to be advanced fifty cents by local dealers next week in sympathy with a rise on the other side.

GUNNING FATALITY.

Hamilton, Nov. 25.—Thos. McDougald, a compositor in the Herald office, while duck hunting on the beach with some friends, was accidentally shot by pulling a gun out of a boat by the muzzle, causing it to discharge the contents into his side. Death ensued in twenty minutes. The deceased was 27 years old and married.

WINNIPEG NEWS.

Winnipeg, Nov. 25.—It is reported tonight that the C.P.R. has purchased a large block of land in the centre of the city, fronting on the Red river, on which a handsome union depot will be erected next year, the present depot being utilized as a freight shed. The block is bounded by Rorie, Bannantyne and McDermott streets.

Dr. Wm. Chestnut has been appointed medical superintendent of the Winnipeg general hospital to succeed Dr. Moody, who retires January 1st.

The Winnipeg hockey team will probably visit Montreal for the opening of the Auditorium rink there.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Only a Globe Story—Minto's First Official Dinner—Live Stock Shipments.

Ottawa, Nov. 25—Major-General Hutton has given an emphatic denial to the Globe's story of a break between himself and the minister of militia over the Major Talbot affair.

The Russian government has removed the duty from agricultural implements and binder twine.

Live stock shipments from Quebec and Montreal to Great Britain for the season just closed show a large decrease compared with two previous years. During the past four years, however, there have been extensive shipments to the States.

The Governor-General gives his first official dinner to-morrow night. Lord Strathcona has been invited, as well as all the cabinet ministers.

LAND OFFICE FOR WEARE.

Alaskan Official Reports That Point as Centre of Mining Activity.

Washington, Nov. 25. — Receiver Rhodes, of the public land office of Nulatto, Alaska, reached Washington today, and recommended the removal of that office to Weare, a settlement 100 miles further up the Yukon river and at the mouth of the Tanana. The removal will be authorized at once.

Mr. Rhodes, as the reason for the change, reported that the main mining industry is centred at Weare. The general mining conditions Rhodes is reported to believe to be very encouraging. There are 125 steamers now navigating the Yukon, he said.

ELEVATORS SOLD.

Manitoba Grain Company Disposes of Valuable Property at a Profit.

Winnipeg, Nov. 25.—(Special) — The Manitoba Grain Co. has sold out its business and elevators to the Northern Elevator Co., the Dominion Elevator Co. and the firm of Bready, Love & Tyron. Thirty-seven elevators were controlled by this company and the sale was an advantageous one. The Northern Elevator Co. and Bready, Love & Tyron secured the greater portion of the property. The Northern Elevator Co have now 117 elevators in the province and Territories and have buyers at all these points. This company is now one of the most extensive on the continent.

THE LOST MOHEGAN.

Officers Were Not Seemingly Negligent When Terrible Mistake Occurred —Crew's Conduct Excellent.

London, Nov. 25.—The inquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Mohegan, which was adjourned on Nevember 12, was resumed yesterday. Quartermaster Juddery testified that he steered the Mohegan between the Isle of Wight and Portland, the course being west, three-quarters north. He gave the same course to the man who relieved him at the wheel. It was impossible, he said, to light the oil lamps after the ship struck, as the lamp room was submerged.

Quartermaster Juddery said he saw Captain Griffith come out of the wheel house at 4:15 p.m.; he also saw him near the wheel house when the ship was off Eddystone light, and heard him say "All right." The witness described the conduct of every one after the accident as excellent. He heard the captain cheering the men and telling them to take care for the women and children. When the witness finally took refuge in the rigging the chief officer bade him good bye and said: "I think we did our best."

THE CHALLENGER.

Light Weight Nickel Steel Plates and Aluminum Upper Works.

Glasgow, Nov. 25.—The work of constructing the yacht Shamrock for Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's cup, will be commenced during the coming week.

Mr. William Fife, the naval architect, who was to build the racer, has invited a firm of Essen, Germany, to supply light weight nickel steel plates for a portion of the vessel's hull betow the water line. It is believed that aluminum will be used for the upper part of the hull and for the yacht's fittings.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET

Great Northern Extension to Mainland Coast Cities Again Under Consideration.

Mr. Muskett Sheds Light on His Commercial Transactions—The Boring Burglar.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 25.—Again the rumor is current that the Great Northern is about to enter Vancouver in competition with the C. P. R. The Hastings mill site on the water-front, made purchaseable by the destruction of the lumber mills, has been talked of in railway circles as being eagerly sought after by Jim Hill as a terminus, and engineers of the road have been visiting Vancouver and Westminster, looking over the ground. The nature of the plans being prepared here are not known, but those in Westminster are looking to the early construction of a bridge to span the Fraser in front of Westminster city. If the Great Northern reaches Westminster proper from South Westminster, the road will at once be pushed into Vancouver.

The promoters of the Vancouver, Northern & Klondike railway, projected from Vancouver through the mining districts to the Klondike, hold another meeting to-morrow, preparatory to application for charters from the Provincial and Dominion governments. They claim that capitalists will readily take up the scheme after the charters are obtained.

R. A. Muskett, now serving a term for defrauding his creditors, created a sensation to-day by his testimony in court as a witness in the suit of the Whitehall Shoe Co. to recover goods supplied or cash. Muskett said that one Martin, representing the Whitehall company, promised to let him off and say nothing if he gave him 50 cents on the dollar on an account of $3,800 and let other creditors go, and Muskett's son could go to England. Muskett agreed, and on this basis he had paid all but $1,000 when his son was arrested. The Whitehall people then refused to give back the money when he demanded it, and proposed that Muskett give them a bill of sale of the stock. Martin did not go into the box, though he was present.

Early this morning $100 worth of goods were stolen from Annandale's grocery store at Westminster. The auger thieves did the job. Evidence is conclusive that they are members of the same gang who committed several robberies in Vancouver.

Alvin Laird, brother-in-law of H. C. Shaw, barrister, died suddenly of heart disease near his ranch, Cedar Cottage, B. C., yesterday.

TOO FUNNY FOR THE GERMAN.

Issue of Paris Paper Suppressed Because It Lampoons Emperor William.

Paris, Nov. 25.—At the request of Count von Munster, the German ambassador, a special issue of the Journal la Rire, lampooning Emperor William's tour to the Holy Land, has been seized by the authorities. The cartoons represent his Majesty potting Armenians, with the Sultan entering Jerusalem on the back of an ass over a palm-strewn road, preaching in the wilderness, etc.

You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

TORONTO HAS A WHIRL.

Fifteen Hundred Citizens of the Model Community Witness Brutal Prize Fight.

Watching Poor Wretch With Broken Nose and Closed Eye Stay Out His Limit.

Special to the Colonist.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—About 1,500 people gathered to witness the boxing tournament at the Mutual street rink last evening. The chief event was a 15-round contest between McCune and Bennett, of McKeesport. Early in the contest McCune floored Bennett, who stayed down nine seconds, but recovered. He then completely used up McCune. By the end of the ninth round he had McCune's eye closed and his nose broken, and in the thirteenth round he knocked McCune down twice, McCune taking the full limit each time. McCune only managed to stay out the 15 rounds by clinching, and he was very weak at the close.

FAKED FOR BIG MONEY.

Immense Receipts of New York Club for the Sharkey-Corbett Job.

New York, Nov. 25.—Tim O'Rourke, matchmaker of the Lennox Athletic Club and manager for Tom Sharkey, denies the report that Corbett and Sharkey did not fight for a $20,000 purse and that the receipts were equally divided between the club and the fighters. He says the only money the pugilists got outside of the purse was an equal division of receipts over $40,000. This gave each man $1,845.25 additional. O'Rourke is angry at the talk circulated that the club officials were a party to the scheme to interrupt the fight. The club, he declares, is making a thorough investigation of the affair and will make a public statement as soon as it is ascertained who is responsible for the interruption.

LUMBERMEN IN CONFERENCE.

The Raising of Rates Said to Be in Contemplation in Consequence of the Asaitic Demand.

An important private meeting of the representative lumbermen of the Pacific Coast, British Columbia mills included, is said to have been held yesterday at San Francisco, the object being in connection with a contemplated alliance of interests in order to advance general prices by $2.00 on the thousand. The possibility of securing this higher rate for the products of the mills is attributed to the strong demand from the Asiatic side. As yet nothing definite as to the meeting, its scope or its results is to be obtained here.

ONTARIO NOMINATIONS.

Dalton McCarthy's Nephew Accepted by Neither Party—Candidates in Northumberland.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—The provincial by-election in East Northumberland takes place on December 14. The candidates are Douglas, Liberal, and Willoughby, Conservative.

Barrie, Nov. 25.—Contrary to expectation the Liberals have placed a candidate in the field for the North Simcoe by-election. At a convention held at Stayner to-day Jas. Martin, of Sunnidale, was named. The Conservatives will also likely nominate a candidave and Leighton McCarthy will run as an independent to succeed his late uncle, Dalton McCarthy.

PARIS GETS A FRIGHT.

Repetition of Charity Bazaar Disaster Narrowly Averted.

Paris, Nov. 25.—There was a very narrow escape from a repetition of the terrible disaster of the charity bazaar fire here to-day. While a religious ceremony was in progress in the vestry room of the Church of St. Germain, where many girls from the schools were in attendance the cinematograph lamps were suddenly extinguished, and a fearful panic ensued. Everybody recalled the charity bazaar fire.

The priests finally succeeded in allaying the panic, but about forty girls were more or less seriously injured by trampling.

A REGULATION EARTHQUAKE.

Richmond, Nov. 25.—Many points in south and southeastern Virginia report having experienced an earthquake shock about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. There was the usual proceeding roaring noise. No damage is reported.

Franklinsville, N.C., Nov. 25.—A very distinct earthquake shock was felt here this afternoon, amout three minutes after three. The vibrations were from east to west.

SEALING CASE CLOSED.

All Facts Now Before the Commissioners and Only Bargaining Remains.

Washington, Nov. 25.—When the Anglo-American commission adjourned at 5 p.m., the Behring Sea case was closed, so far as the hearings were concerned, and the subject was laid over till Monday, when conference will begin on the basis of the testimony taken.

The examination of Capt. Thayer, the American expert who appraised the Canadian fleet of sealers, proceeded through the morning, and Capt. Cox, the Canadian expert, who more particularly represents the sealers, will be examined and cross-examined this afternoon.

This, with the testimony of Capt. Taylor, the Canadian appraiser, heretofore heard, places the commission in possession of every shade of opinion as to the value of the sealing fleet, and it remains only now to reconcile the differences between the American and Canadian experts.

To-morrow the commissioners go to Martinsburg, W. Va., as the guests of Senator Faulkner.

NO ESCAPE FOR SPAIN

Variations of Terms Cabled to Washington and Declined by the President.

Russia Thinks Less Highly of United States Since This Philippines Affair.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 25.—A special meeting of the cabinet was held at ten o'clock to-night. The meeting was called by the President in order that his advisers might consider with him the advices received this evening from the American peace commisisoners at Paris. It is understood that the advices related to counter proposals informally made to the American commissioners by the representatives on the commission of the Madrid government.

At the conclusion of the meeting which lasted only forty minutes, and was held in the parlors of the White House, Secretary of State Hay said to a representative of the Associated Press that the nature of the advices was a matter that could not be gone into for publication at this time. After considering their contents the President had cabled the American commissioners and reiterated his former instructions. It is understood that one point now in the negotiations thus far was raised relating to a modification of the terms submitted a few days ago.

Paris, Nov. 25.—Senor Montero Rios told a correspondent of the Associated Press this evening that the Spanish peace commisisoners had not yet decided upon the answer to be given to the last American memorandum. "We are considering the matter," he said, "in a conciliatory spirit, and are anxious to re-establish friendly relations between the two countries. At the same time we are here to defend the interests and honor of Spain."

In reply to an inquiry as to whether there was any truth in the report that the Spanish commisisoners had decided to accept the American offer of $20,000,000 for the Philippines, Senor Montero Rios, shaking his head, said: "No, no. The commission has not yet decided on its answer. What our reply will be can only be determined at a conference on Monday when we will discuss the matter with the Americans. We will follow the instructions that may be received from Madrid."

London, Nov. 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says: "It is hinted that the delay in the peace negotiations here is chiefly due to the irritation of Senor Montero Rios, who wants to resign and has only consented to retain his membership in the Paris commission on a personal appeal by Senor Sagasta to his patriotism, the premier having assured him that personal responsibility is in no wise involved.

Berlin, Nov. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Berlinger Tageblatt says: "A Russian diplomatist in the course of an interview, has declared that Russia will not stir a finger to prevent the United States from occupying the Philippines, but he said he was unable to conceal his conviction that the injustice of America's attitude presaged the termination of the friendship which has hitherto subsisted between Russia and the United States."

TRADE OF THE WEEK.

Wintry Weather Gives a Welcome Impestus to Business in Eastern Canada.

British Columbia Makes Flourishing Report, Especially of Trade With Interior.

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 25.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: "To no section has the advent of winter weather given more satisfaction than to the winter community in Canada, where mild weather hitherto has rather checked the distribution of heavy goods. Montreal reports special activity in the export trade owing to the near approach of the close of navigation. The demand for holiday goods is reported of satisfactory volume, while dry goods, boots and shoes, butter and cheese are all active. The Thanksgiving holiday lessened business to some extent, but no for years have results and prospects been so satisfactory as they are at this date. Cold weather has helped the wholesale trade at Toronto. There is a heavy demand from the United States for buckwheat, some of which has been shipped to Chicago and more to New York. Mild weather in the Maritime Provinces has shortened distribution of winter goods. Crops in Nova Scotia were 90 per cent. of an average but the lobster pack is short.

"In British Columbia, trade particularly with interior points is very active, and collections are up to the average.

"Business failures in the Dominion of Canada number 25, against 24 last week and 34 in this week a year ago."

New York, Nov. 25.—Bank clearings at 92 cities for the week ending November 23, as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, show total clearances of $1,331,844,749, an increase of 25.6 per cent. compared with the corresponding week of last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were $484,991,438, increase 13.0 per cent.

The clearings for the Dominion of Canada were:

Montreal, inc. 32.1 p. c.	$14,939,864
Toronto, inc. 9.8 per cent.	7,178,759
Winnipeg, dec. 19.7 per cent.	2,312,856
Halifax	966,740
Victoria	645,952
Hamilton, inc. 9.2 per cent.	622,813
St. John, inc. 4.8 per cent.	570,465

New York, Nov. 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review says: "Canadian reports this week are not altogether encouraging, although in some branches distinct improvement is seen. Thus no improvement in business is noted at St. John, with collections not very good, and inclement weather has retarded trade at Halifax, but the fish trade there is more encouraging, with prices higher and collections fair. Mild weather and bad roads make country trade dull and remittances slow at Quebec, and wholesale business is quieter at Montreal, with navigation about closing, though the situation is healthy as a whole and money is easy at 4½ per cent. on call. At Toronto, wholesale trade is good in groceries, sugar and canned vegetables and dried fruits, fairly active in leather and metals. In staples the volume of trade increases at Winnipeg and money is easier.

"Confidence in general trade increases at Vancouver with a steady movement in groceries and dry goods and hardware and unfavorable weather has improved business in clothing and in furnishing goods. The retail clothing trade at Victoria is in good condition and in most lines business continues fairly satisfactory with collections improved."

THE MARCH OF GOLD.

Assertions of Its Supremacy in Several Quarters During the Last Fiscal Year.

Washington, Nov. 24.—In his annual report Mr. George E. Roberts, the director of the mint, says: "The most important events of the fiscal year in the world of government finance have been the consummation of the long-planned resumption of specie payment by Russia in gold, the re-organization of the monetary system of Japan with gold as the standard, and the refusal of the government of India to co-operate with the governments of the United States and France in an effort to establish bimetallism by international agreement."

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

Theme of Thanksgiving Banquet in London—Sir Edwin Arnold Comes From Sick Bed.

London, Nov. 24.—The Thanksgiving banquet of the American Society in London, which was held at the Hotel Cecil this evening, was a glorification of Anglo-American friendship. Three hundred Americans and their English guests sat at tables under the entwined flags of the two nations.

Two notable speeches were made, one by Mr. Henry White, the American charge d'affaires, and the other by Sir Edwin Arnold, who was supposed to be nearly at the point of death from paralysis, but who dragged himself to the banquet hall against the orders of his physician, leaning on the arm of his Japanese wife and supported by a cane.

THE THIEVES FALL OUT

Holden Takes Stand in Bank Robbery Case and Contradicts His Accomplice.

An Old Jail Bird Who Says Private Detectives Have Hounded Him to Crime.

Special to the Colonist.

Napanee, Nov. 26.—Interest yesterday afternoon in the Ponton trial centered in the evidence of the prisoner Holden, who on the advice of his counsel, has consented to become a crown witness. In effect he confirmed the story told by Pare, and explained that Ponton was a complete partner in the bank robbery. Holden's cross-examination was concluded this morning. Mr. Porter brought him over variations in dates and hours between himself and Pare, and in every case he declared with emphasis that he was telling the truth and that Pare was not. Pare, he stated, was wrong as to the number of times he had entered the bank, as to the hours of entering and leaving Ponton's rooms on the night of the robbery, the time of day when Ponton received the money in Belleville, and as to several other details.

It was evident from Holden's manner that there is no love lost between him and his accomplice. However, Holden said that Pare's story was pretty straight only for some things which he seemed to have forgotten. Some of Pare's divergencies from him he called lies. He thought that Pare could lie, and he would not believe him on oath.

Several persons were called to identify Pare, Holden, Mackie and Roche as tramps who hung about the woods outside of Napanee for two or three months in the summer of 1897, after which ex-Manager Baines was called.

The crown has thirty-five witnesses more to come. Holden's evidence, though that of an old gaol bird, will if credited, weaken Ponton's position and his chances of acquittal. Holden made a point of expressing his contempt for the private detectives who had haunted him again and again on his coming out of prison and prevented him from living an honest life. This may, however, be partly bluff to suggest the improbability of his having had collusion with them in the present case.

PRESBYTERIAN FINANCES.

Rumored Large Deficit Nothing but the Ordinary Overdraft for This Time of Year.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—(Special)—Various rumors having been circulated concerning the condition of Presbyterian church finances, Rev. Dr. Warden, the treasurer, has issued a statement showing the condition of the various funds. While this seems to show a very large deficit, he explains that it is only the normal condition of the finances, as there is always a heavy indebtedness about this time of year, which begins to diminish about the middle of December, and should disappear by the end of the church year, March 31.

MR. CONMEE LET OFF.

Toronto, Nov. 26—(Special)—The West Algoma protest against Jas. Conmee was informally abandoned this morning, and a motion allowed to have it come up for dismissal at Toronto December 3.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Japanese Ambassador Asks Disallowance of the Exclusion Act of This Province.

Dawson Will Have Fortnightly Mail Carried by the Mounted Police.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—The government of Japan has entered formal protest against the act of the British Columbia legislature passed last spring prohibiting Japanese as well as Chinese from working in connection with any enterprise authorized under provincial statute. The Japanese ambassador reports that his government regards the statute as contrary to the comity of nations, and asks the Dominion government to disallow the obnoxious measure. The federal authorities have several months yet in which to take action.

Over $16,000 has been spent by the public works department this year in the improvement of the Stikine river.

The mounted police department has completed arrangements for a fortnightly mail service to Dawson by its men.

Withdrawals from the government savings banks continue to exceed the deposits.

Parliament has been formally prorogued until January 9.

The grant to West Indian hurricane sufferers has been divided, $10,000 going to Barbadoes and $15,000 to the Windward islands.

The Edmonton District Railway company seeks to build a line to Dawson via the Peace river and Yellowhead pass.

ST. LAWRENCE DESERTED.

Last Passenger Steamer for This Season Passes Out to Sea.

Quebec, Nov. 26. — (Special) — The steamer Lake Ontario, Capt. Carr, from Montreal for Liverpool, arrived down from Montreal at noon and proceeded to sea. She is the last passenger steamer from the St. Lawrence this season.

FAST TRAVELLING.

C. P. R. Takes Strathcona to the Capital at a Giddy Pace.

Montreal, Nov. 26.—(Special)—The C. P. R. special on which Lord Strathcona went to Ottawa made a very fast run. The special left Windsor station at 12:38½ p.m. and arrived at the central depot in Ottawa at 2.51 p.m., in 2 hours and 12½ minutes.

This includes five minutes for slowing down, starting up and taking water at Vankleek Hill. The run was made via the short line, which is 111 miles.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg Citizen Fatally Hurt by Street Car—Light on Stuartburn Tragedy.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—(Special)—One of Winnipeg's oldest and best known citizens, Mr. S. W. Farrell, was struck and fatally injured by a street car at 1:45 this afternoon. He is still alive but not expected to recover.

A clue in the shape of a blood-stained coat has been found relating to the Stuartburn tragedy. The police know to whom the coat belongs and an arrest is expected.

Eleven bluejackets passed through the city this morning on their way back to England, after cruising for a term in H.M.S. Imperieuse, now stationed at Esquimalt.

ONE MAN'S THREE FIRES.

Have Occurred Within Two Months and Done Twenty Thousand Dollars Damage.

Chatham, Nov. 26.—(Special) — The third destructive fire in two months occurred at W. H. Tighe's evaporating works and has done damage to the extent of $5,000. Mr. Tighe has been especially unfortunate in the matter of fires, his total loss during the past two months being in the neighborhood of $20,000.

GORDON HEAD FESTIVITIES.

Opening of the Mutual Improvement Society's Hall Fittingly Celebrated.

Friday evening last the Gordon Head Mutual Improvement Society opened their new hall with a concert and dance. The building was crowded to the doors with people from the city and surrounding districts. The hall is beautifully located on Tyndall avenue, on the summit of the district, a half acre of ground having been generously donated by Mr. W. C. Grant. The work on the building was done gratuitously by the young men, and reflects great credit on their industry and zeal for the interests of the district. There is not a dollar of debt on the hall, but, on the contrary, there is a balance in the treasurer's hands, which speaks volumes for the liberality of the contributions.

The concert programme was presided over by Mr. A. Strachan, who, in a few well chosen remarks bearing on the educational and social need of a building of the kind in a country district, declared the hall open. Mr. W. C. Grant also gave a short address, thanking contributors and workers. Then followed songs by Messrs. H. Crook, Ridgway, King, Sluggett, Taylor, W. Thompson and S. Jonhston, Miss Holbert and Mrs. Thomson; duets by Mesdames Grant and McRae, and Messrs. Taylor and Green; readings by Mr. Beckensell; recitation by Master R. Strachan; violin solo by Mr. P. Ormiston; address by Mr. J. Tracy; and instrumental music by the orchestra.

Refreshments were then served, after which "the light fantastic" was indulged in until and during the "wee sma' 'ours" to excellent music furnished by the Wilson-Hullet orchestra.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FRESH WATER SAILORS

Dominion Law Is Too Liberal in Granting Certificates to Aliens.

British Subjects Only Should Be Allowed on Canadian Vessels as Officers.

The news that a steamer is being built in Seattle with a view of being operated on the Lake Bennett, White Horse rapids and Atlin route next year directs attention to the fact that Canadian laws give to alien steamboat men privileges which are denied to Canadians in the United States. A prominent steamboat man, speaking on this subject yesterday, held that it is about time the government took steps towards evening things up, as under the present laws Americans have an undue advantage. The Canadian law provides that captains or mates of vessels plying in Canadian coasting or inland waters—that is, running between Canadian ports only—must be either British subjects or have been domiciled for three years in Canada. In the United States masters and mates must be United States citizens, and no alien—no matter how long he has been in the country—can get a certificate.

"Now, this should be evened up," said the steamboat man, "and no alien should be allowed to take out a Canadian certificate to compete with Canadian masters and mates. It is true that the navigation of the Yukon is free to both countries, but that, of course, does not permit an American vessel to ply between two Canadian points on the river."

Other steamboat men were quite in accord with the view that the Canadian law should restrict the granting of certificates to British subjects only, and one gentleman said that the three years' domicile provision was made a cloak for actually giving Americans an advantage over Canadians. In the first place, Americans come over to Canada during the summer months for three seasons, and by that means secure their certificates. Then, instead of taking up their permanent residence in the Dominion, they only stay in this country till the season of navigation is over and then return to their own country in the winter to live and spend the money they have made in Canada. The law, too, is got around in another way, by the appointment of a Canadian master as a figure-head, while an American engaged as a pilot is in reality the master. These pilots do not give the so-called masters a chance to run the steamers so as to keep the business in their own hands as much as possible, as they make high salaries, while the "masters" get but small pay. Until the Yukon country opened up there were no swift-water rivers to train Canadian captains outside of the Fraser and the Thompson, while owing to the many rapid rivers in the western United States, they had a far greater training ground for such men, but with a trip or two a Canadian river captain can handle a boat in swift water just as well as the alien.

"Our men are just as capable and every bit as intelligent as any American captain," said one experienced river man yesterday, "and given the chance he can handle a boat just as well in swift waters. There were Canadians on the Stikine and Yukon last season who handled their boats as capably as any men in the world, but the trouble is that in cases where the American "pilot" is engaged he will not give any one else a show to handle the steamer, so as to keep things in his own hands as much as he can. Make the law so that only British subjects can hold certificates, and all this trouble will vanish very quickly, and Canadians will not be handicapped by foreigners any longer."

In the course of this talk another matter came up that is not generally known, and that is that the boilers built in the United States for steamers are subject to a great reduction in their steam pressure in Canada. The reason is that the Canadian standard for inspection is much higher than in the States, and steamboat boilers in the Dominion are built under official inspection. American boilers, therefore, if imported into Canada, not being up to the Canadian standard, are reduced as much as 25 per cent., or even more, as the result of the official tests through which they have to go before they can be used in vessels plying in Dominion waters.

A JAPANESE CRUISER.

Shields, Eng., Nov. 25.—The second-class protected cruiser Kasagi, built for Japan by the Cramps, which left New York on November 5 for Newcastle in order to ship her Armstrong guns, arrived here yesterday.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, give tone and vigor to the system.

FRANCHISE IN HAWAII.

Japanese and Chinese Excluded from Voting Privileges Extended to Portuguese Laborers.

Islands to Have Territorial Form of Government with a Delegate in Congress.

Ten Millions Worth of Public Property Have Passed to the United States.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The commission appointed by the President to recommend a form of government of the Hawaiian islands as a part of the United States met to-day at the Capitol for the first time since their return from Honolulu, Senators Cullen and Morgan, Representative Hitt and Judge Fran being present.

The commission will recommend a regular territorial form of government, with a governor, a delegate in congress and a legislature. The legislature will be elected by the qualified voters of the islands, but there will be a property and educational qualification imposed on the vote for the upper legislature.

The franchise will not be extended to the Japanese or Chinese in the islands, but the Portuguese who become citizens will not be included under the restrictions imposed.

The commission will present full details of the property acquired, the income from the tariff, the taxes and other important facts bearing upon the government of the islands. They estimate that the property secured to the United States will amount to more than $10,000,000. The public lands alone are supposed to be worth about $5,000,000. The report will be presented to congress soon after it convenes.

MASSACRE IN ALASKA.

Eighteen Survivors of the Jessie Wreck Murdered by Indians and Cast Into the Sea.

Port Townsend, Nov. 22.—A bloodcurdling tale comes from the North, that the passengers and crew of the steamer Jessie, wrecked last June while trying to enter the mouth of the Kuskawkim river, towing the barge Minerva, were murdered and robbed by Indians after reaching shore, instead of being drowned, as reported.

The Jessie was a small steamer, fitted out by a company to prospect the Kuskowkim river in Western Alaska. She left Seattle in the latter part of May on the barge Admiral, which was towed to the mouth of the Kuskowkim river by the steamer Lakme. The Jessie was launched on the southern side of the mouth of the river and from there, with her own barge Minerva, made an attempt to enter the Kuskowkim.

The channel is very crooked and treacherous and Mr. Webber, a Moravian missionary, who joined the party at Dutch Harbor, being familiar with the channel, agreed to act as pilot. As the Jessie reached the mouth of the river a severe storm came up and the little craft was thrown on the beach, together with the barge. On the Minerva, was an Indian, who reported at Bethel, late in July, that the entire party excepting himself was drowned.

Such was not the case according to the statement of R. Malakoff, who is just from Nunivak Island, about 100 miles north of the mouth of the Kuskowkim river. He says that just before he left Nunivak Island the Indian wife of a hunter and trader named Marsten returned to Nunivak from Kuskowkim, where she had been visiting relatives, and reported that when the steamer and barge went ashore in the breakers a large number of Indians were on the beach and rendered assistance in getting the whites ashore and in saving the supplies from the barge.

After being comfortably camped, the Indians demanded the larger portion of the supplies as payment for their services in saving lives and property, which, according to the Indian woman's story, was refused. A consultation was held by the Indians, who decided to kill the party and divide the spoils. A few nights later, while all were asleep, the Indians made a rush on the camp, killing the entire party of eighteen, including Missionary Webber, his wife and child.

After the massacre, the bodies, the woman said, were stripped of clothing and valuables, then taken in canoes to a considerable distance from shore and thrown into the sea. Several bodies came ashore near the mouth of the Kuskowkim, but were in an advanced state of decomposition. The Indians were wearing the clothing and jewellery belonging to the unfortunate gold seekers.

Malakoff's story is confirmed by a letter received by Messrs. Barneson & Chilcott from Marsten.

The expedition consisted of fifteen men in command of Capt. Murphy, fitted out for a two years' prospecting trip on the Kuskowkim river. Missionary Weber, wife and child joined the expedition at Dutch Harbor and were on their way to the scene of their missionary work at some point on Kuskowkim river.

Marsten, in his letter to Barneson & Chilcott, who owned an interest in the Jessie, asks and investigation and says that the Indians on the Kuskowkim are becoming very insolent. They claim that section as their hunting and fishing grounds and do not want whites to trespass and threaten to make trouble for all prospectors who attempt to prospect the river.

A COAL PASHA.

Sultan's Officials Have Difficulty Task in Extending the Hospitalities Ordered.

Berlin, Nov. 21.—The Emperor is expected to arrive here at the end of the week. It is said that in conversation at Messina he spoke optimistically of the situation. He requested that no public reception be given him on his arrival on Austrian soil. He suggested that Great Britain was seeking entrance to the driebund, but this is wholly discredited.

It is learned that the municipality of Beyrout spent the whole of the coming year's taxes in entertaining the Emperor, making it necessary to collect the taxes for 1900 immediately. When the Turkish fleet was ordered to escort the Hohenzollern, the imperial yacht, it was found that the vessels were without coal. A local merchant was asked to furnish the necessary fuel, but he refused unless he was paid in advance. The admiral then cabled to Constantinople where he got the money, but the Sultan sent a decoration to the merchant and conferred upon the title of Pasha.

NO COCAINE IN DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE.

Prof. Heys, Ontario School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, says: "I have made an examination of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for cocaine, and in all its compounds, from samples purchased in the open market, and find none present." We offer a reward of $1,000, to be devoted to any charitable institution, if any druggist or doctor can find the least trace of that deadly drug, cocaine, contained in Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is recommended by all dealers at 25 cents a box, blower included free.

DIAMONDS FORFEITED.

Alleged Smuggler Loses Forty Thousand Dollars and Faces Criminal Trial.

New York, Nov. 23.—The jury in the case of the United States against Max J. Lascar, the diamond dealer, for the forfeiture of about $40,000 worth of diamonds which it was alleged were smuggled into the country from Europe by way of Montreal without payment of duty by Lascar, returned a verdict to-day forfeiting the diamonds to the government.

Lascar is under indictment on the criminal charge of having smuggled the diamonds and his attorneys preferred to hold their defence until the trial on the criminal charge came up, believing, they said, that to bring forward their witnesses now might be to the disadvantage of Lascar.

A feature of the trial of the suit just ended was the testimony given by Miss Ivy Cruredo, an English girl, who said that Lascar induced her to travel on the steamsip with him as his wife, and to whom he showed the diamonds.

THE SEALING SACRIFICE.

Americans Bent on Improving the Rare Bargain Offered to Them.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Tme Anglo-American commission has determined to reach some final settlement of the Behring Sea question before going on with any other subject. This was the sole question considered at the session to-day, and after the Thanksgiving recess it will be the special order for Friday.

To-day was devoted to a further rigid examination by the American and Canadian experts as to the basis of their appraisals of the value of the Canadian sealing fleet. The line of examination showed that one of the vital differences between the two sides is as to what vessels are rightfully included—not only the thirty which were engaged in sealing last year, but also the large number which are in the business, but did not actually engage in it because of the restrictions placed upon the industry by the American government.

On the other hand, the American contention is that only such ships as were actually engaged in the sealing business should be considered, and that any other construction practically opens to the shipping of the whole Pacific ocean to the right to claim that they might have been engaged in sealing. This difference is one that causes variation between the American appraisal of the value of the fleet and the Canadian appraisal.

In a general way it was stated after the morning session that while differences are being developed, yet progress is satisfactory and there was no present indication that the commission could not be brought into agreement in this long-pending Behring sea controversy.

The commission called in a body on Vice-President Hobart to pay their respects. The vice-president entertains the commission to a dinner on Monday week.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Manager of Mining Company Gaoled for Not Paying Amount of a Judgment.

Japanese Traits Discussed by the Consul—Amendments to City Charter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 23.—A month ago judgment was obtained by the Golden Gate company against the Granite Creek company. An order was made for the payment of the money, but the manager of the Granite Creek company could not be found. To-day he was committed for contempt of court owing to his not paying the money as directed by the court.

D. Alister, an official of the British customs in Shanghai, in an interview says that although the educated Japanese are a very lovable people the coolie class are intolerable to foreigners. Speaking of the result of the revision of the treaties with the powers interested, Mr. Alister says that the present maladministration of justice as far as foreigners are concerned will be intensified to an unbearable extent when the new treaties come into force, doing away as they will in their revised state with consular courts and compelling a foreign prisoner to go before a native tribunal for trial. Mr. Alister says that the death rate in Japanese prisons is about 5 to 1 as compared with the death rate outside of Japanese prisons, and that he has known of a Britisher arrested as a simple drunk compelled to lie in these prisons for days before being liberated. Under the revised treaties he believes matters will be more intolerant to foreigners than ever. Japanese Consul Shimezu at Vancouver, on being made aware of Mr. Alister's opinions, said that very often the foreigners in Japan are not desirable residents. As an illustration, the British and Americans seem altogether different in a British possession or in the United States from the British or Americans met with in Japan. He did not wish to make further invidious distinctions except to say that many of the foreigners in Japan have a tendency to lord it over the poor ignorant coolie and sometimes strike the laborer or jincrackshaw men for the most trifling cause or for no good reason whatever. These domineering actions are frequently resented and the foreigners severely punished by the abused man's friends. The reports go abroad that foreigners are assaulted without cause when the contrary is very often the case, frequently the foreigner being entirely to blame. As for Japan's prisons, he supposed that the free air of heaven was considerably more healthy than that to be found within the stone walls of a prison, but the Japanese were a very cleanly people, and he was not prepared to acknowledge that their prisons were not in as good condition as those found in other countries. As regards the revised treaties, it is true criminals will be tried after July next by native tribunals and not by consular courts as heretofore, but prisoners as usual may appeal to the consuls representing the countries in which they claim citizenship. The treaties ask for the identical privileges enjoyed by all other civilized nations in their relationship to the powers—equal rights for all.

The city council has had a special session, for the purpose of considering amendments to the city charter, for submission to the local house. Among the most important suggestions tendered were the following:

To give married women who are property-holders the right to vote in municipal elections.

To ask power to tax the personal property of corporate bodies possessing a city charter to use public streets.

For power to regulate the sub-division of lots within the city limts and to regulate the erection of all buildings.

To define the limits within which washhouses and laundries may be erected.

To collect reasonable tolls and wharfage due on every wharf which may be erected by the corporation.

For power to assess the cost of watering streets on the property benefited.

For power to fix the salary of the police magistrate.

For power to place all existing sewers under the local improvement system.

BALDWIN HOTEL GONE.

San Francisco's Greatest Fire Trap Meets the Fate So Long Apprehended.

Three Hundred Guests Roused from Sleep and Got Out with Greatest Difficulty.

Several Supposed to Have Perished in Flames—A Rescuer's Fearful Fall.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—The Baldwin hotel caught fire at 3:25 a. m., and it has been entirely destroyed. There were 800 people—guests and employees—in the hotel when the fire broke out, and a number of people are thought to have lost their lives. A. J. White is one of the victims, but before he gave up his life the gallant fellow saved the lives of three women.

The fire is said to have started in the kitchen, located in the basement on the Ellis street side. The flames worked their way through the flue up to the sixth floor, and before the alarm was sent the fire had gained great headway. The first alarm was followed by others in rapid succession until five calls had been sent in, summoning every piece of apparatus at the command of the department. Thousands of people were attracted by the succession of alarms and the glare of the burning building, and before the police stretched ropes they almost blocked Market, Eddy, Powell and Ellis streets.

For years the Baldwin has been regarded by the fire department as the most dangerous fire-trap in San Francisco. Built of wood, six stories high, with a narrow and tortuous hallway, it is a wonder that half of the people in the hotel this morning escaped. They were slow to awaken. Many were dazed and stupefied by the smoke when the police, the firemen and hotel employees, hurrying through the hallways, kicked open doors and notified the people of their great danger. When they managed to reach the windows and fire escapes there were no ladders. Many attempted to jump from the windows to the streets, but were warned not to do so by the crowds below. Then the firemen got up their ladders and commenced taking people to the ground, rescuing many in this manner.

In the interior of the hotel an explosion in the theatre caused that portion of the building to cave in. This explosion also extinguished the electric lights throughout the building. There were many people in the upper halls and corridors at the time, and the firemen and policemen were trying to lead them to the Market and Powell street windows. The entire top of the hotel was a blazing mass. Those on the street below could see through the smoke along the attic cornices forms of men and women crouching and clinging to the woodwork, which was already beginning to smoulder.

Streams from 30 engines were being poured upon the blazing building from every point of vantage, but without any apparent effect. Explosion followed explosion. The roof of the building collapsed, taking with it back into the building a number of those who had been clinging for life to the attic gables.

The death of White was most dramatic. Three women appeared on the cornice of the fifth floor on the Market street side of the hotel. The firemen could not reach them with ladders and they stood helpless, screaming with terror. Suddenly White came out of a window, carrying a small rope. With this he lowered the women into the arms of the firemen who were waiting at the windows of the next floor. Then he started down the rope, hand over hand. Half way down the rope parted and the man who had saved three lives was dashed to the pavement one hundred feet below.

"Lucky" Baldwin had a narrow escape from perishing in his own hotel. Amid all the din he slept peacefully until his room was broken into and he was dragged from his bed. H. I. Kowalski, a well-known attorney, was dragged unconscious from his bed. He will recover.

One of the most thrilling incidents of the fire was the rescue of A. H. Christie by fireman Keogh. For a few minutes Christie ran to and fro on the cornice of the fifth floor, seeking in vain for some way to escape the rapidly approaching flames. Fireman Keogh after many efforts managed to reach Christie and bring him down in safety.

The building of the hotel began in 1873 and was finished in 1877, its total cost including ground and furniture, being $3,000,000. The building was in the French renaissance style with Corinthian columns and mansard roof. It was six stories high, with the principal dome 162 feet high. The hotel occupied the lot at the corner of Market and Powell streets, extending about 200 feet on Market, 400 on Powell and 300 feet on Ellis street. In the building was the Baldwin theatre. The first floor was occupied by the hotel offices, bar-room and a number of stores. In the basement was an elaborately fitted cafe.

The Baldwin theatre was completely demolished by the falling of the fifth floor. The entire effects of the "Secret Service" Co. which was filling an engagement at that theatre, were destroyed. Nothing whatever was saved. The scenery and stage settings were very valuable. A great deal of jewellery and money belonging to members of the company were lost.

The Columbia theatre and places of business opposite the Baldwin were damaged by water to the extent of $15,000. E. J. Baldwin, owner of the hotel, is prostrated and unable to tell much about his affairs. He says he will not be able to estimate his losses for some days. H. V. Lake, manager of the hotel, barely managed to get out with his wife and children. He says there were 309 guests in the hotel.

To-night it is feared that the list of victims of the Baldwin hotel fire will prove a long one. A number of people are reported missing, among them B. M. Lighthead, purser of the steamer City of Sydney; Tate Prior, a race track employee; F. R. Andrews, cashier of the Cage, in the basement of the burned building; Joe Summerfield, a Chicago bookmaker; D. Siler, of St. Louis, an advertising agent; Fred. Webster and Johnson Carter, race track judges, and two chambermaids.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

Buffalo, N.Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

BLANCO QUITS IN ADVANCE.

Captain-General Resigns so That He May Not Formally Surrender Cuba.

Madrid, Nov. 23.—The official gazette to-day published a decree accepting the resignation of Marshal Blanco as captain-general of Cuba.

Washington, Nov. 23.—No surprise is expressed in government circles here at the news of General Blanco's resignation. It is known that some time ago the General sought to resign the office of captain-general of Cuba and he was induced to retain that post only by appeals to his patriotism on the part of the Madrid government. It is supposed that the purpose is to avoid what he may regard as the dishonor of surrendering the Gem of the Antilles to the United States. The captain-general of the Philippines took the same course.

General Arolas, the second in command, is likely to have the unpleasant duty of surrendering Spanish sovereignty over Cuba. It is believed that Blanco's action will not in any way affect the evacuation save in the possibility it contains of inciting trouble among the Spanish troops.

The war department to-day issued the first of the general orders looking to the occupation of the central and western provinces of Cuba by United States troops are expected to have progressed with the evacuation movement early in December.

FAKING IN PRIZE RING.

Suspicion of Crooked Work Made Betting Light in Sharkey-Corbett Affair.

Fitzsimmons Says the Big Bluffers Are Farther Than Ever Out of His Class.

New York, Nov. 23.—Commenting upon the Sharkey-Corbett fiasco and the action of McVey in jumping into the ring, the Sun to-day says: "The solution that seems most logical with the majority is that there was a fear in Corbett's corner that he might be beaten summarily, and that by breaking the rules in this way he could lose the fight in a manner that would not bring disgrace on his record. There was no doubt that in the nine rounds Sharkey was stronger, more aggressive and more powerful in action than Corbett. The latter boxed in the liveliest manner possible and scored repeatedly on Sharkey's face and body, but there was no steam in his punches, and those who had seen him whip Sullivan six years ago said he had gone back. He did not appear as strong as when seen in the Madison Square Garden, just prior to his meeting with Sullivan. He looked drawn, his legs were thin and his body did not seem to be as muscular as it used to be. In fact, after the fight he had gone a couple of rounds there were many Corbett men in the house who feared the worst. All the punching that Corbett could give Sharkey had no effect upon him. Corbett landed severely upon the point of the jaw with both hands on several occasions, but he could not faze the sailor. The latter, on the other hand, put some tremendous smashes on Corbett's head and body, which undoubtedly made the latter fearful of the result. It was in view of all this that the impression gained ground that Corbett was challenged believed that he might have been beaten. There is no question that he could not stop Sharkey in the limit, for in the eighth he fought himself almost out, landing the hardest blows of the fight, and yet found the sailor bobbing up in front of him just the same."

McVEY'S LAME STORY.

"Con" McVey says: "I jumped into the ring because I saw Sharkey hitting in almost every clinch, and sometimes so low that anybody ought to have been able to see it. I called out to the referee after time in the last round, and then I could stand it no longer, and stuck my head through the ropes, but Colly did not see me. Then I saw Sharkey hit Jim in another clinch. I guess I lost my head and put my foot over the rope, when they gave the fight to Sharkey. I am sorry that I am the cause of the decision being given against Corbett. He would have won with a certainty. He had Sharkey whipped, but I could not stand seeing Jim get fouled without making a protest."

CORBETT'S EXPLANATION.

Jim Corbett says: "I think that those who saw the fight will agree that I had Sharkey whipped and would have had the decision in another round or two. I did not want to win a fight on a foul, and it was my misfortune that McVey jumped into the ring to call the referee's attention to Sharkey's foul fighting. He did foul. He hit me once in the second round, and again in the seventh. I did too much drawing out. I ought to have gone right after my man and whipped him in four rounds."

SHARKEY FEELING BIG.

Tom Sharkey says: "I regret that Corbett's second got into the ring, for in a few more rounds—perhaps the next—I would have put him out. I fought fair. Corbett struck no low once or twice, and I am a little sore below the belt now. Not a blow that was delivered hurt me. I am just out of the bath tub, and, as you see, I have not a scratch or mark on me.

"I believe I can whip Corbett or any one else, and I stand ready to fight him or anybody in the world. Fitzsimmons preferred. I agreed to his articles and obeyed implicitly O'Rourke's instructions. Corbett's cleverness counted for nothing."

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Robert Fitzsimmons, the champion pugilist, is now in this city. He has all along declared that the fight between Corbett and Sharkey would be a "fake," and when seen tonight after the result was known, he exclaimed:

"What did I tell you? I said it was going to be a fake, and it was nothing but a fake. The whole thing was a put up job, and I tell you it never was on the square."

"What will you do in regard to any challenge that Sharkey or Corbett may send in your direction?"

"Do?" said Fitz, with great scorn; "I'll do nothing; I'll pay no attention to either one of them. They have put themselves further away from any attention from me than ever. Let them go and get a reputation. There's Peter Maher; why don't they take him on a little? I won't pay any attention to them. Let them go lick somebody and get a reputation."

SPAIN TAKES THE CASH

Will Accept Twenty Millions for Philippines Since She Cannot Do Better.

United States Goods Will Pay Same Duties as Those of Other Powers.

Cuban Debt to Be Assumed by Spain Also by Force of Circumstances.

Washington, Nov. 24.—President McKinley is well satisfied that Spain will acquiesce in his demands. Press despatches to the contrary do not disturb him, for advices from the American commissioners are very strong that when delay is no longer possible Spain will reluctantly yield. Even if Rios should withdraw, as threatened, advices are that the other members of the Spanish commission would act without him. Rios has political ambitions and is playing to the galleries.

European governments generally regard our offer as generous. A refusal to sign would give this country the greater part of $20,000,000 for the President's plan for immediate action would be to take possession of all the principal ports in the Philippines, and advices from army officers at Manila are that 5,000 more troops would be enough to do that.

TRADE CONCESSIONS.

Secretary Hay explains the "open door" term used by the American peace commissioners is the application of tariff terms to the Philippines which will operate equally against products of all nations. No nation is to have any advantage whatever, not excepting the United States itself. Products from this country are to pay the same rates of duty as similar products from Spain, England, Germany or any other country in the world. This is the secretary's interpretation of the term "open door," and not that it means free trade or the abolition of all duties, as some critics have asserted. While duties would be collected on imported products, they would go into the United States treasury.

London, Nov. 24.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Ministers deny that the Americans have offered Spain equal commercial privileges in the Philippines. They declare on the contrary that the United States commissioners have only offered to negotiate after a peace treaty has been signed. As a special treaty with regard to Spanish commerce, the Americans have demanded Young Island in the Philippine group as a coaling and cable station."

The Berlin correspondent of the Times remarks this morning on the scepticism of German critics regarding the sincerity of America's intention to adopt the open-door policy in the Philippines, and calls attention to German speculation on the prospect of protection in the American possessions in the Pacific. He continues: "The Neust Nachrichten draws attention to the treaty of 1877 between Spain, Great Britain and Germany, securing freedom of trade in the Sulu Archipelago for Anglo-German shipping, and says that Prince Bismarck at that time successfully contested Spain's claim to have the Sulus regarded as belonging to the Philippine group."

The correspondent draws attention to the fact that a section of the Germans "hastily assumes that America will claim the Sulus," and suggests that this is a point upon which an understanding with Great Britain with a view to joint action, appears indispensible."

The Daily News has an editorial in reference to the "open door" policy in the Philippines and the constitutional difficulty it presents to America, says: "In the United States themselves opinion is sharply divided over the future of the Philippines. Enthusiasm for Anglo-American will be considerably abated if it means a proportionate extension of the Dingley tariff."

SPAIN WILL ACCEPT.

Paris, Nov. 23.—At the request of the Spanish commissioners, there will be no joint session to-day, pending instructions from Madrid. The date of the next meeting is not arranged. The postponement is regarded as a hopeful sign that the treaty will be signed. Although the Madrid government had not yet received the text of the American ultimatum, the Spanish had received quite enough to enable them to instruct the commissioners to retire were such their intentions. The belief was confidently expressed by several of the American commissioners in conversation with a correspondent of the Associated Press to-day, that before the time expired for an answer Monday next, the Spaniards will acquiesce in the United States' Philippine offer.

A member of the Spanish commission to-day assured a correspondent of the Associated Press that the next meeting of the commissioners will take place Friday or Saturday, and Spain's answer then will be the last she will make, and it will be a definite conclusion of the matter in hand.

THE CUBAN DEBT.

Madrid, Nov. 23.—A semi-official note issued to-day contains an appeal to Spaniards to furnish assistance to save the national credit, if they do not wish foreign capital to be withdrawn from Spain. The note adds:

"Some people believe Cuba ought to assume her own debt, no matter in whose hands is her sovereignty, because she herself possesses the security therefor in the form of customs. If, however, nobody will assume her debt, Spain must pay what Cuba cannot, because Spain made herself responsible."

Continuing, the note reads:

"With respect to the Philippine islands, Spain must await the definite treaty of peace in order to know what conditions America will impose upon Spain through the Paris peace commissioners."

Paris, Nov. 24.—The Spanish peace commissioners at noon to-day had not fixed upon the date to submit their final answer to the American propositions. But it is deemed most likely that Saturday will be the day appointed, and the opinion gains ground that the Spaniards will accept the proposals of the United States. A significant indication of this view of the situation was a remark dropped by Senor Abarzuza, of the Spanish commission, to-day, that they expected to remain here about a fortnight longer. The secretary for the Spanish commission, Senor Ojeda, said this morning that the instructions from Madrid were not sufficiently matured to enable them to appoint the time of next meeting.

OPEN DOOR AN ESSENTIAL.

London, Nov. 24.—Lord Farrer, presiding at the annual meeting of the Cobden Club this evening, in the course of his address said that America, having wisely or unwisely embarked upon a policy of expansion, would from the natural force of circumstances be impelled to extend her empire. No nation, he asserted, had committed more economical follies than the United States, and if she attempted to surround her new territories with a ring fence of protection, he was inclined to think the era of good feeling now existing between America and Great Britain would be very speedily dissolved.

BITTER PILL FOR SPAIN.

London, Nov. 24.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The cabinet will take a final decision to-morrow, but is agreed in principle to authorize Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, to sign a peace treaty, although the commissioners may be instructed to insist upon its ratification by the cortes.

"It is believed that this decision will provoke an internal crisis. It is reported that the Carlists have smuggled 12,000 Mauser rifles across the frontier.

"The Carlists' organ announces that Don Jaime, after a conference with his father, left Venice on a mysterious journey, in company with a prominent Carlist leader.

"The newspapers have commented bitterly upon the peace commissioners of the United States and upon the landing of American reinforcements in the Philippines."

CUBAN RESIGNATIONS.

Madrid, Nov. 24.—In the decree accepting the resignation of Marshal Blanco as captain-general of Cuba, the Queen Regent eulogizes the "zeal, intelligence and loyalty" with which he has fulfilled his functions.

Havana, Nov. 24.—The members of the cabinet to-day tendered their resignations to General Blanco, who accepted them, but requested the secretaries to continue the exercise of their functions until his successor shall have taken possession. General Blanco has announced his intention of leaving on Saturday or Monday next by the steamer Villa Verde.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

Engineer and Fireman Obliterated and Fifteen Freight Cars Wrecked.

Cincinnati, Nov. 23.—A locomotive on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad at Jones station, near Hamilton, exploded to-night, wrecking 15 freight cars, tearing up the road and utterly destroying the locomotive. Engineer James Dwyer and Fireman Ranadson are missing and are undoubtedly dead.

THE FRENCH CHECKED.

Mr. Chamberlain Says They Have Made Newfoundland Conditions Intolerable.

He Will at Once Open Negotiations and Hopes for a Speedy Arrangement.

By Associated Press.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 24.—The colonial ministry to-day received by the English mail despatches from Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, intimating that he had been furnished with the preliminary report of the royal commissioners who recently returned from the colony to were they had been investigating the French shore question.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that the condition of affairs represented by the commissioners was intolerable and that he was preparing to open negotiations with France for a settlement of the question so as to enable the colony to pursue its industries unhampered by the restrictions created by the existence of more or less substantial French rights.

Mr. Chamberlain bespoke the cordial co-operation of the colonial ministry and the legislature in any arrangement arrived at, promising to expedite the negotiations as much as possible.

AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA.

Many Vegetables and Some Grains Can Be Matured Near Sitka.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Experiments with a view of determining the adaptability of a variety of food products of the United States to the soil of Alaska have been conducted during the past season by the department of agriculture. Congress, stimulated by the large immigration to that country because of the Klondike gold discoveries, appropriated $10,000 for the purpose of making the experiments referred to, which have been conducted by Prof. C. Georgeson, the special agent of the bureau of experiment stations. The professor has just returned from Sitka, where he made his headquarters during his stay in Alaska, and he brings interesting reports of the possibilities of the soil in the vicinity of the capital of the country. Prof. Georgeson succeeded in growing and maturing oats, barley, flax, potatoes and a number of vegetables. He also planted grasses and clovers, which made considerable growth in the comparatively short season they were in the ground. It has been contended that oats, barley, flax, etc., could not be matured during the season, and good potatoes could not be produced, but the experiments show to the contrary. The potatoes were of a very desirable quality, and some of them were brought to this city and tested, and found to be superior in many respects to those grown in this vicinity.

Reservations of land for future experiments were made in the vicinity of Sitka and Kadiak island. Some experiments were also begun in the storage of forage plants in silos for feeding the animals during the winter season. Next year the experiment will take a wider range, and will include those for the feeding of United States animals on the native forage plants.

At this time Secretary Wilson has agents engaged in the northern countries of Europe collecting varieties of hard seed plants of that climate for testing in the Alaskan possessions.

CAUGHT A COMET.

Observer Chase at New Haven Announces a Discovery.

Boston, Nov. 23.—A message received at Harvard College Observatory announces the discovery of a faint comet by Mr. Chase's assistant at the observatory of New Haven. Its position at the time of discovery, November 14, 7.29 Greenwich time, was right ascension ten hours, seven minutes, four seconds; declination north 22 degrees 58 minutes. The comet has a daily motion in ascension of 24 minutes, in declination four seconds.

DOMINION DESPATCHES

Toronto Wholesaler Skips With Twenty Thousand Dollars—A Gold Brick Scheme.

Halifax Merchant Elopes with Former Love Leaving His Wife in Dying Condition.

Traveller From Montreal Cuts His Throat With Razor But Will Recover.

Special to the Colonist.

A HALIFAX BRUTE.

Halifax, Nov. 24.—Frank Cook, a Halifax merchant, has disappeared suddenly, taking with him from four to five thousand dollars. He left his wife, daughter of a prominent citizen to whom he had been married a year. Cook intimated before his departure that he was going to Montreal to buy stock. It is now ascertained that he has eloped with a former love. Mrs. Cook is in a dying condition.

TRAVELLER TRIES SUICIDE.

St. John, Nov. 24.—Wm. Edmunds, aged fifty, of Montreal, traveller for Royer & Rougier Freres, millinery dealers, came here on Saturday and registered at the Royal hotel. Yesterday, when a bell boy reached Edmunds' room he found him leaning over a basin bleeding profusely from a cut in the throat. A doctor was summoned, and found Edmunds had severed his windpipe with a razor. He was moved to the hospital, and it was ascertained that the cut was not serious. Edmunds told the doctor he committed the rash act while in a fit of the blues, and that it was not premeditated.

GOLD BRICK SWINDLER.

Montreal, Nov. 24.—Manager Haynes and Superintendent McCaskill of the Canadian secret service, have managed to track one of the most daring gold brick swindles ever attempted in Canada. The supposed victim was Philias Lane, of Lachute, Que., and it was the intention to relieve him of somewhere near $27,000 by means of gold bricks. Lane consulted with the officers and on their advice arranged an appointment with the would-be swindlers. The latter were scared away, however, and escaped.

POLITICAL.

Montreal, Nov. 24.—L. C. McCorkill, M.P.P. for Missisquoi, has been appointed a member of the legislative council to succeed the late Mr. Wood. The by-election for the vacant seat will be held on December 19.

Toronto, Nov. 24.—John S. Barber and John Laughlin have been re-nominated as Liberal candidates for Halton and Nipissing, respectively.

MILLER DEAD.

Woodstock, Nov. 24.—John M. Archibald, a well-known oatmeal miller of Bechville, died suddenly to-day.

FLED WITH FIRM'S CASH.

Toronto, Nov. 24.—Wm. Davidson, of the firm of Campbell, Davidson & Co., wholesale merchants, has cleaned up between $15,000 and $20,000 and gone over the border.

WINNIPEG NEWS.

Winnipeg, Nov. 24.—Clearing house returns for the week ending 23rd November were $2,312,856; balances, $287,000. For the corresponding week last year they were $2,883,351; balances, $619,878.

Winnipegers enjoyed perfect winter weather for their Thanksgiving holiday. The skating and curling rinks were opened for the first time and the winter sporting season auspiciously inaugurated.

DOMINION BYE-ELECTIONS.

Quebec, Nov. 23.—The Quebec bye-election will take place upon the same date as those announced for Ontario and Prince Edward Island, nominations being on December 7 and polling on December 14. There are two vacancies in Quebec—Bagot, caused by the death of Mr. Bryson, Conservative, and Montmagny, by the appointment of Mr. Choquette, Liberal, to the bench.

ONTARIO NOMINATIONS.

Toronto, Nov. 23.—The Conservatives of Halton have nominated William Kernes, who was defeated in March by Mr. Barber. Kernes did not accept the nomination, but asked for time to consider it.

The East Northumberland a Liberal convention was held yesterday at Warkworth, and J. H. Douglas, the member elected in March over Dr. Willoughby, was re-nominated.

Leighton McCarthy, Independent candidate in North Simcoe for the Commons, has gone into the constituency, and will remain there till the election. Both Liberals and Conservatives have called a convention, but the chances are altogether in favor of the election of McCarthy by acclamation.

BANK THIEF TO PEACH.

Napanee, Nov. 23.—Ponton and Robert Mackie were arraigned this morning. Both men entered a plea of not guilty. The empanelling of the jury was then proceeded with, and 44 men were objected to before the jury was selected. In his opening address to the jury, B. B. Osler, for the prosecution, said W. Holden would enter the box and give evidence on behalf of the crown. He was not in the same position as Pare, as the crown had not accepted Holden as a crown witness. He simply took his chances in entering the box and voluntarily telling his story.

SIR WILFRID'S CABINET.

The decay of partizan enthusiasm may be one cause of the corruption which disgraced Ontario Liberalism in the last campaign.

Since partyism is essential to stability in the government of a country, the best form of partisanship is not the worst form of patriotism. When the best leaders of a party exalt cynical smartness to a high place in the management of the country's affairs, the men who belong to the party for the country's sake are apt to stay at home.

Then the best sort of voters are apathetic, and expenditure of money and whiskey seems to be necessary to engender activity among the worst sort of voters. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not been influenced by the likes and dislikes of the C. P. R. in the make-up of his cabinet, men of public zeal would occupy places which have gone to manipulators, whose only idea of politics is to betray the people who fought the party's battles in order to secure the favor of influences which again and again frustrated the party's hopes.—Toronto Telegram.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Chinese Expulsion from the Slocan Leads to Arrest of Whites Concerned.

Telephoning from Nelson to 'Frisco—Despondent Man Hangs Himself Three Times.

LONG RANGE TALKING.—The Inland Telephone and Telegraph Company has completed its copper metallic circuit between Nelson and San Francisco. A Miner representative was invited to hold the first regular conversation over the wires between Nelson and Portland. Spokane was then rung up, and the editor of the Spokesman-Review sent his compliments to the people of Nelson. The new line, which is a No. 10, B. & S. hard drawn copper metallic wire, works very successfully, and the conversation with Portland, although the speakers were 800 miles apart, was carried on without difficulty. A subsequent conversation with San Francisco office was not so satisfactory owing to a thunder storm which was raging in California at the time.

PERISHED IN MOUNTAINS.—The body of W. B. MacPherson, whose mysterious disappearance was reported from Nelson recently had been found near the sixth siding on the Crow's Nest Pass railway. The body was take.. to Montreal. The most likely theory of the sad occurrence is that the deceased wandered away from camp and was lost in the mountains and perished of the cold.

IN PERIL ON A HANDCAR.—Mr. Glass, of the C.P.R. telegraph office at Nelson, had a narrow escape recently while travelling on his railway bicycle from Bonnington Falls. Before leaving Slocan Junction Mr. Glass inquired from the operator regarding the probability of a train coming along and was told that there would be none along for a considerable time. Before his arrival, however, at Nelson he heard a freight train coming behind him and made a spurt to reach a point where he could safely leave the track. The train kept rapidly gaining and in applying the brake to stop his machine, Mr. Glass got his hand caught in a cog-wheel, and had several fingers of his right hand badly bruised. He managed to throw his machine off the track and was brought to the city where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Hall.

HANGED UNDER DIFFICULTY.—The body of Andrew Carlson was found lately hanging from a tree between the lake and Corykendale's camp, near Brooklyn. Carlson had been despondent for some time, thinking that everybody was down on him and circulating stories calculated to do him harm. The body was found hanging from a branch barely four feet from the ground. The heels were resting on the ground, and the body only a few inches above it. The unfortunate man had torn a large handkerchief into strips, knotted the strips into a rope, and endeavored to hang himself with it. The improvised rope broke, so the suicide took off his leather suspenders and spliced them with the strips of handkerchief, but again the rope broke. A third attempt was more successful, and he deliberately hung there until death resulted from strangulation. The deceased was about 29 years of age. He was a Swede, but from a letter found on him he apparently has friends in Minnapolis.

CHINESE IN SLOCAN.—A gentleman who has recently returned from a trip through the Slocan, informed a Nelson Miner reporter that a great deal of feeling had been aroused by the expulsion of Chinese. Public opinion in the Slocan, he said, was strongly opposed to the action of the miners, not because anybody liked Chinese, or approved of Chinese labor, but because of the lawlessness of the methods employed. It was also freely asserted that the miners in question were a comparatively small clique of Coeur d'Aleners, who had caused trouble in their own country. The Chinese in question were employed as cooks and dishwashers, not as miners. A. D. McGinty and Harry Williams have been arrested in connection with the trouble. One is held at Three Forks and the other at New Denver. The outcome of the trial is awaited with interest.

GOLDEN FIRE PROTECTION—The directors of the Golden fire engine company have ordered from the Ronald company a steam fire engine capable of throwing 500 gallons a minute, with a thousand feet of first class hose. The engine will cost the town close on $4,000. It will arrive here in about a month and will be publicly tested in Golden before being taken over by the company. A fire bell has also been ordered.

EAST KOOTENAY MINERS. — At the annual meeting of the North East Kootenay Miners' Association held at Golden the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. F. W. Aylmer; vice-presidents, Golden mining division, W. G. Mitchell-Innes; Windermere mining division, J. L. Mackay; Donald mining division, W. G. Neilson; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Haggen; committee, Messrs. M. Dainard, H. G. Low, W. McNeish, C. Cartwright and H. G. Parson.

PYTHIANS AT DUNCAN. — The Duncan Knights of Pythias annual entertainment took place on Tuesday evening at the Agricultural hall, when the Clara Mathes company gave in their accustomed style Goodwin and Thorne's "The Black Flag" to a goodly audience of the Knights and their families and friends. A supper and dance followed and the whole affair went off well and will result in a balance for the benefit of the Orphan's Home at Victoria.

VOLUNTEERING AT DISCOUNT.—Inquiry at the headquarters of the South Kootenay Rifles in Nelson elicits the fact that nothing has been done by the Department of Militia towards providing the force with the necessary uniforms and rifles. Unless the department does this the local organization will soon die a natural death.

A FOOLISH SWEDE.—Last week a Swede, named John Olson, was killed on the work of Pat Welch, on Lower Arrow lake, below Brooklyn. He had sprung a hole, which was still warm, when he started to fill it for the main charge. He also used his tamping spoon to hasten matters. The result was as usual. Olson was blown into eternity in the twinkling of an eye, the tamping spoon being driven through his heart.

THE USURPER'S TYRANNY.—The citizens of New Denver recently passed the following resolution: "Whereas, it is essential to honest government that good and faithful servants of the people should be secure in their positions regardless of politincal changes; and whereas, Robert Thompson, a courteous and efficient officer, has, against the will of the people, been discharged from office without cause; this meeting profoundly deplores the said dismissal, and considers it a violation of the principles on which a sound civil service is based, and an attack upon popular government."

GREENWOOD'S BANKS. — Within a week, says the Boundary Creek Times, three chartered banks have established banks in Greenwood. The Bank of B.N.A. and Bank of Commerce opened branches on Wednesday of one week and on the following Wednesday Mr. G. A. Henderson, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Vernon, and Mr. Seymour arrived. Mr. Henderson immediately leased the building occupied until recently by P. Burns & Co. and at once set carpenters to work to fit it up for a bank. He has decided to remain in Greenwood until after the New Year, and there is a strong probability that he will remain as manager. Mr. Henderson has been doing business with Boundary Creek merchants for years and is well acquainted with almost everyone in the district. There are unconfirmed rumors that the Imperial Bank intend following the other banks into Greenwood and making a strong bid for the Boundary creek trade. J. Anderson, the newly appointed manager of the branch of the B.N.A., has arrived. He has been connected with the Kootenay branches of the Bank of B. N. A. since they were opened. J. Bridges, of Winnepeg, also has reached Greenwood. He will be cashier in the Bank of Commerce.

KETTLE RIVER RAILWAY—Some few weeks ago Messrs. Thompson and Vincent gave notice that they intended to apply for a provincial charter to build a railway up the west fork of Kettle river. The C.P.R. is evidently going to contest the ground with them, for this week a C.P.R. survey party left Greenwood to make a careful survey of the route. The section through which the railway is to travel is rich in mineral. The route is much easier than that surveyed for the V., V. & E. railway, and it is quite probable that the C.P.R. will endeavor to find a better route for a railway to Penticton. The survey party is in charge of Mr. O'Dell.—Boundary Creek Times.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.—The department of agriculture, appreciating the importance of the Boundary Creek district, has decided to keep a permanent officer at a fixed salary to look after cattle quarantine matters. The choice of the department fell upon Dr. Christie, who has already proved himself to be a competent and painstaking officer. Dr. Christie's jurisdiction includes all of Southern Yale.

GREENWOOD GAOL. — Alexander Swanson pleaded guilty at Greenwood recently to entering W. T. Smith's room and extracting $70 from his pocketbook. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by Police Magistrate Hallett. The following evening Gaoler Lawder brought the prisoners their food. He closed the door leading to their cells, placing the heavy iron bar across it. Swanson succeeded by the use of a table knife, which was inserted between a badly shrunk door and the jamb in lifting the bar. He forced the door open, told the other prisoners to remain where they were, lowered the bar and was a free man. Mr. Lawder returned shortly afterwards and the prisoners at once informed him regarding Swanson. He and Officer Pearse rode to the international boundary line, which was patrolled all night, but no trace of Swanson was found. Swanson answers the description of the man wanted at Kamloops for breaking gaol.

WATER POWER DISPUTE.—The Greenwood Water Power company has been sustained in its right to the power at Boundary Falls. About two months ago the Cascade Water Power and Light company, which had secured an option on the Boundary Falls townsite, applied to Mr. Leonard Norris, the water commissioner, for a record of 1,500 inches of water at Boundary Falls, and for the cancellation of a record of 1,500 inches held by the Greenwood company. The case was tried before Mr. Norris, Mr. A. S. Black, of Greenwood and Mr. Senkler appearing for the Greenwood company and Mr. J. W. Nelson, of Rossland, for the Cascade company. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Norris asked for written arguments, which were put in by both sides. Mr. Norris has handed down his decision. It is to the effect that he refuses to grant the record asked for by the Cascade company, and also refuses to cancel the record of the Greenwood company. The decision secures the Greenwood company in their record. They have already expended about $4,000 in constructing a large dam above the falls, and are now negotiating for the purchase of a power and lighting plant.

BITS OF KITCHEN WISDOM.

Never let tea boil.
Fresh lard will remove tar.
Beat carpets on wrong side first.
Rub lamp chimneys with dry salt.
Keep tea in a well-covered canister.
Pour boiling water through fruit stains.
Brighten tinware with a damp cloth and soda.
Ammonia will restore colors faded by acids.
Use chloride of lime for sinks, drains and rat holes.
Use whiting or damp salt to remove egg stains from silver.
Try cayenne pepper and borax to free the storeroom from ants.
Wash out machine oil stains at once with soft cold water and soap.
Use lemon juice and salt to remove iron rust, ink and mildew on white goods.
After blood-stains have been well saturated with kerosene, wash with cold water.
Use cornmeal, oatmeal or bran as a detergent instead of soap in making one's toilet.
Cleanse the inside of coffee-pot with boiling water and baking soda; use sapolio on the outside.
Make tea in an earthen pot. Remember the adage, "Unless the tea-kettle boiling be, filling the teapot spoils the tea."
Deny yourself a coveted etching, dress or feather and put the price into the many modern appliances for lightening kitchen work.
To keep lemon or orange peel, mince very small, butter, and fill up with gin. In this way they will keep for years, for flevoring pie, pudding, etc.
Treacle is an excellent ointment for burns and scalds. It is applied pure on the injured surface, and at the natural temperature folds of well-aired lined being laid over it, and the dressing allowed to remain for three or four hours at first, when the treacle wil be found in a more fluid state, hot to the touch, and the rag saturated with it. The treacle is then applied again in the same way, but after the second or third day will not require renewing oftener than once or twice daily, and the treacle will now begin to preserve its usual consistency while in contact with the abraded surface.

CALLED TO VANCOUVER.

Toronto Pastor Accepts an Invitation to Remove to Pacific Coast.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—(Special)—Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor of St. Paul's church, has received a call to the pastorate of Homer street church, Vancouver. He will accept, subject to approval of the conference to take effect next July.

A MINT FOR VICTORIA.

The Chief Government Organ Discusses the Recent Proposition.

From the Toronto Globe.

A citizens' committee of Victoria, B. C., has taken up a number of projects of interest to the city, among them the establishment of a Canadian mint. The matter has been the subject of local agitation for some time, the chief promoter being Mr. Moody, a jeweller of that city. At the last meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, the retiring president, made a favorable allusion to the establishment of a Canadian mint or a branch of the Royal mine in Victoria or Vancouver. The chief reason given in support of such establishment was the great increase in the Canadian output of gold. While it remained at less than a million, as in 1892, the cost of operating a mint would have been unquestionably greater than any advantage secured in local trade or the advertising of the Dominion abroad. With the probability of an output of $19,000 in 1899, Mr. Wilkie regards the aspect of the case as entirely changed. The advantages, local and general, of having so much gold sold to the mints in Canada may equal or surpass the expense entailed in coining the metal. The familiar talk about keeping all this gold in the Dominion by the establishment of a mint shows that the mistake of the mercantile school of Spain in the fifteenth century is still common. It is not desirable to keep that gold in Canada; neither is it desirable to send it abroad. Its destination, like that of our nickel, copper, coal and wheat, will be determined by the needs of the world's markets. And were it ever so desirable to retain it within the Dominion, the establishment of a mint would have no influence in that direction. Minting Canadian gold would no more tend to keep it in the Dominion than the inspection of wheat or the branding of hides tends to prevent shipments abroad.

Gold, like all commodities, will go where there is a business demand, and will not stay where there is not, in spite of even the ill-advised penal laws against its export. But there are practical advantages in the local sale of each season's clean-up, and the question is the balance between these and the necessary outlay. Mr. W. H. Langley, of Victoria, who brought the matter before the citizens' committee, and is secretary of the special sub-committee to deal with it, favors a Canadian mint as compared with a branch of the Royal mint. The coinage of a decimal currency in gold, the same as that of the United States, on which our currency is based, would be a valuable advertisement of the Dominion. Our banking laws make an extensive use of the Dominion's credit, and do not necessitate the holding of large gold reserves, so a considerable quantity of this coinage would find its way abroad. The Australian colonies have led in the establishment of mints, Sydney as early as 1855, Melbourne in 1872, and Perth in 1896. A partial explanation may be found in the absence of a contiguous nation prepared and equipped for the free coinage of the output. Great local advantage would unquestionably follow the establishment of a mint. An appreciable number of the returning miners now sell their gold in Victoria, and as they are among the most liberal purchasers, the value of their trade is fully appreciated. But selling to private firms and corporations, however, responsible, does not give the same sense of security as dealing with a governmental concern. The suspicion of unfair treatment is apt to arise, especially with men of little or no business experience. That is one reason why the bulk of the returning miners take their gold to San Francisco. There the weighing and assay are in charge of government officials, and there is an assurance of fairness which is not felt in dealing with private buyers. No doubt a Canadian mint at Victoria would bring a large volume of trade from the returning miners to that city, for many who were destined for American cities would prefer to exchange their boxes and bags of metal for commercial paper at the first safe opportunity. The only objection that can arise is on the ground of expense, certainly a vital consideration in every proposal of economic legislation. Nations are so jealous of the freedom of a circulating medium that they freely coin the metal presented at their mints, and we are supplied with currency by the free coinage of the United States. Whether we should continue to draw water from our neighbor's well is a question which the people of Victoria propose to bring before the consideration of the Dominion.

POST-MORTEM SIGNALS.

The Czar's Chamberlain Would Prevent Premature Burials.

Count Michael von Karnice Karnicki, the Czar's chamberlain, has invented and perfected an exceedingly clever apparatus for the prevention of that bugbear of the nervous, a living burial. The apparatus was offered as a gift to the French government, who still have its acceptance under consideration.

A tube protrudes four feet to four feet and a half above the surface of the grave, and upon the top of it is fixed a small metal box with a spring lid.

To the lower end of the tube, which just enters the upper lid of the coffin, is fixed an india-rubber ball, charged pretty fully with air, so that the slightest extra pressure upon it would cause a discharge of air upward through the tube, and thereby release the lid of the box, which springs open at the slightest pressure.

The opening of the lid automatically raises a small flag, and sets an electric bell in motion, which rings immediately over the grave and in the sexton's house, where it also releases a flap, which indicates the grave over which the box has opened.

As will be seen, the slightest sign of breathing on the part of the buried person, or the slightest motion of the heart, will suffice to open the box and sound the alarm, and the open box, by a clever and intricate little mechanism, pumps a sufficient quantity of air down into the coffin to preserve the buried person from suffocation while assistance is arriving.

Count Karnicki, it may be added, is firmly convinced that thousands of persons are buried alive every year in a state of lethargy.

DR. CHASE'S PREPARATIONS HAVE MERIT.

For piles, eczema, salt rheum, pin worms and all skin diseases Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure. It is recommended by Dr. C. M. Harlan, of the Journal of Health.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, with blower included, will cure incipient catarrh in a few hours; chronic catarrh in one month's treatment.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only combined kidney-liver pill made and will positively cure all kidney - liver troubles.

A LADY DRUMMER HERE

The Only Representative of the Association in Canada Now in Victoria.

She Predicts That Before Very Long Others Will Follow Her Example.

A lady commercial traveller is a decided rarity in Canada and just at present there is staying at the Victoria hotel in this city the only representative in Canada of that useful "fraternity," if one may be allowed to use the word. This is Mrs. A. B. Kleiser, one of the principals of the lare wholesale firm of A. & A. B. Kleiser, of Toronto, wholesale jewellers and watchmakers' supplies. Mrs. Kleiser is a bright, pleasant lady who ten years ago took up the idea that there was no reason why a woman should not make just as good a drummer as a man in many lines, and now after this extended experience extending from one end of Canada to the other she is eminently satisfied with th rsult.

"There are many lines where a woman is just as well fitted to act as traveller as a man," she said yesterday when asked if she considered that "travelling" was a good field for women to invade. "I used to be a little nervous about missing trains," she admitted, smiling, "but I soon got over that and now I enjoy the life very well. I am the only lady member of the association in Canada at present, but I hope to see several other ladies on the road next year."

Mrs. Kleiser believes thoroughly in a woman being paid as much as a man for the same class of work and laughingly said that she thought she had had quite as much success as a man in selling. This is her second trip to British Columbia, as she was here last spring, and between here and Rat Portage she sold to everyone but three of the firms she called on.

"Of course in my business I have no trouble," she said, "for jewellery firms are composed of a nice class of people, but there are also other lines that women can travel for even better than men just as there are lines in which men will do the best, so I don't expect to be alone another year."

Watch parts are what Mrs. Kleiser carries chiefly, although she has by no means confines her wares to that, but deals in all the various branches of the trade.

"Perhaps you would like to see my sample room," she suggested and the invitation being accepted she showed a bewildering assortment of the inward parts of watches, explaining in a general way what these were for, till it made one wonder how in the world one could get such a number of screws, pivots, wheels and springs into such a small compass as a watch case.

Mrs. Kleiser finds business very good throughout Canada, but she is particularly pleased with her experience of the West, where good sized orders are the rule.

"AMAZING IMPUDENCE."

Attorney-General's Choice of a Deputy Discussed With Warmth.

From the Revelstoke Herald.

Attorney-General Fighting Joe Martin is bent on economy. He intends to save this province legal expenses if it takes a leg. In future no other lawyers need apply for crown cases. Joe's gigantic intellect will look after them all from Vancouver Island to Kootenay. Of course the other lawyers don't like it. But the average outsider is little inclined to waste much sympathy on lawyers, and the general impression with regard to Joe's abnormal activity is that if the crown can stand it, the rest of us can.

But when it comes to importing a former Manitoban friend and partner to take the job of deputy attorney-general under him, things take another turn. This is an outrage on the feelings of the province which will take a lot of explaining. Joe must have got it into his head that he is Brother Sifton in dealing with another Yukon. Joe must remember that it was his dear friend Clifford who got the portfolio of the interior and not himself. It was dead easy for the youthful Grit prodigy to unload the faithful lawyers and cattle dealers of Winnipeg and Brandon on to the suffering people of the Yukon as their registrars, mine inspectors or what not. These people had to be kept quiet somehow and a good fat job at Dawson was just what they were suffering for. That none of them knew a placer mine from a bale of hay was a minor consideration. That there were scores of men in this province who had all their lives been conversant with the exact problems with which the Yukon officials had to deal, cut no ice with Clifford Sifton. The Brandon and Winnipeg clique were howling for the "stuff" and they got it.

But when it comes to importing some more of them as provincial officials to be paid out of the pockets of British Columbian taxpayers, this kind of thing is becoming intolerable. What in the name of goodness is there in the surroundings of a lawyer's life in Winnipeg to make him more capable of grappling with the official work of the attorney-general's office in Victoria than there is in that city or in Vancouver. A more unjustifiable and outrageous piece of colossal impertinence has rarely been perpetrated in the history of the Dominion. We growl out West if the federal government tries to palm off some political friend on us as an official. If Ottawa was to venture to send us a lieutenant-governor from outside of the province there would be a howl raised from the Pacific to the summit of the Rockies. And yet we are supposed to stand it when this man coolly tells us that there is no lawyer in British Columbia good enough to attend to the routine work of his office as his deputy and foists his old Manitoba partner into the job. The impertinence is so amazing that it is almost inconceivable how it was that his colleagues allowed him to perpetrate it, unless, as is is not at all obscurely hinted in some of the Coast papers, they are actually performing the operations of what is known in English racing parlance of "riding for a fall."

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

When a Tartar wants to invite a man to eat or drink with him he takes him by the ear.

Chile is said to have more poets in proportion to the population than any country in the world.

Many houses in Berlin are numbered with luminous figures, which are easily visible at night.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century people were hanged in Great Britain for the illicit manufacture of salt.

In Greenland a child is never buried alone; a live dog is placed in the coffin with it, in order to guide the child to the other world. "A dog can find his way anywhere," the Greenlanders declare.

ROUTES TO THE YUKON.

Attitude Taken by the Senate on This Important Question.

As the Colonist has lately been dealing with railway communication with the Yukon, it may not be generally known that the Dominion senate by adopting the following resolution shows where it stands on this important question.

6th June, 1898—Moved by Senator Macdonald, B. C., seconded by Senator Allan, Toronto:

Resolved,—That it is desirable and necessary that an all-Canadian railway route from the Pacific coast to the Yukon district should be opened up without delay, in order to secure to the Dominion as much of the trade of that district as possible—easy and continuous communication which would give cheap and safe transportation to passengers, food and other necessary supplies, the safe and rapid conveyance of mails and bullion.

That although such communication is a necessity, and the opinion is generally held that the Yukon district should supply the means to built its own railways—yet it does not follow that large grants of land are necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose.

That the granting or alienating a large area of land in that district to individuals or companies would retard progress and development, create a monopoly inimical to the freedom of selecting so necesary to successful prospecting, and the discovery of new and profitable mines by locking up such areas at pleasure.

That any monopoly so given would reduce the revenue producing capacity of the Yukon district—whilst the reservation of its mineral lands for mining purposes only may reasonably be expected to yield increased revenues annually.

That the mineral lands of that district are the cause, and source of all revenues produced, as from its exceptionable properties and position, commodities are imported yielding customs revenues in addition to the direct revenue from the industry of mining.

That keeping in view the economical administration of that district, compatible with every possible encouragement to miners and the mining industry, there are good reasons, from the present indications, for expecting that the revenues of the Yukon district will be sufficient to defray the cost of establishing communication and other legitimate charges.

That it is, therefore, desirable that the mineral lands of that district should be reserved for the country, the general public and for revenue purposes, for on wise and judicious administration depends the progress and prosperity of the district.

That the Yukon revenues for this year up to the 22nd May are $657,908, which, capitalized at 3 per cent. represents a capital of $21,900,000.

That the alternate blocks of mineral lands reserved under government regulations in the richest known portions of the Yukon district places at the disposal of the government valuable property which may readily be converted into money and made available in the prosecution and development of necessary public works in that district.

That with such available resources and with an annual income, the Yukon district can easily meet the cry—let the Yukon build its own railways.

That four hundred miles of a narrow gauge railway from a deep water harbor on the Pacific coast to Lake Teslin would cost about $15,000 per mile, or a total of $6,000,000, of which British Columbia is willing to contribute $1,600,000, which would leave $4,400,000 chargeable to the Yukon district, representing an annual charge on its revenues at 3 per cent. of $132,000.

That the question of communication with the Yukon district can be easily adjusted on business principles without being a charge on the consolidated revenue proper of the Dominion, from the producing capacity of that district, without weakening or lessening its revenue producing capacity, but, on the contrary, with railway communication, stimulating and increasing such capacity.

CUBANS FOR FREE CUBA.

American Occupancy a Necessity Now, but Not Wanted Permanently.

New York, Nov. 22.—General Galixto Garcia and the other Cuban commissioners from the Cuban military assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, who are en route to Washington for the purpose of laying before President McKinley a resolution recently adopted by the assembly as to the future of the island of Cuba, arrived to-day on the Ward line steamer Seguranca. General Garcia and the commissioners were given an enthusiastic reception by the members of the local branch of the Cuban junta and many prominent Cubans. General Garcia said: "I go to Washington in a day or two to see the President, and after my work in the United States is accomplished I will return to Cuba.

"We have no other feeling for the Americans than those of friendship and gratitude. As for myself, I believe the American occupation of Cuba until order has been restored. I believe in the United States having Cuba, but not forever. I am for free Cuba and so are all other Cubans. There is no sentiment on the island for annexation. All Cubans have faith in Mr. McKinley. The commission of which I am the head is not going to Washington with any proposition for the President's consideration. We are going to tell of the country and to better the arrangements for the district and insurgent troops, collecting the customs duties and the establishment of a post office system. American occupancy is a necessity—but not forever."

General Garcia also said that at the assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur there was the greatest spirit of unity shown. General Garcia said that he was in sympathy with General Butler's plans to employ Cuban soldiers as police.

"I believe the plan is a good one," he said. "The men could be under the direction of Cuban colonels, who would report to the general."

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON.

Large Fall Pack Brings the Season's Total Close to Half a Million.

The Columbia river salmon canneries have closed their fall season, with a pack estimated at 115,000 cases. The amount of fall salmon put up is the largest in the history of the Columbia, and the prices paid were among the best.

The spring pack on the Columbia reached 383,500 cases, and the total for the year is thus 498,500 cases. Last year's pack was 518,200 cases, and in 1896 the total output was 501,200 cases. The Columbia is thus not far short of her average for the past ten years, though the percentage of fall fish is very large.

HOW TO REMOVE STAINS.

Coffee—Lay the stained portion of the cloth over a bowl and pour boiling water through it.

Fruit—Boiling water as above, if ineffectual rub with a solution of oxalic acid and rinse in warm water.

Ink—Dip in boiling water, rub with salts or sorrel, and rinse well.

Blood—Soak in cold water. For ticking and thick goods make a thick paste of starch and water; leave till dry, and brush off.

Scorch—Dip in soapsuds and lay in the sun; if fibres are not much injured dip repeatedly in saturated solution of borax and rinse.

Paint—Turpentine for coarse goods, benzine or naptha for fine.

Grease—Moisten with strong, ammonia wated, lay blotting paper over and iron dry; if silk, use chloroform to restore color, or cover with powdered French chalk and iron.—Good Housekeeping.

Mildew—Wet with soapsuds; lay in sun; spread with a paste of soft soap and powdered chalk and sun it; soak in buttermilk and sun.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

POOR MAN'S PARADISE

Outside Tribute to Wealth of Northern British Columbia Placer Mines.

Ten to Twenty Thousand Men Likely to Be Engaged in Atlin Next Season.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Long before the first great gold discoveries were made in the interior of Alaska the reports of government and private surveyors and prospectors abounded with prophecies that it would some day become known as one of the richest countries in auriferous deposits the world ever knew. But the evident terrors of the hardships necessary to be undergone to successfully prospect and the absence of any definite knowledge concerning the localities where most likely the possible find could be made, sufficed to keep out more than a few dozen explorers. But at last George Carmack made his great strike in the Klondike, immense riches were uncovered, and within a year thousands of eager prospectors were rushing over the country from the Bennett lakes to the mouth of the Yukon.

Wherever a spade was struck there seemed to lie gold, and as parties branched away from the main thoroughfares and explored the dense interior and backwoods it was gradually realized that the surface of all Alaska was but a blanket lying on beds of nuggets and dust. From the headwaters of the Koyukuk and Fish rivers to the Yukon and Norton Sound, from Forty-Mile and Tanana to the shores of Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet, and from the beginning of the Porcupine to Telegraph Creek, all was prospected more or less thoroughly and with more or less irch results.

PINE CREEK DISCOVERED.

Last July a party of argonauts left Lake Tagish to go through the wilds of the country east of there, believing that like other parts of the great territory, gold would reward their efforts. They pushed over the mountains between Tagish and Atlin lakes, crossed around the foot of the latter, and continued up its eastern shore about two-thirds of its length, when they came upon Pine creek. A little digging along the banks, and two weeks later the news came out from the North of another great discovery.

The location of these gold fields to the eastward from Atlin lake is about eighty-five miles a little north of east from Skagway, with an extended and lofty range of mountains intervening. As soon as the word came out that gold was to be found there nearly every able-bodied man at Skagway and vicinity, with nearly all the construction gangs working on the railway over the White pass, and a few women, joined in the grand stampede. The only apparent route to Pine creek was the way of Lake Bennett, and from there to Tagish lake, up Taku arm and thence to and across Atlin lake, a distance of approximately 175 miles around a crescent, a tedious trip, lasting about two weeks; but within two months it was estimated that 3,000 men had gone there, prospected and located claims. The rush continued until along in October, when the weather began to grow cold. From then until now there has been a steady travel in and out, and there is a plain prospect that by next summer the Atlin lake district will have a population of not less than 10,000 and probably 20,000.

NEW TRAIL TO THE MINES.

The most important development work to be done, and one that is now well under way, is the construction of a trail as nearly directly across from Skagway as possible and which may be used in both winter and summer. The White Pass & Yukon Railway Company early took up the matter, and with the assistance of citizens of Skagway, is now engaged in putting the road through. The route to be followed is this: From Skagway to Log Cabin by rail, thence from Shallow lake southeast to the head of Otter lake, down this water, across Taku arm to Taku City, and thence to Atlin lake and across to Atlin City, at the mouth of Pine creek, a total distance from Skagway of eighty or eighty-five miles. It is believed that the trail will be in a condition to use by the middle of December, when the journey may be made by horse in three or four days at the longest. The trail is to be known as the Fantail Cut-off.

SIZE OF THE DISTRICT.

The size of the Atlin gold fields is unknown; but the district, thoroughly prospected, may be said to reach already about 200 square miles. But the prospects of the successful opening up of new diggings in the yet undeveloped vicinity are most promising, the slight explorations made beyond the given limits having produced exceedingly gratifying results.

Atlin lake, which has a length of over 40 miles, may be considered the western boundary of the district contiguous to Pine creek, which will yield good returns, and from there its extent will be at least 40 miles east, including a territory of 2,000 square miles. As but a meagre tenth has been prospected, and furnishes ample room for 3,000 people, the marvellous mineral fertility of the whole section, provided its prospects of wealth materialize, may readily be seen. And there may be, and probably are, still greater areas beyond, to the north, south and east, which will yield as good results under the miner's pick as any yet found along the rich shores of Pine creek and its tributaries.

CONTINUED RICH STRIKES.

The statements in the foregoing paragraphs are not considered exaggerated in the least, as the continned reports of strikes received on every steamer from the North show that the whole territory seems to be lined with auriferous deposits. Only a few days ago news reached here of a new find on McKay creek, a few miles south of Pine, that was as rich as the average previous discoveries. Earlier reports of cursory examinations made still south of there, near the south end of Atlin lake, along Pike and Dixie creeks, were that good colors were found, indicating equally valuable returns from careful prospecting.

One party went several miles beyond the head of Surprise lake, which has a length of 15 miles, but were forced to return, as provisions gave out. The news from the band, however, was of large and numerous colors and probable valuable diggings. A like announcement has been the result of similarly superficial observations north of Pine creek, as far as the north end of Atlin lake, and east 20 to 30 miles.

ALL FACILITIES THERE.

In most encouraging contradistinction with the Klondike, the Atlin district is a beautiful mining country. Every two or three miles it is cut by a creek that never dries, and furnishes plenty of water for mining operations and camp use, while the land abounds in timber, enough of every essential species for all needs of the settlers. Mountains and even high knolls are extremely rare. The topography is that of a rolling plain, accessible to wagons and easy penetration in every direction, with nothing to be done but to clear away a few trees and a little underbrush to make fine roads.

All these natural recommendations, coupled with the great riches, have had their effect upon the outside world, which is being displayed in the scores that are leaving on every departing steamer, and the preparations of hundreds of others to go there in the spring.

A POOR MAN'S DISTRICT.

It is essentially a poor man's district, there being neither excessive hardships nor great expense before getting to the gold that seems to be there. Distances are short in that locality. The diggings best known are on Pine, Wright, Boulder, Eagle, Birch, Spruce, Otter, Ruby and Willow creeks, which drain about 200 square miles of territory.

C. Christopher, a man well acquainted with the resources of Atlin, said recently: "Almost any man who will work can make all the way from $7.50 to $25 a day, and many I have known to make from the present small development as high as $75 a day. The pay is as uniformly good all over the country, covering a distance of from five to ten miles wide by twenty miles long. I found good pay in very unexpected localities, and cannot help pronouncing it the best poor man's camp ever discovered."

POPULATION AND PRICES.

The population of the district numbers perhaps 600 or 700 who will spend the winter there, guarding their interests and getting ready for the rush of next spring. Prices of goods are yet comparatively high, as not much of an effort has been made to get supplies, but as soon as the spring opens it is believed that provisions will not be held at excessive prices.

Skagway is the natural inlet, and will likely be the transfer point for all the trade. At any rate, the citizens of that enterprising town are sparing no effort in reaching out for it.

Current Comment.

THE SEALING MONOPOLY.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the monopoly in seal fishing should be continued, and, indeed whether it should be extended to salmon fishing. The justification for allowing the monopoly is that the government secures its revenues at a far less cost than would be involvel if it should undertake to collect tribute by the ordinary means, the ports and populated places being so far apart and the wild country between them affording so many chances for evasion. Another reason why a monopoly might work to advantage is that the owners are interested in preserving a future supply; whereas, the casual fisher has no concern beyond the volume of the year's catch. The result of this tendency has been to almost destroy the seal herd, with a waste of life which has been almost infamous. The vested rights in these industries are yet very unimportant and inchoate; and it would be a good time to make such regulations as would preserve the right of the government to grant special privileges. The article in the Atlantic Monthly by Dr. Jordan very clearly points out the unsatisfactory conditions in Alaska, and his contribution to the appeals to congress for relief will be very potent.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

PROVINCIAL PETTIFOGGING.

Considering that the cost of government must increase yearly as the growth of the province goes on, it is absurd to suppose that public expenditure can be kept below what it was. All that is required from a government is to stop leakages, and it is very bad politics to attempt to augment the public revenue by reductions in salaries all round, as it is said the new government is about to do. British Columbians are not a cheap people, and we fancy that they would not relish cheapness in others, especially those whom they sent to parliament to represent them. They would, of course, resent extravagance, but a pinching policy would be just as objectionable to them. The government is making a heroic attempt to economize, but it is gaining few friends by the effort. Judging from what we hear, the contrary is the case.—Nelson Miner.

MR. SIFTON'S DEN.

The Liberal papers continue to give evidence against the Siftonian administration of the Yukon. The Guelph Mercury publishes a letter from citizens of Guelph now at Dawson City, in which they say: "When we got here, the recording office was nothing better than a den of thieves. They would rob a man of his claim and think nothing of it." A letter from Dawson published by the Soleil says: "Dawson is a sink of corruption of every kind. Everything can be done with money, and nothing can be done without it." It will require much cooking of official reports to remove the belief, created by what Liberal papers have printed, that Liberal administration in the Yukon country has been disgraceful administration.—Montreal Gazette.

RAIN CHEERS CALIFORNIA.

A Drenching Which Promises to Save the Seriously Menaced Crops.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—All parts of California have received a thorough soaking within the past twenty-four hours, if indications are reliable. The Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, the great wheat producing centres of the state, have received a drenching and farmers now express the opinion that the crops have been saved.

In mining centres the water has been so low that some mines have had to close down, but they will resume operations next week, now that rain has fallen. In Southern California rain is greatly needed, but the indications are favorable for a downpour and all danger of a continuance of the drouth is practically over.

A QUEBECKER'S CONFIDENCE IN DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE—GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE, HE SAYS.

Danville, P. Q., April 9, 1898.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto:

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find $1 for one-half dozen boxes Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Please send them at once. Every patient using it says "It is an excellent cure, gives relief at once."

JAMES MASSON,
General Merchant,
Danville, P. Q.

At Sunday school a little girl was asked "Why should you not hide your light under a bushel?"

The reply came pat. "For fear of setting the house on fire."—London Chronicle.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1898.

A VACANCY IN ALBERNI.

Mr. Neill, M.P.P. elect for Alberni, has resigned his seat in the legislature. The reason for his action is understood to be that he did some work for the government after his election. This disqualified him from sitting in the house. The Times says it is a case of super-sensitiveness upon the part of Mr. Neill. This implies that in our contemporary's opinion Mr. Neill might have continued to act as a member, if he had not felt too delicate on the subject. Unfortunately for this view of Mr. Neill's action, the law lays down a very positive rule in such cases. The law declares that if a member of the assembly becomes a party to any contract disqualifying him, his seat shall be vacated and a new writ shall issue as if he were naturally dead. Mr. Neill would have subjected himself to a very heavy penalty if he had occupied a seat in the house under the circumstances, and he very wisely sent in his resignation when he found this out. Mr. Neill is therefore entitled to no particular credit for what he has done. Doubtless he did not know that he was violating the law. He has ignorantly put the province to the expense of a new election. Most people will not think that this affords any reason why Mr. Neill should again be chosen to represent Alberni. A gentleman, who is so ignorant of the fundamental law of the province as not to know that a member-elect has no right to engage in a contract with the government, can hardly be said to be one who is fit for the position of representative, whatever his good qualities may be in other directions.

THE POLICY OF COWARDICE.

The determination of the party now in power in this province in local affairs is to stop free discussion. They have prepared the way for all manner of oppression by declaring that the British constitution does not apply to this province, and they propose to make their political opponents understand it. Their course towards the Colonist and those connected with it has been despicable in the extreme. On not a single occasion have they quoted an argument of this paper and endeavored to reply to it. They have persistently misrepresented the views of the paper on public questions. They have wilfully attributed remarks and opinions to it, which it never expressed. They have endeavored in a contemptible underhand way to personally injure those whom they think are responsible for the articles appearing in its columns. They have published in so many words that if the Colonist refers to certain matters of grave public concern, the private affairs of those connected with the paper will be discussed publicly in their papers. They have printed in their papers statements which they intended to work a personal injury to the writer, whose arguments they were unable to meet. They have appealed to prejudice, have dragged family matters into publicity; nothing has been sacred from their malignity. And now they threaten fine and imprisonment for the exercise of the right of free speech, which in every British country is supposed to be the birthright of every man.

Hitherto the Colonist has not replied to these people as it might properly do. It has had too much regard for its own readers to inflict them with personal matters. It has a great unwillingness to magnify the paltry creatures, responsible for this disgraceful guerrila warfare, by mentioning them even indirectly. That course it will pursue in future. When it ceases to be possible to discuss public questions in British Columbia without descending to personal attacks upon the men who edit other newspapers, when it becomes necessary in order to counteract open criticism of the public acts of public men to endeavor in an underhand way to injure the critics, when it is declared to be law that the court may prevent a fair and open expression of opinion upon matters of grave public importance, the Colonist will cease to deal with public questions at all.

In the meantime the Colonist proposes to define what it understands to be the law of free speech in a British country, and it is that there is no person in any public position whatever, from Her Gracious Majesty down to the humblest official in the Empire, whose public acts may not be freely discussed at all times and in all places. If in such discussion false statements are made, the person making them is liable under the law. If improper motives are attributed, other than such as seem to a jury to be warranted by the ascertained acts, the person attributing such motives is liable to be punished for so doing. This is the rule by which the Colonist has squared its conduct in the past. It is the rule which holds good in all parts of the British Empire. The rule was well expressed by the late Sir John Allen, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, when he said: "If a journalist thinks that the court or any member thereof has acted in a manner which calls for criticism, it is not only his right, but his duty, to direct public attention to it. This right is one of the greatest safeguards of public liberty." His remark was made in regard to comments upon the action of the court, but it is of general application.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Eight days for a letter from Victoria to Rossland; as long a time requisite to carry a newspaper from Victoria to Whitewater as from New York to the same place; such difficulty in getting Victoria newspapers to the boundary line at the head of Lynn Canal that the agent doubts the expediency of trying to get them there, although Seattle papers go forward regularly. This is one morning's budget of complaint in regard to the postal accommodation afforded the people of British Columbia. It is a fine showing indeed. If mismanagement could secure the Postmaster-General a title, British Columbia could afford sufficient grounds to make him a duke.

Possibly Mr. Mulock does not know about these things. Possibly his subordinates keep him in ignorance of the innumerable cases of complaint. Perhaps he is disposed to regard the Coast people as a complaining lot, and hence pays little attention to them. But we frankly admit that there is a limit to the number of matters which the head of a department can take under his personal observation, and that he has not sufficient time at his disposal to read the newspapers for the purpose of finding out how many cases occur where the postal service is inefficient. But British Columbia has four representatives who are supposed to have, not only one, but both ears of the ministry. Surely they must know how badly the public are served. If they do not, they are alone in their ignorance. Either they do not know what everyone else does, or they know it and do not take the trouble to make representations to Ottawa on the subject, or they have made representations and their influence is not sufficient to have the matter set right. Which explanation are they desirous that the people of British Columbia should accept?

THE DAWSON POST OFFICE.

In the Klondike Nugget of October 15 is a report of an interview between the committee of the Miners' Association and Mr. Ogilvie, in which the following paragraph occurs:

Mr. Ogilvie was asked concerning the privileges given by Postmaster Harper to one Col. Wetherly, whereby the Colonel was empowered to sort out of the government mail letters for his clients who were supposed to pay him upwards of $5 per month for the service. Mr. Ogilvie assured the committee that he had righted this wrong soon after his arrival in Dawson by cancelling all agreements of that nature which had been entered into by Postmaster Harper prior to his arrival. The allowing of private access to the mails to any individuals whatever other than the regular employees was a wrong he could not allow. Colonel Wetherly had no more rights at that post office than anyone else of the thousands of citizens of Dawson. If people were still continuing to pay Wetherly for services he could not perform they were fools and it was their own lookout. None but employees were allowed to handle the mail and no more privileges were given the Colonel than any other citizen. If the Colonel or anyone else presented properly signed orders on the mail clerks for the mail of people up the creeks it would be given, but no quicker to one than to another—at least he didn't know of any favoritism and if such existed would like to be advised of it.

The Colonist does not know who Col. Wetherly is. He may or may not be a military personage and be entitled to be called "Col.", but this is immaterial. He certainly had what the people on the other side of the line call "a good graft." Whether he was the only person who had one is not told; but the positive proof of this particular instance shows that there existed in connection with the Dawson post office a condition of affairs of an exceedingly scandalous nature.

PROCEEDINGS EXTRAORDINARY

We print elsewhere to-day copies of a notice and affidavits, upon which a motion is to be made to the Supreme court on Wednesday next. Public attention is invited to them. An effort is to be made to use the Supreme court of this province as a means to prevent customary comment upon current events. It will be observed that one of the affidavits states that public interest in the case is great and shows the whole question to be of a public character. A ruling is to be sought from the Supreme court that a newspaper may not in this province express an opinion upon a public question of this nature, as long as there is any kind of a legal proceeding pending which may bear upon it. Persons who have had an opportunity of reading many of the papers printed in the province will recall that the questions involved in the East Lillooet election case have been discussed at great length by most of them. Early this week the News-Advertiser devoted a leading editorial to this case and incidentally to abuse of the Colonist for holding an opinion different from that held by it.

The principle involved in the application is of greater public interest and importance than the determination of the right of the contestants to the seat for East Lillooet. It is not pleasant to be called upon to answer an application of this kind, but the Colonist feels that a great responsibility rests upon it in the premises. The right of free discussion is at stake. The duty of maintaining that right has fallen to the Colonist and we shall endeavor to discharge it in a manner that will secure the press of British Columbia for all time to come at least an equal degree of freedom to that enjoyed by the press of any other British country.

The date for the election in Alberni has not been fixed, so far as is known in government circles. Inquiry from two members of the ministry yesterday elicited the information that this would be left in the hands of the returning officer and he had not yet been heard from on the subject. Alberni is not a very large constituency and the shortest time allowed by law will be sufficient to put up a very strong fight.

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

About a year ago certain proceedings were instituted in the court for the punishment of certain persons, who were charged with printing criminal libels upon Messrs. Turner and Pooley. While the cases were before the police magistrate the Colonist reported them as is customary, and made some passing observations regarding them as a matter of general public interest. The police magistrate was asked by the counsel for the defendants to take proceedings against the Colonist for contempt, which he very properly refused to do.

The defendants in their several newspapers, after they had been committed for trial, complained that the proceedings had been instituted for the purpose of closing their mouths during the session of the legislature and from discussing the facts out of which the alleged libellous statements arose. The Colonist protested against this view of the law and said that the fact that Messrs. Turner and Pooley had seen fit to initiate legal proceedings against the defendants did not prevent any one from discussing the subject matter, which was one of general public interest. For taking this view, the Colonist was threatened by the defendants through their newspapers with proceedings for contempt, and was told that the institution of a libel suit stopped the mouths of all British subjects from discussing matters involved in the suit, even although the matters were of such a nature that they affected the honor of the provincial government and the political issues, with which the people would be called upon in the course of a few months to deal.

Later the Colonist said that the fact that such proceedings were pending did not prevent the legislature from discussing the action of Messrs. Turner and Pooley, out of which the alleged libels arose, and it was again told, and by no less an authority than the then Speaker of the House, that the institution of a libel suit closed the mouth of the legislature from the discussion of a matter which, if true, was of the gravest public importance.

Later a gentleman who had taken an active part in the provincial elections was elevated to a judgeship. A case arising out of the elections having come before him, he expressed his doubt as to whether he ought to hear it. The Colonist expressed sympathy with him in that respect, adding that as he might not be able to avoid sitting on the cases at some stage, he ought to school himself into forgetfulness of his political career. For saying this an effort is to be made to fine and imprison Messrs. Ellis and Lugrin and to put them to large expense.

At the election held in East Lillooet Mr. Prentice was a candidate. It is admitted that owing to some irregularity, grave doubt exists as to the right of Mr. Prentice to retain the seat to which he was returned. The Colonist, in summing up the result of the election and the election cases, expressed the opinion that Mr. Prentice will not be able to take his seat. For this it is sought to fine and imprison Messrs. Ellis and Lugrin and put them to large expense.

Other election cases seemed likely to come berofe Mr. Justice Martin. The Colonist understood that he remained of the same opinion as to the desirability of his acting, and there having been a very general expression of opinion that it would be better if he did not act, the Colonist told him so. For this it is proposed to fine and imprison Messrs. Ellis and Lugrin and to put them to large expense.

We present these few facts for public consideration in order that there may be no misunderstanding of the position which the Supreme court of British Columbia is asked next Wednesday to take. There are many considerations arising out of this outrageous demand on the part of Mr. Prentice's counsel, the discussion of which will be reserved until a later time.

An article in the Times calls for some few observations. It is made for the express purpose of prejudicing the case against Messrs. Ellis and Lugrin. The language employed is studiously chosen for that purpose. In order to produce such an effect upon the public mind deliberate falsehoods are printed about the Colonist. Statements of fact not contained in the affidavits are made in order to prejudice the case. The object of the proceedings instituted in contempt is to punish Messrs. Ellis and Lugrin. The Times, knowing this, exhausts its ingenuity in an attempt to magnify the case against them. There can be no greater contempt of court than this. It is a deliberate and studied attempt to create a feeling against men whose property and liberty are at stake.

A NEW PRECEDENT.

We print in the Colonist this morning some extracts from a letter written from H.M.S. Isis in reference to the hanging of the Turks for the murder of British soldiers. In the course of the letter it is said that this is the first time on record that Turks were hung in their own country for the murder of Christians. We have not observed that this fact has been commented on, yet it is a precedent of very great importance.

To appreciate the matter fully, it must be borne in mind that Crete is a possession of Turkey, and at the time the murders were committed was under the full control of the Turkish government. The Sultan is recognized as being in the front rank of sovereigns. By this we mean that certain countries are not recognized as of the front rank. It will be recalled that until recently Japan was not so recognized. But Turkey, like France, Germany and Great Britain, was permitted to take cognizance of offences against foreigners committed within her territories, and to deal with the criminals under its own laws. Great Britain has changed this, and by hanging the seven murderers has demonstrated that British subjects in the dominions of the Sultan shall have the protection of British laws, and if crimes are committed against them, the criminals shall be punished by a British tribunal according to British law. The murderers were taken out of their own country into the territory of Great Britain, for the decks of her ships are her territory, no matter in what waters they lie; they were tried by a British court; they were sentenced to death according to British law; and then they were taken back to Turkish territory and hanged in the sight of all the people by executioners protected by British soldiers. The Russian admiral is reported to have said that he would not dare do such a thing. Admiral Noel not only dared do it, but he did it. In this he truly represented the country whose fleet he commanded, which dares to protect its subjects no matter where they may be, and dares to punish those who do them wrong. This method of dealing with Turkish assassins is novel, but the lesson it teaches is extremely salutary.

HUMAN PROGRESS.

Wherein does man differ from the brute creation? Some have said that the difference is that man is the only animal that laughs; but the correctness of this proposition may be doubted. Not infrequently animals do things which indicate a sense of humor, and laughing is only the expression outwardly of this inward sense. Others say that man is the only animal that reasons; but this cannot be sustained, because numerous instances can be cited where the lower animals have exercised faculties, which can only be classed as reasoning. Others say that the difference is that man has an immortal nature, and no other animal has it; but this is a matter of belief only. It cannot be proved. The great difference between man and other animals appears to consist in the fact that man is able to progress. Other animals, like plants, vary because of their environment. Man only has the faculty of employing everything in nature to aid in his development. It may be urged that this is only an extension of the faculty which enables other orders of life to adapt themselves to their environment; but we submit that it is radically distinct from the power of corn, for example, which is a tropical product, when sown in a northern latitude to produce a great number of kernels, a larger proportion of them being germinative, than in the tropics. In the struggle of plant life to maintain its existence, corn makes a special effort, where the chances of reproduction are small, to produce seeds that will grow. The progressive faculty of mankind is also different, we submit, from the faculty, which led colonies of bees from the North Temperate zone to cease to store up honey after being a year in Central America. In both cases environment controlled the original character. These are very simple instances. Others very much more remarkable could be cited, so that it is impossible to say where reason ends and instinct begins, or where instinct ceases and mechanical action takes its place.

When we consider human progress we encounter another class of phenomena. We find waves of progress, which carry the race to a high elevation, and are followed by an ebb tide, which takes it back almost to where it started. Man physically conforms himself to his environments in a remarkable manner. He adapts himself to almost any sort of conditions. There has yet to be discovered a region of any considerable area that has no inhabitants. No climate is so hot, none so cold, no surroundings are so forbidding, nowhere are the difficulties of life so great that men have not been able to adapt themselves to them. Moreover, they appear to prefer their native conditions, no matter how arduous they may be, to any other. For centuries the way has been open for the Eskimo and the Samoyede to choose a more southerly home, if they saw fit, but they have not done so. In scores of places mountaineers by choice live in exposed and dangerous regions, although no one forbids them to select homes on the plains, upon which they look from their dwellings among the crags. It is said that the people who live in the small islands off the New England coast, that is people of English descent, intelligent people with good schools, are unable to understand how anyone can content themselves to live elsewhere than on an island. There is no manner of doubt that an unknown number of years ago, mankind was almost obliterated by what is called the Ice Age. Whether this was universal or not makes no difference. It is certain that men lived during the Ice Age, and where its effects were fully experienced. No environment, wherein it can be sustained at all temporarily, seems too arduous for human life to exist permanently. In this respect men are upon the same plane as animals and plants, with perhaps a wider scope of adaptability. Thus the huge mammoths, whose remains are found in the North, were not able to withstand the tremendous change of climate, but there is reason to believe that men did, and that of these men the Eskimo and the Samoyedes are the modern survivors.

But all this is quite a thing apart from human progress which lays under tribute the whole Universe of God. Nothing is too vast to contribute its share to human development, for the Universe itself influences his thoughts, and these shape his life. Nothing is too minute, for the microscope probes the innermost secrets of nature and employs them in the great work of progress. Nothing is too remote, for we compel the remotest stars to teach us lessons. We turn over the rocky leaves of Nature's great book, and read the lessons written thereon. We drive shafts deep into the earth to bring forth the treasures therein stored for uncounted centuries. We force elements into new combinations and produce results in the laboratory, which were once supposed to be possible only through the mysterious process of nature. We are learning how to harness the revolving earth and make it work for our enjoyment. We have learned to send our messages through the air as though they were the thoughts of the Creator Himself. Nothing in any other sphere of terrestrial life corresponds with this. Here we find wherein man differs from the rest of created things, and see why the ancient Hebrew poet, in speaking of him, said that he was made in the image of God.

The Kamloops Standard gives an illustration of the arbitrary and indecent manner in which the present government deals with public servants. Mr. Forde mining recorder at Bridge River, received a notice of dismissal, giving him three days to vacate his office. He left as directed and came to Victoria. When he reached this city he was directed to return. It appears that the government had not been able to find a proper successor. So Mr. Forde procured the necessary provisions for a further stay at his official post and returned. When he had been there two weeks, he received a second notice of dismissal, and a check for $23.67 for his pay. This, the Standard says, is just about one-tenth of what it cost him to obey the order of the government and return to his official duty. Can anything more indecent than this be conceived?

The Rossland Miner, commenting upon the statement of the News-Advertiser to the effect that the opposition cannot cite a case where an official had been dismissed without cause, says: "Unless the World and the Colonist have bad memories, they will cite as a refutation of this the dismissal of Robert Thompson from his position as clerk in the provincial office at New Denver." The Colonist does not propose to discuss any individual cases. To do so would be unfair to the dismissed officials, unless their consent had been first obtained. The statement of the News-Advertiser is utterly indefensible. A number of persons, ladies and gentlemen, have been dismissed from the public service. No reason for their dismissal has been assigned. Yet the News-Advertiser, edited by the Finance Minister, has the cruelty to allege that not one of them can be cited as a case where some good cause did not exist for the dismissal. This is adding insult to injury, and if the Rossland paper correctly quotes the Vancouver paper, an explanation or apology is called for from the latter to the people whom the government has seen fit to dismiss summarily from the public service.

The death of Keeley of motor fame has not excited much comment, though for years past he has been at times more talked of than any contemporary. He appears to have had what may be called an inkling of some important secret of nature, for it is hardly conceivable that he could have successfully deceived so many people for such a length of time. It was supposed that his secret had something to do with the laws governing vibration. That there is much to be learned regarding the potency of vibration and the part it plays in many natural phenomena, is now admitted by all investigators. Possibly Keeley had a glimmer of the inner mysteries surrounding this great problem.

The Toronto Globe's Edmonton correspondent says that the opinion expressed by those persons who have been to the Peace River country this year is unanimously in favor of it as a field for colonization. Many of them report good mineral finds, and all are agreed that from an agricultural and stock-raising point of view, the country is all that can be desired.

The statement that the Great Northern contemplates building a branch of its line into Vancouver is not surprising. President Hill used to speak of the main line of his railway as a rake-handle and of the line running up the coast from Seattle to the international boundary as the rake. It will be quite in the order of things for him to seek to add another tooth to the rake, by taking in Vancouver.

The Vancouver World says the government are endeavoring to cast the responsibility for Mr. Macrae's dismissal upon the Lieutenant-Governor. We do not believe that the Lieutenant-Governor is in the slightest degree responsible for this or any other dismissal, except so far as his calling upon Mr. Semlin to form a government and approving of Mr. Semlin's choice of colleagues makes him inferentially responsible for all their acts.

The Manitoba Free Press and the St. John Sun might be engaged in a better business than running down the character of certain settlers in their respective provinces. Party politics have sunk to a pretty low ebb when this sort of thing is regarded as legitimate. Partyism seems in a fair way of becoming a curse in some parts of Canada.

The Toronto Globe remarks that "Clifford Sifton is as straight as he is able." Such comparisons as this have their objections. Not many people have questioned Mr. Sifton's straightness, but many have doubted his ability. The Globe thinks that his qualities in both lines are alike. Comparisons ever were odious.

The Denver Ledge says that the Dominion government has promised a redistribution bill at the next session of parliament. We fancy that this is premature, although the recent remarks of the Vancouver World give color to it.

Holman Hunt, the English painter, now 70 years old, has just been elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of British Artists.

Current Comment

FOREIGN TRIBUTE TO ATLIN.

The Atlin district promises to become the next Mecca of Pilgrims in search of gold. It differs from the Klondike district in many topographical features, but the conditions are much more favorable for an equable distribution of the precious mineral. The streams are much more swift on the Klondike, while in the Atlin country, having a more gradual slope, the streams run smoothly. The result should be that instead of having rich pockets dispersed throughout barren spaces, the gold will be found deposited in a regular order, the largest nuggets nearest the head of creeks, but no less rich deposits of fine gold toward the lower end. Near the mouths of the creeks there should be found such deposits as those which made Bonanza bar famous. Even the shallow lakes, into which the creeks empty their waters, should afford good material for dredging.

As the gold deposits are chiefly the work of creeks which have changed their course, the difficulty usually is to trace the old beds. The lay of the country is such that there will be greater ease in determining the probable direction of the streaks of alluvial soil which form the placers. In many respects the country resembles the Rand, except in the character of the gold finds. That there is plenty of gold there can be no longer any doubt, and it only remains to determine whether it is in paying quantities or has been so frittered over the land by the currents that it will cost too much to gather up again.

With far less riches than the Klondike the new diggings can be worked to advantage. The territory is easily accessible; it is near enough to tide water to insure a constant and economical supply of provisions and tools, and it is so situated that none of the rigors of the lower Yukon are experienced.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR THIS.

The two-cent postage stamp will, after Christmas, take a letter from Canada to any place in Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland, British East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar, Central Africa, the Niger Coast protectorate, and the Niger Coast territory.

But the same letter if directed to Weston or Toronto Junction will cost three cents.

And yet there are people who point the finger of scorn at Mr. Mulock.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

PROVINCIAL ECONOMIES.

The order recently issued warning provincial constables that for the future they would not be given a monthly allowance for horse keep, meets with little approval with many on the force, members in this district not excepted. The order, we are told, was a general one, applying to all constables alike, no matter in what locality they were stationed. That it was made so, furnishes no doubt room for complaint, for the very reason that conditions which govern in one locality may not and do not govern in another. In localities in which many saddle horses are always on hand, it will be an easy matter for a constable to procure a mount at short notice, whereas in other localities, such as at some points in this district, constables will be obliged to trudge several miles before being able to procure horses when they need them. A constable in this district without a horse upon which he can always rely will be about as efficient as a city policeman without feet, therefore as far as the order effects local constables it should be repealed.—Midway Advance.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

The Toronto Globe declares: "Clifford Sifton is as straight as he is able." Perhaps no one will question such a position. Even "Joe" Martin might assent to it.—Montreal Gazette.

AMBIGUOUS.

Clifford Sifton is as straight as he is able.—Globe.

So. And in view of the awful muddle he has made of the whole Yukon business the country believes he is about as able as he is straight.—Ottawa Citizen.

POSTAL NEGLECT.

Despite the frequent complaints that have been made with reference to the failure of the postal department to establish a Sunday mail service between Rossland and points on the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, nothing has been done to remedy the grievance. The fault rests wholly with the Canadian officials. The United States postal authorities are prompt and regular in bringing the mails as far as Northport each day in the week, but Postmaster-General Mulock seems absolutely indifferent as to whether or not a daily service is inaugurated from Northport north. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people of Rossland are in favor of a Sunday service. Here is another matter for the immediate attention of the Rossland board of trade and Hewitt Bostock, M. P. for Kootenay.—Rossland Miner.

SIR WILFRID'S INVESTMENT.

The prohibitionists will view with alarm that the Lipton company, in which our esteemed fellow-citizen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is a large stock holder, has gone into the whiskey business extensively. The Dublin Telegraph has a graphic account of 150 floats of Power's whiskey marched in procession in the quay labelled "Irish whiskey for Lipton's."—Ottawa Citizen.

TOO POPULAR AT WASHINGTON.

Our esteemed contemporary the Toronto Globe tells us that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is becoming exceedingly popular in Washington. We are very much afraid that that is true. The trouble is that Sir Wilfrid has for many years sought to make himself popular in Washington, and there are good grounds to fear that he will continue to do so at the expense of his own country. There is much reason to fear that Sir Wilfrid will buy his popularity in the United States by giving that avaricious nation some advantage in connection with the Canadian trade, for which this country will get nothing in return. What this country needs at Washington just now is a business man, constantly on the outlook for the advantage of Canada, and persistent in his refusal to give away, for nothing, anything Canada has. Such a man would be not be popular among the Americans; but he would be popular among the people of his own country. It is generally safe to suspect the statesman who is popular among foreigners, particularly when the foreigners are of the commercial variety like the people of the United States.—Hamilton Spectator.

Mrs. Oatcake—Well, you know what the prophet said: "Figs do not grow on thistles."

Farmer Oatcake—Yas; I s'pose the dern fool hed be'n tryin' to graft 'em!—Life.

TRIBUTE TO OKANAGAN FLOUR.

Recommended by a Hygienic Authority Because of Its Absolute Purity.

S. Miller, M.D., in American Journal of Health.

Sermons need not be preached when it comes to warning the public against inferior grades of flour. The thoughtful and truly conscientious caterer selects food products for the family on the one inviolable principle that purity alone can possibly win her favor, will indignantly reject the spurious brands which the hygienic press collectively condemns, and which are the most deadly agents of disease. The community has no more insidious foe than impure or low grade flour. For on account of the very truth that we cannot sit down at the family board without ingesting flour in a greater or lesser quantity, the corresponding influence upon our health cannot not be overestimated. It will be either an influence for evil or an influence for good. Nothing which enters the system, in no matter how small a quantity, but has its power of affecting the general result, and when the principal constituents of our daily food lack the quality they should possess, the magnitude of the consequence goes without saying. We infallibly suffer.

To obviate all such disastrous consequences, and the sufferings they thus entail, the American Journal of Health watches without intermission the successive introductions of the market brands of flour. And it also urges upon the consumer the use of those whose established excellence is sufficient safeguards against the universal claims of other brands. There is another consideration which obtains its due weight with us; the reliability of the manufacturers. We have found each condition fulfilled to our satisfaction in "O.K." flour offered by the Okanagan Flour Mill Company, of Armstrong, B. C., Canada. This is a truly pure product, marketed by a firm which enjoys the most enviable reputation for the production of only first-class goods. The resources of our analysis were brought into requisition for the thorough testing of this flour. An an exhibition was thereby made which conclusively established the great nutritive worth which is claimed for it because of its richness in gluten; its suitability for persons of weak digestive organs, owing to its possessing no excess of starch; its consistent uniformity of quality, and its eminent virtues as a bread-maker. It would be impossible, we do not hesitate to say, that the Okanagan Flour Mill Company's "O.K." flour could disappoint when used for baking purposes, for it does not sour; it is uncommonly light in bread, and also preserves a beautifully white color.

That day will be hailed with satisfaction and relief by the physician and hygienist when the prevalence of stomach troubles arising from fermentation caused by bad flour, and cases of dyspepsia arising from the same source, will be reduced. The coming of that time will be perceptibly hastened by the excessive use of pure flour, for which the hygienic press can give an endorsement equal to that here bestowed upon "O.K." flour of the Okanagan Flour Mill Company. Let the public cease to deceive itself; the evils just mentioned will continue to distress humanity so long as want of discrimination in flour use continues. We have at stake the welfare of all our readers, and they will prove to be their own best friends by laying this lesson to heart. The "O.K" flour of the Okanagan Flour Mill Company is endorsed for their use in the plainest language we can employ.

When they put a man in gaol, he cannot follow his natural inclinations. He cannot eat what he wants to—he is limited to a very frugal diet. Is is not equally true of a dyspeptic? For all of the real enjoyment he gets out of life, he might as well be in gaol. He cannot eat what he likes, nor enough. He suffers much, gets little sympathy. At first, perhaps a little heaviness in the stomach, a little sourness, windy belchings and heartburn; headaches and biliousness and a foul taste in the mouth in the morning. Chronic constipation is almost inevitable, and means that the body is holding poisonous, impure matter that should be gotten rid of. The poison is being re-absorbed into the blood and the whole body. Impurity in the blood may lead to almost any disease. Constipation is the start of it all. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation—cure it so it stays cured. No other remedy in the world will do that.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1,008-page Common Sense Medical Adviser, illustrated.

WHY.

Why not try the uplock if the outlook is unsatisfactory?

Why don't policemen carry umbrellas to arrest the rain?

Why isn't pumping up the tire giving a bicycle its second wind?

Why is it harder for the average man to bear prosperity than adversity?

Why does a woman say all men are alike when one of them acts selfish?

Why does a girl with a dimple in her cheek always learn to work it at an early age?

Why isn't a boil on the back of your neck a case of out of sight but still in mind?

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Leaving the country. One of the most beautiful homes on Vancouver Island; on the Quamichan Lake; two miles from railway (Duncan); 69 or 118 acres, as desired; nearly half cleared; 13-room house (hot and cold water); large double barn and other buildings; close to first-class trout and salmon fishing, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to L. D., 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria, B.C. Oct. 30.

A MOTION TO COMMIT.

Mr. Prentice's Counsel Initiate Extraordinary Proceeding in an Election Trial.

Proposal to Commit Messrs. Ellis and Lugrin for Discussing East Lillooet Case.

The following notice of motion and affidavits were served upon Messrs. W. H. Ellis and C. H. Lugrin yesterday. Other affidavits accompanied them, but these are all that are material:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Court for the trial of election petition for the East Riding of Lillooet district.

The Provincial Elections Act, and the Provincial Elections Act Amendment Act of 1898.

Election for the East Riding of Lillooet district.

Between David Alexander Stoddart, petitioner, and James Douglas Prentice, respondent.

And in the matter of W. H. Ellis, of the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, manager of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

And in the matter of C. S. Lugrin, of the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, editor of the Daily Colonist, a newspaper.

Take notice that this honorable court will be moved on Wednesday, the 30th day of November, 1898, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by counsel on behalf of the above named respondent, James Douglas Prentice, for an order that W. H. Ellis, the manager of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, and C. H. Lugrin, the editor of the Daily Colonist, a newspaper, and each of them, may be committed to the common gaol of the county in which they and each of them may be found, on the ground that the said W. H. Ellis and C. H. Lugrin which the proceedings in this petition were are are still pending and while a certain application to strike out the said petition was and is still pending, have been guilty of contempt of this honorable court, and for their and each of their contempt of court in writing and publishing and procuring to be published in the issues of the Daily Colonist of Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1898, Thursday, the 17th day of November, 1898, and Tuesday, the 22nd day of November, 1898, articles commenting upon the proceedings herein, and which are and were intended and calculated to scandalize this honorable court, and to prejudice or interfere with the fair trial of the petition herein, and which said comments were and are intended by means of caluminating the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin, one of the judges of this honorable court, to deter the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin, one of the judges of this honorable court, from hearing or determining any questions arising herein, and from determining the questions now pending before him for determination herein; and that all necessary attachments may be issued for that purpose, and for an order that the said W. H. Ellis and C. H. Lugrin do pay the costs of this application, or for such future order as to the said court may seem just.

And take notice that upon such application will be read the affidavits of James H. Lawson, jr., Charles E. Wilson and Henry Graham Lawson, all filed and sworn herein, the 25th day of Navember, 1898, and the exhibits therein referred to.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1898.

L. P. DUFF,
Of No. 2 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C., agent for the above named respondent herein.

To W. H. Ellis, Esq., of the city of Victoria.

To C. H. Lugrin, Esq., of the city of Victoria.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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And in the matter of C. H. Lugrin, of the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, editor of the Daily Colonist, a newspaper.

I, Henry Graham Lawson, of the city of Victoria, province of British Columbia, student-at-law, make oath and say:

1. I am a clerk in the office of Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, of which firm Mr. L. P. Duff is agent for the above named respondent, James Douglas Prentice, herein.

2. That I did on Wednesday, the 23rd day of November, 1898, attend at the office of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, Broad street, Victoria, being the place where the newspaper, The Daily Colonist, is published and published, and there bought from a clerk in the office of the said Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, a copy of the Daily Colonist newspaper of the 22nd day of October, 1898, containing an article in the following words:

"An embarrassment, common to every political appointee to a judgship, was experienced by Mr. Martin yesterday. He did not feel like hearing a motion in an election case, because he had taken an active part in the election. The feeling is natural, but unless the judge was an agent for a candidate in the case he is not disqualified, and even then he would be disqualified only as to that case. If the election cases are to come to trial, and, anyway, in view of the probability of the preliminary points coming before the Full court of appeal, Judge Martin will have to devote his spare moments to schooling himself into forgetfulness of his political career." Which said copy of the Daily Colonist newspaper is now shown to me and marked Exhibit "A" to this, my affidavit.

3. That I did at the time aforesaid, attend at the place aforesaid and there bought from the said clerk a copy of the Daily Colonist newspaper of the 17th day of November, 1898, containing an article in the following words.

"THE ELECTION PROTESTS."

"The election protests are pretty well disposed of numerically, but enough remain unsettled to determine the complexion of the legislature. The certain loss of the seat for Lillooet by Mr. Prentice offsets the success of Mr. Higgins in Esquimalt. There seems to be very little doubt that the seat for North Yale will be given to Mr. G. B. Martin on a recount, and those who are able to form an opinion say that Mr. Booth has nothing to fear from the proceedings instituted to vacate his seat. Pending the determination of the Esquimalt case, the Colonist said that the government might find itself in a minority of four, and at best they seem likely to be in at least a minority of two, which would mean that after they had elected a speaker, supposing that the opposition will permit them to organize the house, they would be defeated by three votes on the address. Speaking from its own point of view, and without desiring to be understood as expressing the decision of its political friends, the Colonist thinks it would be good policy on the part of the opposition to force the fighting from the very start. If Mr. Semlin is unable to organize the house, it will be a clear constitutional intimation to the Lieutenant-Governor that he was not warranted in asking Mr. Turner for his resignation, and it would be his duty to send for that gentleman and entrust him with the formation of a new government. It must be borne in mind that the present house is fresh from the people, and, therefore, if Mr. Semlin has not a majority in it, he has no claim to be allowed a dissolution, but it would become the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor to see if any other gentleman is in a position to carry on the government without a new election." Which said copy of the Daily Colonist newspaper is now shown to me and marked Exhibit "B" to this my affidavit.

4. That I did at the time mentioned in paragraph 2 of this my affidavit, attend at the place mentioned in said paragraph 2 and 3, bought from the said clerk of the Daily Colonist newspaper of the 22nd day of November, 1898, containing an article in the following words:

"A JUDICIAL ANOMALY."

"The Colonist does not desire to say anything calculated to reflect upon the judiciary of the province, either collectively or individually, but it cannot help thinking that the spectacle just presented of election cases being disposed of by a judge who was an active partisan in the recent contest is not edifying. We are far from desiring to intimate that Judge Martin will not endeavor to disabuse his mind of any political prejudices, or that he will not succeed in doing so. We do not venture to suggest that he will make any decision in any matter which he ought not to have made, or which any judge in the world would not arrive at under the same state of facts and law. The reference is solely to the public aspect of the matter. Judge Martin was a very active partisan during the late election. He had a perfect right to be so. This does not disqualify him in any way from sitting as a judge in the election cases. We mean, of course, legally disqualifying him. But his sitting in that capacity does not produce a good impression upon the public mind, and it would be very much better if he could see his way clear to permitting other members of the bench to take such cases. In making this observation, the Colonist repeats that it fully admits that Judge Martin will undoubtedly exercise his judicial functions without any desire to favor either one party or the other." Which said copy of the Daily Colonist newspaper is now shown to me and marked Exhibit "C" to this my affidavit.

H. G. LAWSON.

Sworn at the city of Victoria, province of British Columbia, the 25th day of November A.D. 1898, before me,

C. K. COURTNEY,
A commissioner for taking affidavits to be used in the Supreme court of British Columbia.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Court for the trial of election petition for the East Riding of Lillooet district.

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And in the matter of C. S. Lugrin, of the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, editor of the Daily Colonist, a newspaper.

I, James Hill Lawson, the younger, of the city of Victoria, province of British Columbia, solicitor, make oath and say:

1. I am a member of the firm of Bodwell & Duff, of which firm Mr. L. P. Duff, the agent for the above named respondent, James Douglas Prentice, in this matter, is also a member.

2. That the matter in which my afidavit is made is pending in this honorable court, having been commenced by a petition presented to this honorable court on the 3rd day of August, 1898, the prayer of which petition is as follows:

"That it may be determined that the said James Douglas Prentice was not duly qualified for election as a member of the legislature of the province of British Columbia, and was not duly elected or returned, and that the election of the said James Douglas Prentice was void, and that your petitioner was duly elected and ought to have been returned."

The paper writing now shown to me and marked Exhibit "A" is a true copy of the said petition.

3. On the 18th day of October, 1898, a chamber summons was taken out herein on behalf of the respondent, James Douglas Prentice, to have the said petition, the service thereof and all proceedings thereunder struck off the files of this honorable court and set aside on the grounds set forth in the said summons, which summons is now shown to me and marked Exhibit "B."

4. The said summons was returnable to the chamber court at the Law courts, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., on Friday, the 28th day of October, 1898, at 10:30 a.m., but was from time to time adjourned until the 18th day of November, 1898, when it was heard and argued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin. Upon the conclusion of the argument, judgment was reserved, and which judgment has not yet been given.

5. That the said application herein is the only matter connected with any election petition now pending, and was on the 22nd of November, 1898, the only matter connected with any election petition then pending before the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, as I am informed by the master herein and verily believe.

6. That the election petition respecting the Esquimalt election was disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving on the 14th day of November, 1898.

7. That certain other election petitions, as I verily believe, were disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin on the 16th day of November, 1898, neither side calling any evidence, and the petition being dismissed on unopposed motions by the respondents herein. The only election petitions now pending are the petition herein and two others.

8. Now shown to me and marked respectively Exhibits "C" and "D" are a true copy of the affidavit of C. H. Lugrin and an affidavit of W. H. Ellis, both filed in the Supreme court of British Columbia, between the Nest Egg Mining Company, Limited Liability, Arthur Richard Wolfenden, and the Nest Egg & Firefly Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, as plaintiffs, and the Canadian Rand Drill Company, F. R. Mendenhall and H. E. Lippmann, as defendants. And in the matter of W. H. Ellis, of the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, manager of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability; and in the matter of C. H. Lugrin, of the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, editor of the Daily Colonist newspaper.

9. I verily believe that the said C. H. Lugrin is now, and has been since the 29th of March, 1898, the editor of the Daily Colonist newspaper.

10. Now shown to me and marked Exhibits "T" and "F" to this my affidavit, are a true copy of the Daily Colonist newspaper of the 22nd of October, 1898, and the 22nd of November, 1898, which both contain a statement that the said Daily Colonist newspaper is published every day, except Monday, by the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, of which company W. H. Ellis is the manager.

11. From the information obtained as set out in the previous paragraphs of this my affidavit, I verily believe that W. H. Ellis is now, and has been continually since the 21st day of October, 1898, manager of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

12. The Daily Colonist newspaper aforesaid has been for some years engaged in advocating the cause of the party in provincial politics in this province of which the petitioner herein is a member.

13. That respondent has for some years past been an active politician and actively engaged in the support of the party in provincial politics to which the said Daily Colonist is opposed, as I am informed and verily believe.

14. It is a matter of general knowledge that the respondent herein is a supporter of the present government of this province, and it is also a matter of general knowledge that the majority which the said government can command in the present legislative assembly as the members now stand, is an exceedingly small one, and if the petition herein should succeed and the petitioner should gain the seat, which is now held by the respondent, by means of the petition and the subsequent election, the said majority will be diminished by two; and the determination of this petition and the questions arising in respect of the same is therefore a matter of great importance and of the keenest interest to all persons who are interested in party politics.

JAMES H. LAWSON.

Sworn at the city of Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 25th day of November A.D. 1898, before me,

C. K. COURTNEY.
A commissioner for taking affidavits to be used in the Supreme court of British Columbia.

IN OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Mr. Neill, Member-Elect for Alberni Resigns—New Election Ordered.

Big Batch of Private Bills to Be Introduced at the Coming Session.

Mr. A. W. Neill, member-elect for Alberni, has tendered his resignation, and the returning officer for the district, Mr. Thomas Fletcher, has been ordered to hold a new election, the member to be certified for December 31. Mr. Neill will again be a candidate for the constituency, he having resigned on account of an irregularity of which he was guilty, viz., having worked on the road and receiving money from the government since his election. For the new election there will be no polling place at Quatsino.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of Alfred Martin Sutton, of Nicola Lake, M. R. C. S., as a justice of the peace within and for the Yale electoral district.

CANCELLATION REVOKED.

The council of public instruction has, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, revoked the cancellation, under date March 26, 1896, of the First Class Grade B certificate of qualification to teach in the public schools of the province granted to Mr. Joseph Irwin.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

Notice is given in this week's Gazette of the incorporation of the following new companies:

The Rossland School of Mines, the object of which is to establish a school of mines at Rossland, with branches in other mining centres. The first trustees are Messrs. Edwin Durant, Smith Curtis, Charles O. Lalonde, D. E. Kerr, E. W. Liljegran and Archibald Cameron.

The Green Mountain Consolidated Gold Mining Co., Limited, of Rossland, capital $1,500,000.

The Boston and Cariboo Mines, Limited, of Vancouver, capital $100,000, the object of which is to acquire by purchase with $99,950 fully paid up shares of the company two mining leases on the Quesnelle river.

The McKinney Reef Gold Mining Co., Limited, non-personal liability, capital $150,000, of Fairview, the particular object of which is to acquire the Last Chance and Flying Dutchman claims at Camp McKinney.

The Westminster Opera House Co., Limited, capital $10,000, the object being to build a new opera house in New Westminster.

The Flora, Western Hill and Virginia Mining Co., Limited, of Fairview, capital $600,000, to acquire the claims at Fairview after which the company is named.

The Victoria, Bennett & Dawson Transportation Co., of Victoria, capital $200,000, which proposes to conduct the usual business of a transportation and trading company.

EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

The Cariboo Exploration Syndicate, Limited, of London, capital £20,000, has been licensed to carry on business in British Columbia. The British Columbia office of the company is at Burns Creek, Cariboo.

CLAIMS HELD OVER.

Notice is given that all placer mining claims which are legally held in Victoria and New Westminster mining recording districts, are laid over from now until June 1 next.

ASSIGNMENT NOTES.

George F. Fallis, grocer and gents' furnisher, and Frank Vandall, hotelkeeper, both of Revelstoke, have assigned for the benefit of their creditors.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Notice has already been given of a large number of private bills to be introduced at the coming session of the legislature.

Mr. R. Cassidy will apply for the incorporation of companies to build a railway from Taku inlet to Atlin lake; to operate electric lighting plants in Cassiar; to build a railway from Fort Simpson to Glenora, and to build cable, telegraph and telephone lines from Victoria to Teslin lake.

Mr. Cassidy will also present a bill to amend the British Columbia Yukon Railway act.

Messrs. Fell & Gregory will apply for the incorporation of a company to build a railway from a point on the British Columbia Southern railway to Kootenay lake.

Mr. F. Higgins for a company to take water from Surprise lake.

McPhillips & Williams, Vancouver, for the Vancouver, Northern & Yukon Railway Compony.

Mr. T. F. McGuigan for the consolidation of the Vancouver city incorporation acts.

Mr. D. Murphy for a company to supply water in Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo districts.

Messrs. Wilson & Senkler, Vancouver, for a company to carry on financial business.

OFFICE CHANGED.

The head office of the Lanark Consolidated Mining and Smelting company has been changed from Vancouver to Revelstoke.

COMPANY MEETING.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Queen Bee Gold Mines, Limited Liability, will be held at the head office of the company, at Vancouver, on Saturday, December 24, for the purpose of considering a resolution authorizing the company to dispose of the whole of its property and assets.

NEW OFFICIALS.

Notice is given of the following appointments:

Paul Rochussen, of Cascade, to be a justice of the peace within and for the county of Yale.

Hugh Archibald Maclean, to be deputy attorney-general of the province of British Columbia.

Arthur Murdock Whiteside, of the city of Rossland, barrister-at-law, to be a notary public within and for the counties of Yale and Kootenay.

Stanley R. B. Smith, of the city of Grand Forks, M.D., to be a medical health officer within and for the Grand Forks mining division.

Thomas Wilson, of the city of New Westminster, to be a member of the provincial board of horticulture, to represent the second horticultural district, vice Thomas Cunningham.

Hezekiah George Hall, of the city of Victoria, barrister-at-law, to be police magistrate within and for the said city, vice Farquhar Macrae.

—o—

Why don't some genius invent a lightning rod that will protect theatre-goers from barnstormers?—Chicago News.

THE RIFLE MATCHES.

High Scoring Made at Clover Point Range on Thanksgiving Day.

Exceptionally Large Number of Entries—A Very Unsuitable Range.

Many congratulations have been extended to the committee of the Fifth Regiment Rifle Association on the shooting Thanksgiving Day, for the scoring was exceptionally good. There were 135 entries for the shoot, a number altogether beyond the proper capacity of the range, demonstrating again the necessity for a new one. There are now 250 classified shots in the association. The day proved a splendid one. Light showers fell at intervals but at no time was there more than four degrees windage allowed. There were present among the marksmen civilians and representatives of the Navy, R.M.A., Engineers and militia. The R.M.A. provided the scorers and the battalion the markers. The scores which were not completely made up till a late hour last night, are as follows:

A CLASS.

No. 1 match, 200 yards.—Capt. Williams, 23, brushes, by D. E. Campbell; Bom. Bodley, 23, ½ doz. qts. cider, by Thorpe & Co.; Sergt. Gibson, R.M.A., 22, bottle wine, by Jackson and McDonald; Sergt. Bailey, 22, sack of rice; Corp. Richardson, 22, box tea, by L. Dickinson; Gr. Laurie, 22, bottle whiskey, by Switzer & McCloskey; J. Sidley, R.N., 21; clothes rack, by Lemmon & Gonnason; Sergt. Winsby, 20, box or tea, by Tai Yuen; Mr. A. R. Langley, 20, Gr. C. Goodwin, 20, Gr. W. Duncan, 20, counted out.

B CLASS.

Match No. 1.—Corp. Dickinson, 23, scent stand, by A. A. Clayton; Gr. T. N. Hibben, 23, perfume, by Henderson Bros; Gr. C. E. Janes, 22, box cigars, by Simon Leiser & Co.; Bom. Currie, 21, box tea, by Fell & Co.; Gr. C. Harris, 21, Dutch bulbs, by R. H Johnston; Corp. Brown, 20, oil stove, by Clark & Pearson; Corp. Futcher, 19, gallon paint, by P. McQuade & Son; Gr. R. W. D. Harris, 19, tobacco jar, by Powell & Co.; Sergt. McLean, 19, bottle whiskey, by Bank Exchange; Gr. H. A. Munn, 19, sack of potatoes, by Henley Bros.; Gr. Whitehead, 18, box of tea, by On Hing; Gr. Bullock, 18, jar ginger, by Wing On; Corp. McTavish, 18, coffee, by R. H. Jameson; Gr. J. Webb, 18, Gr. W. Winsby, 18, Sergt.-Major Mulcahy, 18, Gr. Hall, R.M.A., counted out.

C CLASS.

Gr. Whittington, 22, box tea, by Sam Lim; Sergt. Nevin, 19, hat, by S. Marks; Gr. H. Gartley, 19, box biscuits, by Smith & Co.; Gr. G. Neill, 19, pair slippers, by J. H. Baker; Gr. T. Lubbe, 19, box tea, by Charley Oytang; Gr. W. Savory, 19, watch repairing, by S. A. Stoddart; Gr. J. W. Speck, 18, bottle Scotch, by Erskine, Wall & Co.; Gr. S. Laurie, 18, bottle whiskey, by C. Muriset; Gr. R. Margison, 17, sack flour, by Watson & Hall; Capt. Munro, 17, jar ginger, by Quong Long Sang & Co.; Bom. W. Scott, 16, jar ginger, by Dan Yock Long; Bom. Martyn, 16, tie, J. Piercy; Sergt. C. Hollyer, 16, tea, by Bow Lung & Co.; Gr. R. C. Trimen, 16, cigar holder, by Rahy Bros.; Gr. J. B. Green, 16, match box, by Rahy Bros.; Bom. N. Short, 15, ham, by F. Carne; Gr. E. P. Johnstone, 15, box soap, by S. Schoen; Bom. W. N. Winsby, 15, box soap, S. Schoen; Gr. L. Yorke, 15, bottle syrup, by C. Morley; Gr. A. Toller, 15, counted out.

D CLASS.

Gr. A. Brayshaw, 21, celluloid case, by Victoria Stationery Co.; Gr. Dickenson, 17, box cigars, by T. Earle; Gr. A. Colquhoun, 15, music box, Fletcher Bros.; Gr. Wheeler, 14, ham, by Earsman, Hardie & Co.; Bds. Rausch, 14, doz. stout, by Fairall & Sons; Bds. Douglas, 14, qtr. mutton, by J. Parker; Gr. J. S. Emery, 14, box tea, by Wilson Bros.; Gr. C. Schwengers, 13, box apples, by J. & A. Clearihue; Gr. N. W. Rant, 13, box tea, by Sing Kee & Co.; Gr. G. Clarke, 12, jar ginger, by Quong Yick Co.; Gr. H. Ware, 12, box tea, Tai Soon Co.; Gr. E. C. Lawson, 11, rifle sling, F. Norris; Gr. Little, 11, tie, by J. Piercy & Co.; Gr. C. L. Royds, 11, tie, by J. Piercy & Co.; Gr. Steel, 11, groceries, by Speed Bros.; Gr. R. W. Lindsay, 11, dinner pail, by J. Kinlock & Co.; Bugler Mulcahy, 10, tea, by Sam Wah; Gr. Berkley, 10, box soap; Gr. F. Bone, cake, by Simmons & Croker; Gr. T. Ashe, 10, bottle wine, by H. T. Levy.

MATCH NO. 2.

Range, 500 yards, 5 shots, 1 sighter.

A Class.—Corp. Richardson, 24, $25 dental work, by R. Ford Verrinder; Capt. Williams, 24, Times 1 year, by Times P. & P. Co.; Sergt. W. Bailey, 23, pair of boots, by Ames-Holden Co.; Sergt. H. Lettice, 23, easy chair, by Weiler Bros.; Lieut. Hibben, 22, case of wine, by Pither & Leiser; Gr. R. J. Buttler, 22, directory, 1898, by R. T. Williams; Gr. H. Laurie, 20, toilet case, by C. H. Bowes; J. Siblay, R.N., 20, opera glass, by R. Maynard; Sergt. Gibson, R.M.A., 20, bag of rolled oats, by Brackman & Ker.

B. Class.—Bom. A. W. Currie, 23, $25 dental work, by Dr. L. Hall; Gr. J. Anderton, 22, Daily Examiner, by G. Marston; Gr. W. Winsby, 22, vest, by Creighton & Co.; Gr. H. A. Munn, 22, mantle, by Taylor Mill Co.; Gr. C. Harris, 21, bicycle lamp, by Barnsley & Co.; Gr. A. Hewett, R.M.A., 20, pipe and case, by Short & Sons; Sergt. McLean, 20, owl, by Lindley & Forrester; Gr. J. Webb, 19, 500 feet lumber, by J. A. Sayward; Gr. T. N. Hibben, 19, keg of beer, Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co.; Sergt. F. Russell, 18, cake, by Henry Clay; Corp. J. McTavish, 17, shaving mirror, by Jno. Cochrane; Corp. F. Futcher, 16, bottle wine, by Jackson & McDonald; Gr. Bullock, 16, Sergt. J. Cartmel, 16, Sergt.-Major Mulcahy, 16, counted out.

C Class.—Gr. E. Logan, 21, $25 dental work, by A. E. Verrinder; Gr. S. Laurie, 18, 1 doz. photos., by Skene Lowe; Gr. J. B. Green, 18, buggy hire, by Victoria Transfer Co.; Bom. W. Scott, 17, vest, by W. D. Kinnaird; Gr. H. Wilders, 17, ton of coal, by Kingham & Co.; Gr. C. F. Whittington, 17, bicycle lamp, by Onions & Plimley; Bom. J. Scarlet, 17, umbrella, by J. L. Beckwith; Gr. H. Gartley, 16, pair blankets, by Lenz & Leiser; Bom. H. N. Short, 15, 75 lbs. soap, by R. P. Rithet & Co.; Bom. W. N. Winsby, 15, ½ doz. jars or jam, by Okell & Morris; Gr. C. Wilders, 14, 10 lbs. tea, by Yuen Yick Co.; Gr. R. C. Trimen, 14, bottle wine, by Jackson & McDonald; Gr. M. Hickey, 14, 5 lbs. tea, by T. F. Futcher; Capt. Munro, 13, Japanese picture, by Hang Wo Kee Co.; Gr. R. Margison, 13, 5 lbs. tea, by Charley Oytang; Gr. R. Clarke, 12, case of spoons, by E. J. Salmon; Sergt. Nevin, 12, bottle Scotch, by W. Harrison; Gr. E. P. Johnston, 11, condensed milk, by Patton & Son; Gr. G. W. Neill, 10, 5 lbs. tea, by Wing Chong; Bds. Handley, 10, 5 lbs. tea, by R. P. Rithet & Co.; Gr. T. Lubbe, 10, counted out.

D Class.—Gr. A. Donaldson, 16, Colonist 1 year, by Colonist P. & P. Co.; Gr. N. W. F. Rant, 15, silk banner, by Singer Sewing Machine Co.; Bglr. Saunders, 14, season ticket roller rink, by C. J. Lelievre; Gr. A. Colquhoun, 13, box-stove heater, by Albion Iron Works; Gr. F. Bone, 13, umbrella, by D. Spencer; Bds. Muriset, 13, album, by T. N. Hibben & Co.; Gr. H. McLeish, 12, bloodhound, by V. Hitchcock; Gr. R. Short, 11, 500 paper shells, by Hamilton Powder Co.; Gr. T. Rant, 10, ½ doz. jam, by Okell & Morris; Bds. Douglas, 9, ½ case of salmon, by Findley, Durham & Brodie; Gr. A. Brayshaw, 9, gloves, by A. Holmes; Gr. J. E. Dennis, 9, ham, by Beatty & Co.; Gr. T. Ashe, 9, hat, by W. & J. Wilson; Gr. C. E. Whitelaw, 8, box candy, by H. A. Lilley; Gr. E. Lindsay, 7, $1.50 soap, by W. J. Pendray; Gr. J. A. Emery, 7, sack flour, by Shaw & Dickinson; Gr. H. S. Kingdom, 7, box apples, by H. Clarke; Gr. R. W. Lindsay, 7, easel, by G. W. Neill; Gr. Berkley, 7, pocket-knife, by Hickman, Tye Hardware Co.

MATCH NO. 3.

Range, 600 yards, 5 shots, 1 sighter.

A Class.—Sergt. W. P. Winsby, 23, spectacles, by F. W. Nolte; Gr. C. Goodwin, 20, satchel, by W. Dugan; Bom. Bodley, 17, pair shoes, by C. C. Russell; Gr. R. J. Butler, 17, doz. stout, by Fairall & Son; Sergt. Gibson, R.M.A., 16, roast beef, by L. Goodacre; Lieut. Hibben, 15, ham, by D. R. Pottinger; J. Sibley, R.N., 15, pair slippers, by J. H. Mansell; Capt. Williams, 15, ½ doz. silk handkerchiefs, by Davidge & Co.; Sergt. H. Lettice, 13, sack potatoes, by Baker & Son; Corp. Richardson, 13, Sergt. McDougal, 13, counted out.

B Class.—Corp. McTavish, 23, napkin ring, by J. Wenger; Sergt. J. Cartmel, 21, half doz. table spoons, by A. Barker; Gr. H. A. Munn, 18, hair brush, by T. Shotbolt; Gr. A. M. Wood, 18, umbrella, by J. Partridge; Gr. R. W. B. Harris, 18, month's horseshoeing, by R. Wilson; Gr. R. H. Johnston, 16, baby chair, by E. J. Salmon; Gr. H. P. Dickenson, 15, clothes rack, by Lemmon & Gonnason; Bom. A. W. Currie, 15, bottle wine, by Jackson & McDonald; Gr. J. Webb, 14, lantern, by E. B. Marvin & Co.; Gr. F. M. Whitehead, 14, jar ginger, by Kwan Yick Co.; Sergt. McLean, 14, box tea, by Wah Hing; Gr. Hewitt, 14, doz. lanterns, by A. Wannibe; Gr. T. N. Hibben, 14, counted out.

C Class.—Sergt. Nevin, 17, half doz. qts. cider, by Thorpe & Co.; Capt. Munro, 17, box tea, by Chew Chong & Co.; Gr. C. Wilders, 16, box tea, by W. J. Wilders; G. A. Colby, 14, doz. beer, by R. H. Berryman; Gr. R. Margison, 14, box tea, by Quong Sing Wing Co.; Gr. Steel, 13, bottle whiskey, by Richardson; Gr. C. F. Whittington, 13, box cigars, by Geo. Gauley; Bom. Short, 12, autoharp, by Waitt & Co.; Gr. L. York, 12, tea, by Ching Lung & Co.; Gr. T. Lubbe, 10, wash bowl, by C. M. Cookson; Bom. W. Scott, 10, tea, by Ying Chong Lung Co.; Bom. R. O. Clarke, 9, tie, by J. Piercy & Co.; Gr. J. M. S. Baxter, 9, bottle of whiskey, by Balmoral saloon; Gr. C. Harris, 9, cigarette holder, by Rahy Bros.; Gr. J. B. Bell, 9, pocket comb, by Rahy Bros.; Bds. W. Handley, 9, cruet, by R. A. Brown; Gr. H. Wilders, 9, tin paint, by J. W. Mellor; Gr. R. Clarke, 9, box soap, by S. Schoen; Bom. J. Scarlet, 8, bottle syrup, by C. Morley; Gr. W. Yorke, 8, bottle wine, by H. E. Levy; Gr. W. F. Morse, 8, counted out.

D Class.—Gr. A. Toller, 14, box cigars, Hudson's Bay Co.; Gr. R. Short, 12, box cigars, by M. Bantly; Gr. C. E. Berkley, 12, jar cheese, by E. J. Saunders; Gr. C. Mallandaine, 12, hunting knife, by F. Landsberg; Gr. G. Dickenson, 11, knife, by R. Wilson; Gr. G. W. Marshall, 11, sack of potatoes, by Munro & Morris; Gr. J. S. Emery, 10, hat, by S. Reid; Gr. H. F. Hewitt, 10, hair brush, by Moore & Co.; Gr. R. W. Lindsay, 9, box tea, by Pook Lung & Co.; Gr. N. W. Rant, 9, pipe, by A. W. Knight; Gr. H. H. McLeish, 6, box tea, by Sun Lung Hing Co.; Gr. H. S. Kingdom, 4, tie, by J. Piercy & Co.; Gr. J. E. Dennis, 4, picture frame, by J. Somers; Gr. C. E. Lawson, 4, pocket comb, by Rahy Bros.; Gr. C. L. Royds, 4, match box, by Rahy Bros.; Gr. J. Stephenson, 4, jumper, by Ham Yick; Gr. T. Fletcher, 4, box soap, by S. Schoen; Gr. W. H. Wheeler, 4, bottle whiskey, by Bank Exchange; Gr. H. Ware, 4, bottle wine, by H. E. Levy; Gr. A. Donaldson, 2, bottle wine, by H. E. Levy; Gr. C. Lindsay, 2, Bugler W. Mulcahy, 2, Gr. A. Colquhoun, 2, Bds. F. Muriset, 2, Gr. T. Rant, 2, counted out.

AGGREGATE MATCH.

Ranges, 200, 500, 600; 5 shots, 1 sighter each.

A Class.—Capt. Williams, 62, photos, by J. Savannah; Sergt. Lettice, 59, pair blankets, by Lenz & Leiser; Sergt. Gibson, R.M.A., 58, side mutton, by B. C. Market Co.; Gr. R. J. Butler, 56, tobacco jar, by A. E. Morris; J. Sibley, R.N., 56, razor strop, by Dean & Hiscocks; Lieut. Hibben, 56, box chewing gum, by T. Sarantis; Sergt. W. P. Winsby, 55, 10 lbs. coffee, by Stemler & Earle; Bom. S. W. Bodley, 55, meal ticket, Wilson hotel.

B Class.—Gr. H. A. Munn, 59, cord of wood, by Baker & Colston; Bom. A. W. Currie, 58, bottle of wine, by W. G. Stevenson; Corp. J. McTavish, 58, electric bell, by Braden Bros.; Gr. T. N. Hibben, 55, bottle wine, by Jackson & McDonald; Sergt. J. Cartmel, 53, razor, by M. & H. A. Fox; Gr. R. W. D. Harris, 53, bottle of Scotch, by W. Harrison; Corp. H. P. Dickenson, 53, bottle whiskey, by Switzer & McCloskey; Sergt. A. McLean, 53, hat and coat rack, by J. Sehl; Gr. J. Webb, 51, doz. soft drinks, by Thorpe & Co.; Gr. C. Harris, 51, box apples, by Sylvester Bros.; Gr. R. H. Johnston, 47, prize, by W. H. Adams; Gr. Hawlett, R.M.A., 47, bottle whiskey, by W. H. Flewin; Corp. F. Futcher, 46, sack potatoes, by Henley Bros.

C Class.—Gr. C. F. Whittington, 52, flowers, by Invertavish nursery; Sergt. Nevin, 48, box cigars, by R. P. Rithet & Co.; Capt. Monro, 47, bottle of wine, by W. G. Stevenson; Gr. R. Margison, 46, patent coal oil can, by Sidney Shore; Bom. W. Scott, 43, pair pants, by Fugi; Bom. J. E. Scarlett, 43, cyclometer, by C. L. Royds; Gr. S. Laurie, 43, gal. paint, by J. W. Mellor; Bom. H. N. Short, 42, box tea, by T. S. Futcher; Gr. C. Wilders, 40, candy, by J. A. Lawrence; Gr. H. Gartley, 40, hatchet, by Nicholles & Renouf; Gr. T. Lubbe, 39, 5 lbs. tea, by Tai Fung Lee; Gr. E. Logan, 39, doz. soft drinks, by Thorpe & Co.; Gr. H. Wilders, 36, razor hone, by H. V. Hobbs; Bom. W. N. Winsby, 36, umbrella, Sam Kee; Gr. J. B. Green, 34, glass rolling pin, by W. Bownass; Gr. L. Yorke, 33, doz. soft drinks, by Thorpe & Co.; Gr. E. P. Johnston, 32, bottle of whiskey, by Tolmie & Sewart; Gr. R. C. Trimen, 32, doz. soft drinks, by Thorpe & Co.; Gr. J. N. S. Baxter, 31, tie, by J Piercy & Co.; Gr. G. W. Neill, 31, box tea, by Yick Lung Co.; Gr. T. Hickey, 30, box tea, by Tye Wo; Bom. R. O. Clarke, 28, box tea, by Quong Man Fung Co.; Bds. H. Martyn, 28, box tea, by Yen Lung & Co.

D Class.—Gr. D. Dickenson, 42, pair of pants, by Greigg & Sons; Gr. N. W. F. Rant, 37, box candy, by A. Sarantis; Gr. J. S. Emery, 31, 10 lbs. tea, by Tai Yuen & Co.; Gr. A. Colquhoun, 30, ½ doz. silk handkerchiefs, by F. C. Davidge & Co.; Gr. A. Brayshaw, 30, sack flour, by Johns Bros.; Gr. C. E. Berkley, 29, meat cutter, by E. G. Prior & Co.; Gr. A. Toller, 27, 5 lbs. tea, by Kim Lung & Co.; Gr. R. W. Lindsay, 27, 5 lbs. tea, by J. M. Hughes; Gr. A. Donaldson, 27, fancy shirt, by Sam See, jr.; Gr. H. McLeish, 26, five shaves and bath, by Geo. S. Russell; Gr. Street, 24, pocket comb, by Rahy Bros.; Gr. R. Short, 23, tea, by Bow Lung & Co.; Gr. H. Wheeler, 23, box soap, by S. Schoen; Gr. F. Bone, 23, bottle syrup, by C. Morley; Bds. W. J. Douglas, 23, jar ginger, by Yuen Lung Chow & Co.; Gr. J. H. Marshall, 21, bottle whiskey, by S. O'Brien; Bds. E. Muriset, 21, pair of overalls, by Hawk Kee; Gr. J. Russell, 20, fishing knife, by Barber Bros.; Gr. C. E. Lawson, 19, jar ginger, by Quong Kong Tun Sang & Co.; Bugler S. Saunders, 19, jar ginger, by Man Hing; Gr. T. Ashe, 19, jar ginger, by Dan Yock Tong; Gr. G. Clarke, 18, doz. lanterns, by A. Wanibe.

MARKERS' PRIZES.

Pair of shoes, Victoria Shoe Store.
Carpenter's gauge, A. J. Clyde.
Pair of pants, J. Charley Bow.
One sack of flour, Shaw & Dickinson.
One box of tea, J. H. Todd & Son.
Week's board and lodging, Dominion hotel.

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THE ALBERNI VACANCY.

Ministers' Valuation of Laboring Men Submitted for the Voters' Judgment.

From the Wellington Enterprise.

We were informed yesterday on good authority that Mr. Allan Neill, being disqualified by a technicality in connection with section 28 of the Constitution act, had resigned his seat, and that a new writ had been issued.

Great secrecy has been observed in the whole of this matter, and from the fact that Mr. Neill came up on yesterday morning's flyer, we are inclined to the belief that he carries the new writ in his pocket to the returning officer.

Now that the good people of Alberni have another opportunity of expressing themselves at the polls, we hope they will reverse their verdict of last summer and return one who is opposed to the present "one man" government in Victoria.

The people of Alberni will remember the tender solicitude which the party at present in power expressed for the working classes prior to last election. They promised if they were only trusted with the reins of power that they would so manage matters that the worker would soon become the possessor of plenty, and so forth.

What is their record? Just as soon as Messrs. Semlin, Martin and Cotton obtained the control, the very first thing they did was to discharge the road parties, paying them off at the rate of two dollars a day.

Many of these men had only consented to work under the expectation that they would receive two dollars and a half a day.

If this change in the wage had been made in the early part of the working month, the men would have had an opportunity of either leaving or consenting to the new wage, but, no, they were summarily discharged and paid off at two dollars a day.

When taken to task by this paper for reducing the wages, Mr. Cotton, one of the present ministry, in his haughty sneering way, said in the columns of the News-Advertiser that two dollars a day was ample remuneration for those who have to toil in the broiling sun of summer on the public roads. When Mr. Cotton says that this remuneration is ample he means that if anything it is more than it is worth. We hope the farmers and other good people of Alberni will hurl back this insulting estimate of their labor. Mr. Cotton does not know what hard work means. He sits in his office in the treasury writing these slanders on the working man, carries out in governmental work the suggestions of his intelligent understrappers, takes his hat off, and gives a little at the knee when Joe Martin is present, and for this he draws a cool $3,000 per annum. This is the creature who has the audacity to say that two dollaors a day is ample remuneration for work upon the public roads. If he would put in a little work upon the public roads instead of living like a fighting cock and spoiling good food at the Driard he would change his tune. But it is always the same. What does he care for the working classes so long as he himself is comfortably housed. We will have much more to say to the good people of Alberni next issue. In the meantime we hope that the opposition in Alberni will be alive to this opportunity and select some candidate upon whom they can depend, and once having made their selection let all petty differences be sunk and a united effort made to elect their man. The people have nothing to expect from the present government. They are bitterly opposed to Island interests and will seize the first opportunity to destroy them.

We understand that nomination and election will take place before the end of the present year.

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PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

A single human hair will support four ounces without breaking.

The Indian population of the United States is 248,340. In 1492 they were the lords of the whole country; now they have reserved for them 144,496 square miles.

The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galcia, Hungary. It is known to be 550 miles long, twenty broad, and 250 feet in thickness.

Russia, with a population of 127,000,000, has only 18,334 physicians. In the United States, with a population of about 75,000,000, there are 120,000 physicians.

A French statistician has calculated that the human eye travels over 2,000 yards in reading an ordinary sized novel. The average human being is supposed to get through 2,500 miles of reading in a lifetime.

A new terror is in store for travellers in tropical Africa, says the London correspondent of the Birmingham Post, if Dr. Oscar Baumann is correct in his assertion that the domestic flea, which was at first known only on the west coast of Africa, has spread across the continent, and has just made its appearance at Zanzibar.

$1.50 HELLO! HOW IS THIS? $3.00

ELEPHANT

Keep cool, sir, keep cool; I mean exactly what I say. Elephant Ready-Mixed Paint, in my estimation, anyway, has never been equalled; certainly never surpassed. The company making it employs the largest staff of experts of any company in Canada. They are color manufacturers as well as paint-makers. Oh, I see you understand now what I mean by stating so emphatically that you may pay double the money for some other grade and not get an article as good as "ELEPHANT." Another thing I like about the "ELEPHANT" brand is you have sixty-nine shades to choose from, and can get from one-half pint up to a gallon, or for that matter a barrel.

ELEPHANT

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The Largest Paint, Color and Varnish Factory in Canada.

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They are worth many times the trouble.

A fresh lot of FANCY BISCUITS, in bulk and 1 and 2-lb. tins.

Our CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, CHOCOLATE and CREAM BON-BONS will sweeten both your palate and temper. By the way, your temper will not need sweetening if you buy your CHOPPED PEEL, CLEANED CURRANTS and SEEDED RAISINS from us.

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

HUGE FIND ON TEXADA

Simply a Mountain of Ore Likely to Average Twenty Dollars a Ton.

Accidental Finding of Rich Looking Rock Leads to Remarkable Discovery.

Vancouver, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Treat, wife of Manager Treat, of the Van Anda mine, on Texada island, discovered in a most unexpected manner an immense vein of high-grade gold and copper quartz.

She was on a visit to her husband, her home being in New York, and two weeks ago went up to the mine. While strolling two miles from the camp she picked up some rich looking rock, and following up the discovery, found a vein 20 feet wide, running right through the mountain. Experts were sent out, and pronounce it the biggest strike ever made up the coast.

There are thousands of tons of ore, averaging $20 a ton, in sight. One piece weighing five tons, was taken out last Saturday. It will be sent to the Paris exposition, as in gold and copper it runs $50 to the ton.

Mrs. Treat's discovery is, it is stated, simply a mountain of very rich ore. A large force of men is now developing the mine. The discovery caused great excitement in local mining circles.

GALES ON BRITISH COASTS.

Anxiety for Disabled Mail Packet—Floods in Ireland—Normandy Fishers Lost.

London, Nov. 24.—The gale which set in yesterday continues but is abating in force.

The mail packet which left Calais for Dover yesterday was disabled and was obliged to return to Calais and transfer her passengers, among whom were Prince and Princess Radziwill and the Princess of Monaco. The non-arrival of the packet at Dover caused great anxiety.

Serious floods are announced to have occurred in Ireland.

The gale is reported to have been very severe on the Normandy coast, where seven fishing vessels and one sloop were lost.

LIGHT FOR THE GLOBE.

Head of Alaskan Trading Concern on Conditions in Dawson City.

Toronto, Nov. 24.—(Special)— Captain John J. Healey, head of the North American Transportation and Trading Co., the big firm which plays so large a part in the affairs of the Yukon, is in Toronto at present. The Globe publishes a long interview with him as to the conditions in Dawson City.

LACROSSE IN SEATTLE.

Eastern Players Flocking Thither in the Hope of Establishing a Team.

Seattle, Nov. 24.—In the hope of assisting in a movement to form a lacrosse team in Seattle, J. A. McDonald and A. S. Theberge, two expert athletes of Eastern Canada, have come here from Montreal. They heard such a project was afoot, and being full of enthusiasm for field sports, and particularly of the progress being made in the West, desire to become identified with the great Canadian game in Seattle. Mr. McDonald has for years been a member of the Moncton lacrosse team in New Brunswick, which won several victories two years ago, and of the Shamrock team, in Montreal. He is also interested in football, having been captain of the Moncton team three years ago, when that team defeated St. John, New Brunswick; Allison, Halifax, and a team of gold miners of Springh'll.

They both belong to the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, and have played in the senior lacrosse league, consisting of the crack terms of Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Cornwall, taking separately all positions from flag to outside home.

J. A. McLaren, who played outside home for Vancouver in the lacrosse game here last Fourth of July, has arrived with the intention of making Seattle his home.

PICQUART IS PENITENT.

Makes Sensational Revelations and Pleads for Consideration—Gen. Zurlinden Menaced.

Paris, Nov. 24.—Despite attempts to maintain secrecy regarding the matter, it has leaked out that Col. Picquart's deposition before the court of cassation was sensational. Col. Picquart, it is said, broke down and appealed to the judges to simplify his terrible ordeal.

It is believed that the court's demands for the secret document will lead to a renewed conflict between the military and civil authorities.

It is understood that M. de Freycinet, minister of war, vainly appealed to General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, to grant Col. Picquart provisional liberty.

Much indignation is manifested by the Dreyfusites at the decision to try Col. Picquart by court martial.

London, Nov. 25.—The Morning Post to-day announces that as the outcome of the quarrel between M. de Freycinet, the French minister of war, and General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, arising out of the Dreyfus affair, General Zurlinden will be called upon to resign.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New York, Nov. 24.—The New York Athletic club's team captured the honors in the race for the cross-country championship of America at Morris park to-day.

Six teams competed, the points scored resulting as follows: New York Athletic club, 134; Yale University, 65; Cornell, 68; Pastime Athletic club, 104; and New Westside Athletic club, 121. The Xaviers did not finish.

In the race for the individual supremacy, A. L. Wright, a Brown student, showed his heels to Bray, Orton, Berry, Sweet, O'Connor, Grand, Cregan, McLean and Chittenden, who were the leading ten as named. Wright's performance was a grand one.

PEAT FUEL EXPERIMENT.

Successful Trial on Ontario Railway—Immense Supply in That Province.

Trenton, Nov. 24.—(Special)—A very successful experiment was conducted here yesterday in the use of compressed peat fuel for locomotive purposes. The test was made on a loaded train of the Central Ontario railway, and was found very satisfactory. If this material is brought into use it will create practically a revolution in the fuel supply. Its power per ton appears to be about equal to that of coal, while the cost of production will be far less. The methods of treatment may be applied to any of the vast number of peat bogs in Ontario.

TRADE POLICIES CONTRASTED.

American Exports Steadily Increase While Those of Great Britain Fall Away.

London, Nov. 24.—Rt. Hon. Chas. T. Ritchie, president of the board of trade, discussing the subject of British trade before the Croydon chamber of commerce this evening, said he regretted to have to confess that the exports for the year ending with October had decreased £2,000,000, chiefly through the alteration in the United States tariff.

"Although," said Mr. Ritchie, "we are gradually making up the leeway, it is impossible to help a feeling of anxiety, "Although we ought not to be surprised that we are being so rapidly overhauled in exports by other nations, especially by the United States and Germany, it is a regrettable fact that, while since 1891, the exports of the United States have increased 18 per cent. Great Britain's exports have decreased 5 per cent."

A PUNCTURED CRUISER.

Flagship of German Chinese Squadron Has to Dock at Hongkong.

Hongonkg, Nov. 24.—The armored cruiser Kaiser, flagship of the German squadron, commanded by Prince Henry of Prussie, which was recently ashore in Kamsan Bay, has arrived here with three holes in her bottom. She will be docked for repairs.

GOV. ROGERS ON PARDONS.

Influential Friends Cannot Free Criminals While He Rules Over Washington.

Olympia, Nov. 23.—Pierce county friends of George W. Boggs, formerly city treasurer of Tacoma, now confined in the penitentiary under sentence for using the public funds for purposes of profit, have been making a steady fight for some time to secure his pardon.

George W. Boggs was elected treasurer of Tacoma in 1891 and re-elected for the full term in the spring of 1892, serving until April 17, 1894. He was subsequently indicted of embezzling city funds through the Tacoma Trust & Savings bank and the State Savings bank, both of Tocoma. The last named institution failed soon after Boggs retired from office. He was acquitted on this charge.

After removing to Southern Oregon Boggs was indicted for accepting interest on city funds on deposit in the Bank of Tacoma, the successor of the Tacoma Trust & Savings bank, during his tenure of office. He was tried and convicted. A long legal battle for a new trial followed, the matter being taken to the Supreme court. The decision was against Boggs. Gov. McGaw refused to interfere and the man who once wielded more political power in Tacoma than any other one man was sent to the penitentiary.

It appears that the recent work of Boggs' friends will also go for nothing, and that no executive clemency can be looked for. Gov. Rogers to-day addressed a letter to George H. Stone, of Tacoma, who had been active in working for Boggs' pardon. In this letter he says:

"I find, Mr. Stone, that people quite generally look upon the penitentiary as the most of us do a future place of torment. It is a very good place for people with whom we are not acquainted and who live at a great distance, but none of us consider that it is a fit place for any of our relatives or those with whom we are at all acquainted.

"In these matters I am simply an agent of the general public. I am to do what the majority want done. I am fully satisfied that a very large majority of the people of this state would consider that the pardon of George W. Boggs was in the nature of a personal injury to them.

"Mr. Boggs' case is further complicated by the fact that he belongs to a class. We have, perhaps, a dozen county and city treasurers, or custodians of public funds in the penitentiary. Men who have abused the trusts confided to them by an indulgent public. If Boggs is pardoned there are nearly a dozen more who will feel that they, too, should be pardoned. I suppose you would be opposed to the pardon of the other eleven, and yet they stand precisely upon the same ground and are equally worthy of pardon.

"There are two classes of convicts who should be pardoned. First, those who can be proved to be innocent. It later evidence shows a man to be innocent he certainly should be freed. Secondly, those who have received excessive sentences. This is often the case. Judges frequently impose severe sentences in order to produce a deterrent effect on the mind of the general public. I presume this may be defended upon proper grounds. At any rate, this is often done. Afterwards great pressure is sometimes brought, in this class of cases, to secure pardon. Usually, however, these severe sentences are imposed upon poor devils who have no friends and who are afterwards forgotten. This was the case in King county some ten years ago, when a poor devil, in company with three or four others, had assisted in "holding up" people on the streets of Seattle. Afterwards he tried to break jail. He got very little, if anything, by this, and serious bodily harm did not come to the men who were robbed. This man was given thirty-six years in the penitentiary. As near as can be asecrtained he had never committed any crime before.

"There is another class of cases involving prison descipline, where commutation, it seems to me, is both right and proper.

"I have thus enumerated the three classes in which pardons or commutations should issue. I know of no others. No pardon has been issued except it came under one of these three heads. I do not thing a pardon will issue while I remain in my present position unless included as above."

FIFTY YEARS WEDDED.

A Kingston Couple Have Jubilee Celebration for Thanksgiving Day.

Kingston, Nov. 24.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Millan, of Earl street, to-day celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. They were wedded in Ireland on the banks of Killarney, and a year or two after their wedding came to Canada.

TO SUPPRESS ANARCHISTS.

European Convention Opens With Good Prospects of Concerted Action.

Rome, Nov. 24.—The anti-anarchist convention was opened to-day in the Corsini palace by Vice-Admiral Canevaro, minister of foreign affairs. All the European nations were represented.

In an address of welcome to the delegates on behalf of King Humbert, Admiral Canevaro said he recognized the difficulties before the confrence, but the universal recognition of the necessity for common action against the anarchists presaged a happy issue.

Admiral Canevaro was elected president. It is expected the conference will be prolonged until Christmas.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

An Office for the Speaker's Son—How to Win the By-Elections—Col. Panet's Funeral.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—A son of Speaker Edgar has received appointment to a clerkship in the library of parliament.

A cabinet council was held to-day to arrange a line of action for the by-election campaign. Eight ministers were present.

Mr. Sifton goes to Manitoba next week.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—The funeral of Col. Panet this morning was attended by the cabinet ministers, deputy ministers and representatives of the military organizations. Lord Minto was represented by an aide-de-camp.

TRAIN DERAILED.

Coach With Twenty Passengers Rolls Over Twice—Two Fatally Injured.

Burlington, Ia., Nov. 24.—A Cedar Rapids & Northern passenger train was derailed to-day six miles north of Burlington, while rounding a curve.

The day coach, containing 20 passengers, rolled over twice and landed right side up in a ditch 50 feet away. The Pullman left the rails but was not ditched.

Two passengers were fatally injured, three others seriously wounded and 17 slightly bruised.

CHESS CHAMPIONS.

Janowski and Showalter Make a Draw of Their Third Game.

New York, Nov. 24.—The third game of the chess match between Showalter and Janowski was played at the Manhattan Chess club this evening, when the game resulted in a draw after 46 moves.

The score of the match now stands: Janowski, 2; Showalter, 0; drawn, 1.

NAPANEE BANK ROBBERS.

Pare on the Stand Repeating Story Told at Former Trial.

Napanee, Nov. 24.—(Special)—In the bank robbery case to-day's sitting of the court was entirely devoted to hearing the evidence of the French-Canadian Pare, who repeated much the same story as told at the former trial.

THANKSGIVING MANOEUVRES.

Toronto Corps Have Their Annual Sham Battle—General Hutton and His Political Chief.

Toronto, Nov. 24.—(Special)—A sham battle on the banks of the Humber was the chief event of Thanksgiving Day here. About 1,700 men took part. Major General Hutton witnessed the manoeuvres.

At a banquet this evening General Hutton denied the reports of friction between himself and the minister of militia.

BALDWIN HOTEL VICTIMS.

Four Dead and Three Missing Recorded Now, With More Expected.

San Francisco, Nov. 24.—The number of victims of the Baldwin hotel fire is not yet known. The Examiner today gives the following list:

Dead—J. L. White, capitalist, residing in hotel; Louis Meyers, secretary La Tyaca Bay gold mine; John J. Carter, associate judge of California Jockey club; Tate Pryer, sheet writer for J. J. Carroll.

Missing—J. M. Leithead, purser of the City of Sydney; Mr. Andrews, cashier of the Baldwin Grotto; W. W. Benobley, employee of grill room.

THE CORBETT-SHARKEY JOB.

Evidence That the Fiasco Was Pre-Arranger—California Blow-Hard Talks.

New York, Nov. 24.—The Herald to-day says: In the rage vented yesterday by the devotees of the sport there were a few pleasant words and these were all for honest John Kelly, who, voicing the public belief that James J. Corbett lost to Thomas Sharkey by a prearranged foul, declared all bets off.

But Kelly could not get back or order restored the $47,876 that was paid into the pockets of the men who managed for the Lenox Athletic Club Tuesday night; hence the expressed regrets because of McVey's untimely interference. It is now known that men in New York who had been betting their money on Corbett sent three telegrams westward. One went to Seattle, Wash., another was sent to San Francisco and the third to Portland Ore. Each telegram was to a supporter of Corbett and read:

"Arrangements changed. Hedge your money."

Thousands and thousands of dollars were sent to Western cities to be placed on Sharkey. Corbett was seen at his home last night. He did not look as if he had been in a battle with one of the heaviest men in the pugilistic world, as there was not a mark on him.

"Really, I hardly know what to say about this affair," he remarked. "No one is so depressed as I am at the action of McVey which lost me the fight. I have been halfdaft ever since Kelly gave the decision against me. Cold chills have been running up and down my back at the thought that I had the fight won and lost in such a manner. Luck has been all against me of late, but it is bound to change."

"But, Jim, many think you yourself were one of those in the job, and bet on Sharkey," was remarked.

"Never in my life have I been accused of utter ignorance," he answered. "People generally, I believe, have given me credit for possessing some intelligence. Now, with a spark of intelligence in my brain, do you think I would have so bungled affairs in such a way?

"I think the mere fact that the action of McVey," he continued, "appeared so palpable, is evidence that I was not at the bottom of it. In the first place, if I wanted to be crooked, I would never think of doing so unless I had fixed the referee.

"If there was anything wrong, do you think I would have rushed over to Kelly and told him to declare all bets off? In fact, the first to yell to Kelly to make such a decision was George Considine. If we had been in any skin deal and had bet on Sharkey, do you think that we would have had all bets declared off?"

"Do you think McVey sold you out?"

"I can't believe that he did. We have been too close in our relations. If there had been any funny business on his part I would certainly have seen some change in him while we were training. I do not say that he did not sell me, but I can't bring myself to believe that he did, for I have been most liberal with him."

"It is alleged that your protestations to Kelly and your efforts to hit McVey were forced, in view of the fact that you have such a nervous, excitable disposition, which, if you had really meant what you did, would have resulted in your aiming blows at McVey."

"I conducted myself coolly all through the rumpus. I did not lose my temper. I strained myself, as I realized that it might do no good after the harm he had done. I can't see how Mac could have lost his head, but something was the matter anyway. It he had been bought to throw me, he evidently realized the time had come for action, for another stiff blow would have defeated Sharkey. The fight ended so mysteriously that really I am in a trance. I would be ashamed to tell some people what I do think. If some cry 'fake' I can't help it. The crowd can best judge as to that. I never fought better in my life than this time against Sharkey.

"Kelly had no right to declare bets off, but he did the right thing and used good judgment; but he acted only after my entreaty to save my friends their money. It seems queer, however, that he could not have told McVey to keep out, as the latter was not interfering with us in any way and was nowhere near us. When Kelly said, 'you lose,' I thought he meant that Sharkey had lost."

FAST SKATER DEAD.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 24.—Mabel Davidson, the skater, well known throughout Canada and the United States, died in this city to-day of consumption, aged 25 years. The body will be cremated.

NEGROES KILL WHITES

Black Soldiers in Alabama Shoot at White Men to Avenge a Beating.

Whites Organize for Revenge and Raid Armories for Rifles and Cartridges.

By Associated Press.

Anniston, Ala., Nov. 24.—Members of the Third Alabama negro regiment caused great excitement here to-night.

Shortly after dark Private Goldshart, of the Second Arkansas, while going towards camp from town, was shot in the head by a negro soldier, who also stabbed him in the back. Gildshart was taken to the regimental hospital.

A little later a member of the Fourth Kentucky was shot by negro soldiers, who were seen in a gully shooting at white men as they passed.

When the news of the trouble became known, the white soldiers who were in the city gathered around the prevost guard's headquarters and begged for guns and ammunition, crying because their requests were not granted.

Mayor Nigh at once ordered all saloons closed.

The armories of the two local militia companies were broken into and every gun and cartridge appropriated by unknown parties.

General Frank, who is in command of the troops here, came out and was on the streets until a late hour. Two companies each of the Third Tennessee and Second Arkansas were ordered out. They scoured the city and carried all soldiers not on duty back to camp.

It is not known how many negroes have been killed or wounded. A negro soldier was dangerously beaten by some white soldiers this afternoon, and this incident is supposed to have caused the riotous actions on the part of the negroes to-night.

ALASKAN PROGRESS.

Secretary Bliss Refers to Coal Discovery and Development of Quartz Mining.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The annual report of the secretary of the interior was made public to-day. In referring to Alaska, Secretary Bliss says:

"The past year has been one of great progress in mining operations. Many Americans who located claims in the Northwest Territory have abandoned them and have settled on the Alaskan side of the international boundary line, where a new town, Eagle City, has sprung up. There has been great development in quartz mining in southeast Alaska and along the coast as far as Unalaska.

"Coal has been discovered near the upper Yukon, the Tanana and on Prince William Sound."

ENGINEER BARONET DEAD.

He Designed the Forth Bridge and Received the Nation's Acknowledgement.

London, Nov. 21.—Sir John Fowler, who was engineer-in-chief of the Forth bridge, for which services he was created a baronet in 1890, is dead. He was born in 1817.

THANKSGIVING FOOTBALL.

Ottawa City Wins Canadian Rugby Championship—Cornell Loses to Pennsylvania.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—The holiday was given over here to thanksgiving services and football. Three thousand witnessed the game for the championship of Canada between Ottawa College, champions of the Quebec Rugby union, and Ottawa City, champions of Ontario. The city team won by a score of 11 to 1.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—On a field knee deep with mud, the University of Pennsylvania football team this afternoon defeated the Cornell eleven by the score of 12 to 6.

THE DREYFUS TROUBLE.

A Letter From the Solitary Exile—Col. Picquart's Court Martial.

Paris, Nov. 24.—Madame Dreyfus has received a letter from her husband in his own handwriting.

It is reported that General Zurlinden, military governor of Paris and former minister of war, has signed a decree directing the trial of Col. Picquart by court martial for forgery and divulging secret documents concerning the safety of the state. The trial has been fixed for December 12.

Col. Picquart's examination before the court of cassation in the Dreyfus affair will be continued to-morrow.

TURKISH OFFICERS EXCLUDED.

Not Permitted to Remove War Material Which the Powers Will Destroy.

London, Nov. 24.—A despatch to the Times from Athens says: "The Turkish officers who are charged with the work of removing war material from Crete have arrived in Suda Bay. The foreign admirals have forbidden them to land. They have also prohibited the removal of the cannon from Fort Izxedin, which is to be blown up."

HAVANA DOCK FOR SALE.

Havana, Nov. 23.—The Spanish admiralty to-day advertises the fine floating dock in Havana harbor for sale or lease. All bids must be in before December 8.

WRECK ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 24.—The steamer Tampa is reported wrecked on the north shore of Lake Superior. The crew, according to a despatch from Two Harbors, are safe at Beaver Bay. The Tampa is a large freighter.

PRESIDENT IN A COAL PIT.

M. Faure Shows Practical Interest in the Troubled Miners of France.

Paris, Nov. 24.—With a view of averting a strike of miners at Lens, the President, accompanied by his suite, to-day made a personal visit to the town where he donned miners' clothes and descended into the pit.

The President conversed with the men and made a brief speech to them, in the course of which he said he desired to bring to the workers proof of the government's solicitude for them. M. Faure received an ovation from the miners.

VANCOUVER AFFAIRS.

Golden Cache Shareholders Moving for Official Investigation—The New Steamship Scheme.

Vancouver, Nov. 24.—The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Golden Cache was held at the board of trade offices yesterday, Vice-President Skene in the chair. The committee appointed at the previous meeting submitted their report, and on motion for its adoption a very lively discussion ensued, during which personalities and mutual recriminations were rife. The general wish of the shareholders appeared to be that the Attorney-General be memorialized to hold an official investigation into the affairs of the company, but technically a motion to that effect was not, according to the opinion of the company's counsel, in order, so the meeting was further adjourned to December 7, to enable that motion to be put.

Mr. Richards, of the proposed British Columbia and Pacific Steam Navigation company, who are projecting a steamship line between San Francisco and Vancouver, is now engaged in soliciting the moral support of corporations and boards of trade in Eastern Canada.

The Frawley company played to an enormous house last night, the "standing room only" sign being posted long before the curtain went up.

THE SEALERS' BIRTHRIGHT.

Purchasers Allowed to Argue Down the Price at Which It Will Be Sacrificed.

Washington, Nov. 22.—At the afternoon session of the Behring Sea commission, it was agreed that each side would place its appraiser on the stand, allowing him to be cross-examined by the other side as to the justice of his appraisal of the sealing fleet. The examinations proceeded throughout the day, Senator Fairbanks cross-examining for the American side, and Sir Louis Davies for the Canadians. This will be continued to-morrow, and it is hoped thereby that errors may be detected and a balance struck between the two estimates.

LE ROI DEAL COMPLETED.

Turner Combine Sell to British-American Corporation.

Spokane, Nov. 19.—Through the purchase of the 200,000 shares of Le Roi stock held by the combine headed by Senator George Turner, the British-American corporation is now in full possession of the famous Le Roi mine at Rossland. The price paid for the stock was $8 a share, or a basis of $4,000,000 for the property.

It is now about two years since negotiations were begun between the British-American corporation and the Le Roi company for the sale of the property, and during that time it was reported at least half a dozen times that the deal had been closed, only to be denied again by the owners. Differences arose between the directors of the Le Roi company which finally brought on litigation in the courts on both sides of the boundary line in which charges of fraud and conspiracy were made between the parties until it looked as if the mine would be swallowed up in expensive litigation.

Shortly after negotiations were opened up with the British-American company, Senator Turner, Col. W. W. D. Turner and Col. I. N. Peyton, who had been appointed a board of trustees to sell the mine, went to London for the purpose of closing the deal. Before this was accomplished the two Turners returned, leaving Col. Peyton behind to carry on negotiations. Shortly afterward Peyton cabled he had made a sale, but when the terms were made known the Turner faction declined to ratify it. The Peyton faction, however, transferred their majority holdings in the mine to the British-American company and after repeated efforts to secure the stock held by the Turner faction, the corporation attempted to take possession of the property through the appointment of a receiver. The latter was ousted after a legal battle and the mine was again taken possession of by the Turner faction which has since retained it. Negotiations were again opened for the sale of the 200,000 shares of stock represented by Senator Turner and to-day, in the office of the Le Roi company in this city, the deal was finally closed and the money paid over for the stock. The stockholders who will divide $1,600,000 are Senator Turner, Col. Turner, Col. W. M. Ridpath, W. J. Harris, Frank Graves and E. D. Sanders, all of this city.

TOO SHARP USURERS.

Seized a Woman's Effects for Her Husband's Debts and Now Pay Damages.

London, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Paul, an American actress, whose stage name is Jennie McNaulty, and who on November 16 last brought suit in the Queen's Bench division of the high court of justice against some money lenders, has been awarded £1,000.

The plaintiff at the time of the hearing asserted that while she was in America the defendants seized her effects for debts of her husband, who at the time had deserted her.

TRAIN ROBBER SETTLED.

Filled With Buckshot by Express Messenger on California West-bound Overland.

San Bernardino, Cal., Nov. 19.—The west-bound overland passenger train was held up by four robbers about one o'clock this morning between Daggett and Barstow. Express Messenger Hutcheson drove them off with buckshot and the train pulled out for Los Angeles. At Barstow the trainmen sent a posse to the scene of the hold-up, where the body of one of the robbers was found perforated with shot.

HONOR FOR SAILORS.

Seamen of All Nations Join in Unveiling Monument to German Victims of Typhoon.

Shanghai, Nov. 21.—Prince Henry of Prussia unveiled to-day the monument to the officers and sailors of the German third-class cruiser Ilis which was lost in a typhoon on July 23, 1896, north of the Shanghai promontory. The ceremony was very impressive.

A large force of German sailors and marines were present with American, British and Austrian sailors. The Shanghai volunteers were also represented.

ONTARIO'S FAMOUS HORSE.

Exhibitors From London District Won Many Prizes at New York Show.

New York, Nov. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Adam Beck, of London, Ont., are credited with having won $1,285 in prizes at last week's horse show.

Chas. F. Bates, of New York, leads the money prize list, having $3,355 to his [illegible]

UNITED STATES REVENUE.

Customs Tariff Now Yielding Sixteen Million Dollars Each Month.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The discussion as to the revenue-producing qualities of the present tariff law lends especial interest to a series of tables just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, showing the receipts from various sources by months during a long term of years.

An examination of these figures shows that the customs receipts of the treasury department now amount to one-half of the ordinary expenditures of the government, which is about the usual proportion allotted to that branch of the revenue-producing service. The ordinary expenditures of the government, aside from those of the post office department, which is practically self-sustaining, are usually calculated at about $1,000,000, and averaged during the years 1894 to 1897, $360,500,000 per annum, and at about the same ratio in 1898, omitting the Pacific railroad and extraordinary war expenditures. The general plans of those charged with the duty of providing the revenues for the government have contemplated the production of one-half of the necessary expenditures from customs, and the remaining one-half from internal revenue and miscellaneous sources, or, in other words, a half-million dollars a day from internal revenue and miscellaneous.

It is interesting, therefore, to examine the detailed figures of the receipts of the government during the time in which the present customs law has operated under normal conditions, and to determine whether it is supplying its assigned proportion, one-half of the normal expenditures. The daily statement of receipts and expenditures issued by the treasury department shows that on December 17, the one hundred and fortieth day of the present fiscal year, the customs receipts had during these 140 days amounted to $73,340,429. Of this sum a little over $1,000,000 was from the duty placed upon tea by the war revenue act, so that fully $72,000,000 of the $73,340,429 received in these 140 days are the legitimate normal revenues from the rates levied by the customs law enacted in July, 1898, or a little more than the promised rate of a half million dollars a day from customs under that act.

The receipts from customs during the past 10 years have averaged $15,199,000 per month. This ten years' term includes the operations of four tariff laws, and it is therefore interesting to compare the operations of the new law at its various stages with this general average during a ten years' term, which includes the operations of four tariff acts.

As it was not expected that the new law would, in its first few months, operate normally in its productions of customs revenue, owing to the excessive importations just prior to its enactment, it is not improper to show, first, the average receipts during the first four months of its operation, included in the calendar year 1897, and also to consider separately the last four months of its operation, dating from the beginning of the present fiscal year.

Receipts from customs, monthly average: Ten years, 1889-98, $15,199,000; August to December, 1897, $9,227,000; January 1 to November 1, 1898, $15,071,000; July 1 to November 1, 1896, $15,933,000.

FROZEN STIFF ON CHILKOOT.

Too Venturesome Packer Sets Out in a Blizzard and Becomes Exhausted.

Seattle, Nov. 23.—Hoary Chilcoot's first victim of the winter of 1898 is Louis Dahlman, formerly a well-to-do business man of Dyea. Dahlman lost his life on Saturday, November 12, while trying to make his way through a blinding blizzard from the summit of Chilcoot pass to Lake Linderman. He ignored the entreaties of his companions to remain at camp and started early on the morning of November 12 for the lake, eight miles away. The followig day his body was found frozen stiff, behind a boulder only 1,200 feet from camp.

Dahlman started with a pack train and a party of five men from Dyea Friday, November 11, for the Atlin district. The pack train was owned by Archie Burns, who started the first steam hoist on the Chilcoot pass last winter. Bruns was himself in charge of the party. They carried a small outfit of freight and supplies for the Atlin district. Arriving on the summit, they encountered the severest kind of an Alaska blizzard. The horses refused to proceed further and camp was made. The next day, the storm having increased in the meantime, Dahlman started over the summit for Linderman. That was the last seen of him alive.

Information of Dahlman's tragic end was brought to Seattle on the steamer Laurada by Purser Tharndyke, who gave the following account, as he had received it at Skagway just before the departure of the Laurada:

"As I heard the story of Dahlman's death, which was sent down from the summit by telephone, message, he himself was entirely to blame. Dahlman said that he had some business to transact at Lake Linderman and intended pushing on ahead of the pack train the followig (Saturday) morning. The other men in the party tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, which all realized, was hazardous in the extreme. Dahlman, however, was confident that he could make the journey of eight miles in safety, and so on Saturday morning he started.

"The storm did not abate any during Saturday and the men with the pack train remained in camp most of the day. Sunday morning broke clear and calm and members of the party set out to reconnoiter the trail. Twelve hundred feet from the camp they found the dead body of Dahlman lying frozen stiff behind a boulder along the trail. It was surmized that he had proceeded some distance along the route to Linderman and then had turned back, fearing that the storm would be too much for him. It was plain that he had become exhausted and had sought shelter from the fury of the storm behind the boulder. There his faculties had succumbed to the frightful cold and he had simply frozen to death.

"They were bringing the body back to Dyea when the Laurada left."

A DUBLIN CELEBRATION.

Stars and Stripes and French Tri-Color Head Procession to the Cemetery.

Dublin, Nov. 21.—The anniversary of the death of the "Manchester Martyrs" was celebrated on Sunday. A procession, headed by the Stars and Stripes and the French tri-color, went to Glashevin cemetery and placed wreaths upon the graves with the usual ceremonies of decoration. The day was similarly observed in Cork.

BLIZARD IN THE EAST.

Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska Feeling the Touch of Winter.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Reports at the office of the Associated Press here show that a heavy blizzard is raging over the states of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Traffic is much delayed.

The first snow of the season is falling at St. Paul and the storm is general throughout Minnesota.

A blizzard prevails at Duluth.

Jacob Moerck, of New York, has by application to the courts had the name of his son, Rolf, who is a budding musical genius, changed to Brandt Rantzau, on bian and unattractive, would have ruined the ground that the real name, being ple- the boy's artistic career.

A Woman's Way.

"I'll just rest a minute, and that pain will pass away." Many a self-sacrificing woman has said this, only to find the pain comes back again with greater force. Most of these pains and spells of illness come from the stomach, and are caused by indigestion or some of its kindred ills. Between these ills and the many worries and cares of a household a woman becomes old before her time. Take a teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in half a tumbler of water every morning before breakfast, and you will be free from the illnesses that paint wrinkles on your face and streak your hair with gray.

This standard English preparation, which is endorsed by medical journals and prescribed by physicians, is for sale by all druggists at 60 cts. a large bottle. Trial size 25 cts.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

No. 146. COMPANIES ACT, 1897.

Certificate of the Incorporation of "The Molly Gibson Mining Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability."

Capital, $2,000,000.

I hereby certify that "The Molly Gibson Mining Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability," has this day been incorporated under the "Companies' Act, 1897," as a Limited Company, with a capital of two million dollars, divided into two million shares of one dollar each.

The registered office of the Company will be situate in the City of Victoria, British Columbia.

The Company is specially limited under section 56 of the said Act.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

(a.) To acquire the "Molly Gibson," "Florence Fraction," "Florence," "La Plata," "Little Fraction," "Aapen," "Nashville" "Charleston," and "Westminster" Mineral Claims situated at the head of Kokane Creek in the Nelson Mining Division of the West Kootenay District of British Columbia, or any interest therein, and for that purpose to enter into and carry out either with or without modifications the agreements and trusts which have been recited in a certain declaration of trust made by Rufus Henry Pope, executed the twenty-fourth day of September, 1898, according to the true intent and meaning of the said declaration of trust, a copy of which declaration of trust is, for the purpose of identification thereof, endorsed with signatures of three of the subscribers hereto, and is set forth in the schedule in the Articles of Association for the Company And also to acquire any other mines, mineral claims and mining properties in the said mining division or elsewhere in the Province of British Columbia:

(b) To manage, develop, work and sell the mines, mineral claims, and mining properties of the Company:

(c.) To win, get, treat, refine and market the minerals from said mines, mineral claims and mining properties:

(d.) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 16th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON.
no24 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

FIRST-CLASS OPENING—To one who can afford to wait a little. Let or sale very cheap. $2,000. The Cowichan Lake Hotel, Vancouver Island. Has warranted a good rent ($1,000) for several years, and will again, when the logging starts. Charter for railway applied for. Good opening to combine stock farming, having 160 acres, with lots of feed. Apply L.D., 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria, B.C. n16

$500.00 will purchase farm of 176 acres, situated on the beach at Big Qualicum; house, barn and stabling on the place; about fifteen acres partly improved; over half the place good bottom land; wagon road from Nanaimo to Comox runs through farm. For further particulars apply to D. A. McMillan, Parksville.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A Junior Match.

At Beacon hill yesterday morning the Y. M. C. A. juniors and South Parks gave a good exhibition of Association football. The Y. M. C. A.'s won, making three goals to their opponents' one.

BASKET BALL.

A senior league game will be played in the Drill hall to-night, commencing at 8:30 sharp. The opposing teams will be the Wasps and No. 2 Company. This is the first meeting of these two teams, and a good game should result. Mr. W. Scott will be the referee. The teams follow:

Wasps—C. Marshall, E. M. Burns, R. Wilson, C. Berkeley, D. Hunter, F. White and P. Marchant.

No. 2 Company—C. L. Royds, Walter Winsby, E. S. Tuck, W. Northcott, H. Gartley, W. N. Winsby and N. Rant.

VERY UNSATISFACTORY

The Final Lacrosse Match of the Season a Grievous Disappointment.

Squabbling and Discourtesy to the Visitors—The Decision Reserved.

Victoria and New Westminster met yesterday at the Caledonia park here in the last lacrosse match of the '98 season, and although the game produced neither a definite nor a satisfactory championship decision, "finis" may well be written to the history of the national game in the West if the ill-tempered discourtesy and unsportsmanlike conduct incidental to the match are ever again to be permitted in this city.

Not that the players in blue thus disgraced the city or their colors; it was rather the over-enthusiastic friends of the club, and the management that permitted these friends to pass unchecked beyond the bounds of decency in their expressions of antagonism to the visiting team. All through the match a small boy contingent devoted itself assiduously to originating and voicing opprobrious epithets, supported and encouraged by their elders along the fence, who would not themselves go to the lengths the juveniles would—but were glad to have the youngsters, much as the man who looks for an excuse to see the circus.

Nor did the persistent insulting of the Westminster team end with the impotent conclusion of the engagement on the field, for the young small boy army followed the Royal City players back to town, and even went so far as to hurl a few stones and chunks of mud at them as they drove down Birdcage walk.

As for the game, Westminster unquestionably had the best of it, although the decision of Referee Dave Smith, giving the visitors the match, might very possibly be set aside on appeal. The Westminster men had a 4 to 3 score in their favor, when darkness necessitated the calling of the game, and although the decision may technically have been at fault, Victoria might do worse than show their sportsmanship and bow to the referee. Clever, clean and gentlemanly lacrosse is as fine a spectator's game as any the world of athletics knows; there is a wide difference, however, between such lacrosse and the winning of decisions by persistent squabbling, quibbling and invocation of technicalities. The lovers of sport for sport's sake are as weary of the latter tactics as they are of slugging matches as extra features of the game.

Conditions were not fitting for a high grade game of lacrosse yesterday. It was too late in the year; the ground was slippery and untrustworthy; and Victoria, weakened by the absence of the Cullin brothers and Scholefield, did not present an aggregate strength equal to Westminster's. The running, checking and individual play in the early stages of the match eclipsed Westminster's, but on the other hand the men from the Fraser and more reliable and practised combination, and it is combination that constitutes the science of lacrosse.

"Mike" Finlaison for Victoria was the undisputed lion of the day, while Cheyne for the visitors showed on several occasions all his old time brilliancy in stick-handling. Colin Blain, Belfry and young Stephen were also conspicuous throughout the match for clean and useful play that counted and was to be commended. Others of both teams were equally conspicuous, but deserve censure rather than praise in consequence.

The battle raged with varying successes, a per centage, however, in favor of Westminster, until the end of the sixth game, when with a 4-2 score against them, and the end of the time allowance measureably near, the hearts of Victoria's players and supporters were heavy within them. In the seventh, a goal scored by Bland revived enthusiasm and hope, and when a point was raised as to the deductions for rests from playing time, and the eighth game started with the rules interpreted in Victoria's favor and 21 minutes left for play—Westminster taking the field without prejudice to a possible protest—the excitement went up almost to fever heat.

The point was, as raised by President J. D. Hall of the provincial association, that the new and as yet unpublished rules provide that where games last but ten minutes or less, five minutes only shall be allowed for rest; Westminster maintained that this rule had never been brought into force and effect. The determination of the matter took up much valuable time, so much indeed that the ball was at no time visible to the grand stand when the eighth game commenced.

It had progressed possibly ten minutes when the referee's whistle sounded and the announcement was made that he gave the match to Westminster on account of darkness. Then the vials of wrath were opened; Westminster's lateness in taking the field was discussed; and chagrin and disappointment found forcible expression. The decision, it was contended, was directly contrary to precedent created when Victoria and Westminster drew with the match well in favor of this city; however the decision may be, Victorians who did it gained nothing for the town by insulting the Westminster team because of the ruling.

To treat the games more in detail. The first was an end to end playing back and forward of the rubber somewhat ineffectually, while the teams settled to more serious business. Wide shots on goal were numerous, and it was not until after nine minutes' play that a fairly executed concerted advance was made by the visitors' home brigade. There was a wedge bunching in front of Victoria's flags with Oddy in possesison of the ball; he was hard checked and went down with a yell. As he fell, however, he threw, and the first game had been registered for the reds.

The second was infinitely faster. Victoria secured from the face-off, and Finlaison making a fine run up field started a four-pass combination play which landed the ball with Frank Smith. The latter did the honors with neatness and despatch.

Encouraged by this lightning success, Victoria's home kept the first half of the third game altogether in Westminster teritory, the rubber never once passing centre field in two full minutes' play. Then the fight went with a rush through to the other end, and Norman had the opportunity to distinguish himself by saving Victoria's flags from three dangerously close trial shots. By this time half of Westminster's team had bunched in front of the Victoria goal, and Campbell, picking the ball out of the scuffle, swiped it through.

New Westminster in the fourth played the best combination seen during the day, while Stephens and Finlaison did Trojan work for the blue, supported by Tite, Belfry and George Williams, each of whom was playing a gentlemanly, effective game. It was of no avail, however; the luck was with Westminster, and T. Oddy, receiving from B. Peele, scored once again.

The fifth game was introduced with a squabble that resulted in Latham, of Westminster, going to the fence. Victoria showed fine fidelity in checking, and the game became faster and more interesting, though with a flavor of roughness. Wolfenden and Oddy next varied lacrosse with a mix-up, and were retired to cool themselves. Without them the game drifted peacefully down to centre field, where Blain got the ball and threw to Frank Smith, the latter scoring with a clean underhand shot.

Westminster was altogether on the aggressive for the sixth, in which Norman time and again did clever saving, until T. Oddy secured and by a chance shot from far to the side, scored after four minutes of play.

Bland evened this game at the first opportunity, receiving the ball from a Finlaison-Blain-Stephens combination play, and sending it into the net with a swift ground shot. To play out time was now the tactics of the visitors, and several times the ball went flying over the fence into the gathering gloom when it appeared to the grand-stand that wild throwing was wholly inexcusable. The end came at a little after 5, when teams and spectators left the grounds—with nobody satisfied.

Later last evening it was announced that Referee Dave Smith had been misunderstood—his decision being reserved pending a meeting of the the provincial executive, to whom the question of the time allowance for rests will be submitted. Time was called at the very minute at which according to the Westminster's contension the two hours' play would have expired. In the event of the new rule being decided to be applicable, with a time advantage in Victoria's favor, the match will be declared a draw—to be decided even later this season. Of course if Westminster wins the point as to the time to be deducted for rests, the Royal City gets the match and the championship "by the same token."

THE TEAMS.

S. Norman	Goal	R. Cheyne
A. E. Belfry	Point	W. Gray
M. Clark	Cover Point	E. O'Brien
F. Smith	1st Defence	W. Galbraith
J. Wolfenden	2nd Defence	C. Snell
M. Finlaison	3rd Defence	G. Oddy
C. Blain	Centre	A. Turnbull
W. Stephens	3rd Home	H. Latham
G. A. Tite	2nd Home	W. Gifford
G. Williams	1st Home	T. Oddy
J. Bland	Outside Home	H. Peele
W. Lorimer	Inside Home	S. Peele
G. Coldwell	Field Captain	J. Mahoney

D. A. Smith, referee; Messrs. Buchanan and G. Wilson, umpires.

SUMMARY.

Game.	Won For.	Time.
1	Westminster by Oddy	9 min.
2	Victoria by Smith	½ "
3	Westminster by Campbell	6½ "
4	Westminster by Oddy	13 "
5	Victoria by Smith	20 "
6	Westminster by Oddy	4 "
7	Victoria by Bland	4 "

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.
New Westminster	5	3
Victoria	4	5
Vancouver	3	5

GIVING GOD THE PRAISE.

Services in the Churches That Are to Mark This Thanksgiving Day.

The special evangelistic meetings that are being held by Rev. Dr. Spencer at Calvary Baptist church are already creating considerable interest. Last Sunday the services were largely attended, and each evening since there has been evidence of marked appreciation. Nightly persons are rising to signify their intentions of living better lives. This evening Dr. Spencer holds a Thanksgiving service, and will note the causes for Dominion rejoicing, a large congregation being looked for. To-morrow at 3:30 p. m. there will be a service for the children, and on Sunday afternoon a special mass meeting for men only will be held at 4 o'clock, the subject for discussion being "Current Social Questions." The services will be continued throughout next week.

At the Anglican churches to-day there will be the customary Thanksgiving exercises, those in Christ church cathedral taking the following order: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; matins and sermon by the Bishop, 11 a. m.; and evensong, 5 p. m. In the Church of the Holy Saviour, Victoria West, the services will be at 10:30 a. m., while in the other of the Episcopal churches, the exercises will be as announced from the pulpits on Sunday last.

As in past years, a Thanksgiving service will be held in the First Presbyterian church at 11 a. m., when an appropriate sermon will be preached by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Campbell, and suitable music will be rendered by the choir. The congregation will make a thankoffering for home and foreign missions, to assist in giving the poor "the bread of life." The subject of Dr. Campbell's address this morning is to be: "Oh that men would praise the Lord for His good and His wonderful works to the children of men"—Ps. 107 : 31.

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church also there will be appropriate Thanksgiving services at 11 o'clock, Rev. W. Leslie Clay occupying the pulpit and a good choir assisting in the service.

The Salvation Army's Thanksgiving services will be conducted at the Barracks at 3 in the afternoon and 8 in the evening by Lieut.-Col. Margetts, of Toronto, assisted by Brigadier Howell, of Spokane.

In other places of worship the order of the services is as made known to the respective congregations on Sunday last.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure

IS AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR CATARRH.

One out of every seven persons dies of consumption. Two-thirds of all cases of consumption develop from catarrh. From these statistics you can figure out what chances you have of escaping the consumptive's grave.

You may have tried some so-called catarrh remedies, and found them of no lasting benefit. You may believe, as many people do, that catarrh cannot be cured. You are mistaken. Catarrh can be cured, and is being cured every day by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is delightfully soothing and healing. It clears the head at once, makes breathing free and easy, relieves the pressume on the brain, which causes headache, restores hearing, sweetens the breath, and completely cures catarrh.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, 25 cents a box, complete with Dr. Chase's improved blower.

Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, cloth bound, 500 pages, regular price $1.00, sent to any address in Canada on receipt of 50 cents and this coupon. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 31.

HORNETS MINUS STING

The Redoubtable Rugby Men of Nanaimo Defeated by a Score of Eleven to Nil.

Victoria's Crack Combination Fully Justifies the Confidence Expressed in It.

The first match of the season between the Victoria Rugby team and the Hornets, of Nanaimo, was played at Nanaimo yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a glorious victory for the Victoria team, who earned in all 11 points, while the Hornets failed to score. The match was a fine exhibition of the grand old game of Rugby, and the many friends of the Victoria club who accompanied the team witnessed a contest that for fine combination and excitement has perhaps never been equalled in the province.

Victoria had the advantage of the kick-off, which was so promptly followed up by their forwards that the Nanaimo back failed to return, and the Hornets were at once forced to touch down.

Nanaimo had now to kick-off from their 25-line, but the ball was well returned by Martin, who found "touch" within Nanaimo's 25. Here a series of scrimmages and work along the touch-line followed, in which the Nanaimo forwards had the advantage, and worked the ball slowly down to Victoria's 25; but now Scholefield got the ball, and finding an opening took it back to the Hornets' territory.

The Victoria forwards here broke away from the scrum, with the ball at their feet. Banford stopped the rush; again the Victoria forwards obtained control of the ball, this time with better success, as they forced it over their opponents' touch-line, when Johnson, throwing himself upon it, made the first try for the visitors. The place-kick was taken by Goward, but he failed to score a goal.

Nanaimo now kicked off again, but Scholefield returned with a well-judged kick to their 25; Hague relieved, and being well supported by Bamford, carried it back to Victoria's end of the field. The Hornets' forwards doggedly got to work, and for a few minutes it looked serious for the visiting team, several scrimmages taking place in dangerous proximity to their goal-line; at last, however, the referee awarded Victoria a free kick, the offence being that one of the Hornets' forwards persistently fell upon the ball in the scrum, in defiance of repeated threats from the judge. This relieved the pressure from the Victoria team, and Martin, intercepting a pass from Bamford, succeeded in reaching Nanaimo's 25 before he was collared.

The Victoria back division now astonished their opponents by some fine team work, and at last Cullin added another "try" to the score by a clever pass from Gamble. The place-kick was again taken by Victoria's captain and the point converted into a goal.

After the kick-off several scrimmages followed in which neither side gained any advantage, until Gillespie secured the ball and after a good run passed to Martin, who with a clever kick, found "touch" close to Nanaimo's goal line. Quine, however, relieved and made a capital run, well supported by Bamford, until the latter was stopped by Miller, Victoria's full back; Scholefield and Martin again carried it back to the Hornets's end of the field, where Cullin, intercepting a pass from Hilton, carried the ball to Nanaimo's goal line and in turn passed to Martin, who added another try to Victoria's score. The point was not improved, and half-time was called, finding Victoria 11 points to nil.

At the beginning of the second half the play was very fast and open, the ball being frequently carried by the backs from one end of the field to the other, but at last the Hornets' forward got the ball close to Victoria's touch line, and for about ten minutes the boys in red had to exert all their efforts to keep them from crossing the line. The crowd became intensely excited and cheers from the Nanaimo spectators, followed by counter cheers from the small knot of Victorians, urged on the respective teams. At last Scholefield gained a few yards by a rapid kick into touch and from the throw-out the Victoria forwards secured the ball and with a grand rush, headed by Poff, again transferred the play to Nanaimo's 25, and they were again forced to touch down. The kick-off was well returned by Gillespie, but from the scrum following the Hornets came charging down and passed Victorias' backs. Miller was there to save and again sent the ball back to Nanaimo's end. Once more the Hornets threatened to score and when close to Victoria's 25 were awarded a free kick for a foul on the part of one of the visitors. Nothing was gained by the kick and the ball was returned to centre field, where by a pretty piece of play, in which all the Victoria backs had a hand, the ball was once more found in Nanaimo's territory. Quine, however, saved and immediately after "no side" was called.

Mr. J. Newton, of Nanaimo, filled the responsible office of referee, and his prompt and impartial decisions received favorable comment by the Victoria team.

NEW YUKON STEAMERS.

Seattle Company Arrange for Craft to Ply From Lake Bennett Under Canadian Officers.

A new company to figure in the transportation business of the Klondike and Atlin gold fields has been launched in Seattle, and has let the contract for a steamer for the Lake Bennett, White Horse rapids and Atlin route. It is headed by S. S. Bailey, proprietor of the Hotel Northern, Seattle, who is an old steamboat man. The contract for the construction of the machinery has been let to the Sumner Iron Works of Everett. The frame, cylinder timbers and king post will be got out in Seattle, and early in January the parts are to be taken to Skagway and thence to Bennett, to be put together and launched the moment the ice goes out of the lakes.

The Bailey will be officered throughout with men holding Canadian certificates. Indeed, the Seattle promoters think it is a serious question whether steamboat men without experience in Canadian waters will be allowed to run next summer on the Upper Yukon, as they were the past season. So far Mr. Bailey has not contemplated running his steamers below White Horse rapids. He will, however, soon close a traffic arrangement with some company owning steamers below the rapids, that will give practically a through service.

That several of the larger companies of the lower river are figuring on putting on steamers on the lakes next season is well known, and it is freely predicted that the cost of getting supplies to Dawson via this route next season will be not more than 6 to 8 cents per pound, which is from a quarter to a third of the cost the past season.

ABERDEEN'S FAREWELL.

A Poetic Souvenir of Their Departure Sent to Many Canadian Friends.

From the Montreal Witness.

The following message was received by many of the friends of Lord and Lady Aberdeen after their departure on Saturday:—

The aged and majestic figure of the Nineteenth Century could be seen through the portals of the Throne Room, which opened ever and anon to admit or to dismiss the innumerable visitors. I watched them as they pressed in on their various quests ere it was too late to obtain favors from the beneficent hands of the Sovereign whose reign had been so matchless in the annals of the world's history, but whose heralds were even now proclaiming that the time was at hand when she would depart and be no more known amongst us.

Monarchs and statesmen, scientists and poets, warriors and theologians all crowded in—all had some question to ask, some boon to crave from one who had been as a mother to them all, and in whose calm, grand countenance there seemed to mingle infinite knowledge, infinite love, and infinite faith in the future, and at the same time a inexpressible longing and yearning for the children whom she had nurtured, and whom she must ere long yield to the care of an unknown and untried ruler.

Even as I watched, the doors swung wide open once more and there opened a train of eager, bright faced youths and maidens. I followed to hear what those might have to seek from the venerable age-worn Monarch. Methought her face grew tender as she watched the approaching troop, and she motioned those around to stand aside whilst she gently welcomed them and said:

"What would ye, my children?"

And making obeisance they made answer: "Ah, Mother, great Mother of us all, we come to see thee who alone canst guide us to her whom we seek. We have heard that through all the years of this century thou hast been preparing a great gift for the children of thy youth, and that far away in the north country over the seas thou hast been training and watching over a fair young Queen whom thou dost destine to bring light and beauty and riches and hope to such as know how to seek her aright. Tell us, oh, tell us of 'Our Lady of the Sunshine,' and of how we may become worthy to seek her. How shall we find her? How shall we know her? And how may we gain her favor?

And as she heard these words, the great Sovereign slowly rose and spoke:

"Children, and have ye indeed heard of her in whom is my delight, and would ye woo her? True it is that it has ever been to the golden West that the nations of the world have pressed, true it is that the sceptre of the North must ever have pre-eminence!

"But how shall I describe to you her whom ye are seeking, and how shall I show you the power by which her rule shall be made great!

"Think then of a broad, stately river, whose banks on one side can scarce be discerned by those standing on the other; and picture wide stretches of long cultivated fields, clothed with low white houses and tiny bright shining spires all bathed with the rosy flush of sunlight penetrating and permeating long rounded pink masses of clouds hanging close over the ranges of mountains behind!

"Think of battlements and citadels surmounting an old time city of bright metallic roofs clustered on cliffs over a broad sweep of water and the whole heaven and earth and river illuminated with a crimson sunset glow!

"Think of wide provinces studded with homesteads in the midst of smiling orchards and harvest fields and pastures—a country side which inevitably brings the thought of sunshine with it.

"Or come further west, and see thousands of acres of wheat ripening in a light all too fierce for denizens of greyer climes, but which penetrating into the rich soil prepares food for millions who dream not of its power!

"See the vast prairies blossoming into myriad colors, see the grim mountain tops melting into beauty, see the thick forests pierced by her strength, see the unknown lands of the great West yielding to the touch of "Our Lady of the Sunshine" and blessing the world with their produce—and learn how to know her!

"But learn, too, to know her in yet another garb. Behold her covering up her vast domains in the warm folds of smothering snow and then see "Our Sunshine" come tripping forth awakening the country with the music of her sleigh-bells, and with the laughter of her children as they gain health and strength and prowess in the sports in which she rejoices. You may shrink from her in her fierce consuming mid-summer mood, you may love her as she prevails over you in her sweet spring garb, you may rejoice over her rich handiwork in the autumn, but you will see her in her glory as you perceive that "Our Lady of the Sunshine" is also "Our Lady of the Snows"—It is then that she is preparing her plenteous harvests, and it is then that she is training her sons and daughters to endurance and to joyful service.

* * * * *

She paused, and then bending tenderly towards the entranced faces of the youthful petitioners, she continued:

"Would ye seek her, my children? Would ye become her leal subjects?

"Then hear somewhat more of what I would require of those who enter her kingdom.

"Her realms are wide, her resources are vast, and sown within her borders are the seeds of a mighty nation.

"There have I planted of the fairest and boldest of my children from the old world, and there in freedom are Celt and Saxon, Frank and Teuton learning to live together in unity.

"I would fain live to see the golden future of the people reigned over by my daughter of the Sunshine. But beware ye of marring her work—she will fill the land with plenty, she will endue her subjects with strength of body and strength of mind through her gracious influences, but she needs loyal followers for the perfecting of her work. Will ye serve her? Will ye toil for her, following loyally in the steps of her noble pioneers, winning her lands for her by her persistent labor? Will ye uphold her just laws? Will ye be fellow-workers with her and spread the rule by the influence of sunshine and love? Will ye "lay your hands in hers and swear to reverence her as your own conscience and your conscience as your Queen?"

"Will you uphold the Christ within that realm?

"If ye will do these things then go, seek 'Our Lady of the Sunshine' and take my blessing with you, for even as the hour of my departure grows near do I see the coming fulfilment of the fair vision of which I have so ofttime dreamt.

"There yet may come—
A glorious company, the flower of men,
To serve as model to the mighty world
And be the fair beginning of a time.

when the mighty peoples of the West shall join with the sea-girt Island Empire to proclaim peace throughout the world.

"Go, my children, I command you, bear my benediction and your own to 'Our Lady of the Sunshine.'"

ISHBEL ABERDEEN.

"GOOD-BYE—GOD BLESS YOU!"

'This seems to us a sacred phrase,
With reverence impassioned—
A thing come down from righteous days,
Quaintly, but nobly fashioned;
It well becomes an honest face,
A voice that's round and cheerful;
It stays the sturdy in his place,
And soothes the weak and fearful.
Into the porches of the ears
It steals with subtle unction,
And in your heart of hearts appears
To work its gracious function;
And all day long with pleasing song
It lingers to caress you—
We're sure no human heart goes wrong
That's told 'Good-bye—God bless you!'"

"Good-bye."

ABERDEEN,
ISHBEL ABERDEEN.

November 12th, 1898.

TOPICS TABOOED.

Montreal Editor Who Dealt Unwisely in Them Must Go to Gaol.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—(Special)—O'Brien, publisher of Town Topics, has been found guilty of publishing an immoral paper and will be sentenced to-morrow.

What is

CASTORIA

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

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood, *Lowell, Mass.*

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M.D. *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

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Chas. H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and C. E. Colson & Son, Montreal.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in Cassiar District, as follws: Commencing at a stake about midway of Wm. Fields' southline, thence south 40 chanis, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.

THOS. TUGWELL,

August 24, 1898.

BOYS

BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write, stating your father's occupation.

Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES

We want the services of a number of families to do knitting for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish $20 machine and supply the yarn free, and pay you for the work as sent in.

Distance no hindrance; $7 to $10 per week made, according to time devoted to the work.

Write at once. Name references.

CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO., Toronto.

Chafed Skins, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Chilblanes, Chapped Hands, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin Ailments are Quickly relieved by the use of . . . .

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Large Pots, 1x1½ each (English Rate.)

Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which can safely be used in domestic practice for such ills as skin eruptions, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, as well as colds in the chest. In all such cases, and, indeed, in a host of others, we have found Calvert's Carbolic Ointment invaluable."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER

Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.

AGENTS:

Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, B. C.

BUYING WATERWORKS.

Winnipeg Likely to Close the Deal With British Bondholders.

Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—At a meeting of the Winnipeg city council to-night it was decided to cable the Winnipeg water works bondholders an offer of $237,500 for the transfer of the entire water works plant and system to the Winnipeg council. It is thought the offer will be accepted.

In the Matter of the Estate of

STEPHEN DOWNES, DECEASED

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against Stephen Downes, late of Australia Ranch, Cariboo, farmer, who died on the 21st June, 1898, are required to send full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and of the nature of the securities (if any) held by them to J. A. Fraser, of Quesnelle, B. C., or to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of January, 1899. All persons indebted to said estate are required to pay the amounts due by them to said J. A. Fraser, or to the undersigned forthwith. After the said 20th of January, 1899, the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated the 20th day of October, 1898.

CREASE & CREASE,
17 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands ant Works for permission to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land situated on the Stickine river two miles below the town of Glenora, District of Cassiar: Commencing at a stake marked John Lyngholm, N.W. corner post; thence 60 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 60 chains west; thence 80 chains north to point of commencement; containing 480 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, B.C., October 7th, 1898

o28 JOHN LYNGHOLM.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described timber lands, situate in the district of Cassiar, B. C.: Commencing at a post on the west side of Pine creek, about one-half mile north of Pine creek discovery camp, and the same distance from the creek; thence northwesterly 40 chains to base of mountain range; thence southwesterly 240 chains; thence southeasterly 40 chains; thence northeasterly 240 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres, more or less.

W. G. MITCHELL.

Dated August 29th, 1898.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of a Certificate of Title to Section Twelve (12), Range Seven (7), Shawnigan District.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands issued to William Rivers on 15th December, 1892, and numbered 15153a.

S. Y. WOOTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, B.C., 8th Nov., 1898.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. se10-dy&w

No. 113.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

NAHMINT MINING COMPANY.

Registered the 31st day of October, 1898.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Nahmint Mining Company" as an extra-provincial company, under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate in the city of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon.

The amount of the capital of the company is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 100,000 shares of $1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at Alberni, and Granville H. Hayes, free miner, whose address is Alberni aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

First.—To purchase, locate or otherwise acquire, to bond, lease, own, hold, possess, mine, operate, work, sell, convey and dispose of gold, silver, lead and copper mines and other mines, mining rights, mineral lands, lodes and veins, and any interest therein in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and elsewhere, and in particular to purchase, acquire, possess, own, hold, mine operate, and work the mines known as the Three Jays, The Jays, No. 1, Three Jayn, No. 2 and Blue Jay, and fractions of the Pacific Viking and Norway, situate in Alberni Mining District, British Columbia, as more fully described in the district records of Alberni District, British Columbia:

Second.—To procure Crown grants from the government of British Columbia, and patents from the government of the United States, to mines, mineral, timber and saline lands, and other lands, and particularly to procure such Crown grants for said claims and fractions previously mentioned; to hold, possess, enjoy, sell, convey and dispose of said mines and lands:

Third.—To carry on and conduct the business of mining on and extracting metals from said mines, and such other mines, mining rights, mineral lands, lodes and veins as the company may hereafter purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire:

Fourth.—To purchase, use, operate, maintain, sell, convey and dispose of any and all machinery, appliances, mills, smelters, reduction works, concentrating works and other necessary or convenient apparatus for the working of mines, reduction or ores or extration of metals from ores:

Fifth.—To purchase, erect, build, operate, maintain, possess, sell, convey and dispose of smelters reduction works, matting plants, concentration works and sampling works, saw mills, flumes, ditches, roads, railroads and tramways to be used in connection with the other business of this corporation:

Sixth.—To run, operate and maintain such mills, smelters, reduction works, concentration works, matting plants and sampling works, saw mills, flumes, ditches, roads, tramways and railroads, and receive tolls and compensation therefor:

Seventh.—To locate, purchase or otherwise acquire, lease, own, hold, sell, convey and dispose of lands, mill sites, water rights and privileges, and other rights and privileges:

Eighth.—To subscribe for, purchase, own, hold, possess, sell, convey and dispose of the shares, stock or bonds of any company or corporation; to guarantee or otherwise secure the payment of dividends on shares of stocks of other companies or corporations, or of the interest or principal of bonds of other companies or corporations by pledge, mortgage or deed of trust of the property of this corporation, or any part thereof, or otherwise:

Ninth.—To carry on and conduct a general business of purchasing, buying, selling and vending goods, wares, merchandise and commodities in said Alberni Mining District, British Columbia, and in other cities, towns and places in British Columbia and in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and elsewhere, deemed by this corporation desirable or convenient:

Tenth.—To buy, sell and deal in ores and to extract metals from such ores:

Eleventh.—To purchase, acquire, buy, sell, convey and dispose of tunnel rights:

Twelfth.—To purchase, acquire, build, construct, equip, maintain, operate, sell, convey and dispose of tunnels in connection with said mining claims in Alberni Mining District, British Columbia, and in connection with other mines and mining claims, and to charge and to receive tolls and compensation for the use of said tunnels by others and the operation of said tunnels for the benefit of others:

Thirteenth.—To carry on and to conduct a general brokerage and banking business, to receive moneys on deposit, to retain, loan out, invest and return the same with such interest as shall be agreed upon, to negotiate and to discount promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidence of debt, to buy and sell coin, bullion and exchange:

Fourteenth.—To act as agent for other corporations, companies, persons and firms:

Fifteenth.—To purchase, own, hold, possess, rent, lease, improve and acquire all real estate and personal property necessary, desirable or convenient for the transaction of the business of this corporation, and to sell, transfer, convey, lease, mortgage, give in trust and dispose of its property, real and personal, and any part or portion thereof, in such manner as may be deemed convenient, desirable or expedient:

Sixteenth.—To borrow money on its notes, bonds, debentures and other obligations for the general or any special purpose of the corporation, and to mortgage, pledge and give in trust any and all of its property, real and personal, to secure the payment thereof:

Seventeenth.—To do and to perform all other matters and things necessary, incident, proper, desirable or convenient for the accomplishment of the objects and business above specified.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 31st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session on behalf of the Kitamaat Railway Company, Limited, for an Act amending the "Kitamaat Railway Act, 1898," by conferring on the company power to construct the railway authorized by the said Act from a point at the head or the North end of the Kitamaat Inlet, thence North to the Copper River, and East to the Telegraph Trail by the most feasible route; thence South and East to the South end of Babine Lake; thence North and East to Germansen Creek at or near its confluence with Omenica River in the latitude, approximately, of 55.47 North, in lieu of the route prescribed by the said Act, and branch lines in connection therewith, and all necessary and proper powers, rights and privileges incidental thereto; and declaring that the provisions contained in the said Act shall apply to the line of railway to be constructed in substitution of that mentioned in the said Incorporation Act, and as if the same had been originally inserted therein; and declaring that the security required to be deposited under and by virtue of Section 22 of the said Incorporation Act is intended only to be deposited as security that the company will expend not less than $10,000 in surveys or construction of the railway within the time therein limited; and declaring that all moneys expended in surveys of the proposed amended route be allowed as work to be performed under Section 22 of the said Incorporation Act; and with power to change the name of the said company as they may be advised, upon first obtaining permission of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Dated at Victoria this 15th day of November, 1898.

BODWELL & DUFF,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE.—Take notice that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of land, situate in the district of Cassiar, British Columbia, commencing at a post marked W. G. Mitchell, southeasterly corner; thence northeast 40 chains to Junction of Pine creek with Lake Surprise; thence in a northwesterly direction 40 chains along the shore of Lake Surprise; thence 40 chains in a southwesterly direction; thence 40 chains in a southeasterly direction, to point of commencement.

W. G. MITCHELL.

Pine Creek, Lake Atlin, Sept. 8th, 1898.

OLD WORLD COMMENT.

The Bishop of London on the Resurrection—'Arry and 'Arriet Method of Courtship.

Lord Kitchener Welcomed as a National Leader—Old Age Pensions.

From the London Truth.

RESURRECTION.—What the Bishop of London says is always interesting, nor should I dream of setting my views as to what will happen after death against his. But some observations of his about the resurrection that I read a few days ago are calculated, I should imagine, to raise one more dispute as to the tenets of the church of which he is so distinguished a prelate. According to the Bishop, the conception of the soul and spirit cannot be realized apart from the body; therefore, if there is to be a resurrection, body and soul must rise together. But then what occurs between death and resurrection? Take, for instance, an Egyptian mummy in the British Museum; we know that the body has not risen, for we have it; we know, too, that the soul is apart from the body. If, as the Bishop says, it is impossible to conceive of the body and spirit existing without one another, then, the spirit of the mummy does not exist, and will only be brought back into existence at the resurrection.

From the London Mail.

COSTER COURTSHIP.—There comes a time in the history of every knight of the barrow when his heart is softened and subdued by the power of the tender passion. He loses interest in sport, and no longer finds satisfaction in pummeling his "moke."

If this passion is of moderate dimensions it finds an outlet in "treating." He takes his adored one down the Whitechapel road and buys her sponge cake, ginger beer, apples, bananas, chocolate, milk scones, ice cream and anything else she may have a fancy for.

When her appetite is gone and she can eat no more they turn to shooting galleries, Edison's phonograph and cocoanut shies, which exist permanently in this neighborhood, and conclude the evening by dropping in at a music hall.

But if his love be very deep these things are forgotten. Ginger beer and three shots a penny can no longer satisfy the cravings of his heart. Real love is by far a cheaper affair.

Under the influence of the grand passion 'Arry and 'Arriet wander down dark turnings together, he with his arm twined lovingly around her neck, until they reach an open space whereon some philanthropic society has planted garden seats. Here they sit very close together in one corner of the seat—there is another couple in the other corner—gazing silently at the stars until it is time to go home.

And provided no other and bigger coster comes along and demands the girl, accompanying his request with the threat of a "bash on the jaw," the marriage will be celebrated in a very short time. They don't believe in long engagements in the East End. He will propose and she accept, even though he is only 18 years of age and rejoices in a salary of 16 shillings a week.

From the London Saturday Review.

KITCHENER.—The splendid reception which Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, received on his arrival in London on Thursday expresses, in some poor degree, the immense pride which is entertained by the English people in himself personally even more than in his achievements. It was not only that he had brought an arduous campaign to a successful finish; it was not only that he had rescued the Soudan from dervish barbarism and given it back to civilization that roused our enthusiasm. These are great achievements undoubtedly; but what raised the acclaim to fever pitch was the feeling that in Lord Kitchener England had found a soldier of resource and of reserve power who would stand her in good stead in the hour of utmost need. For, to tell the truth, England is more than a little weary of the generals who advertise themselves, of the generals who are generals only on pay-day, of the generals who conduct bloodless and fatuous campaigns with the assistance of Mr. Lipton. A real general, who can fight, and win, and say little about it, is so rare that we were bound to give him a splendid cheer at the home-coming.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.—New Zealand, the laboratory of social and political experiments, has this week definitely adopted a scheme of old age pensions. Already one member of the imperial parliament has signified his intention of going to the antipodes to study the operation of the act. Although, of course, the conditions which obtain in a thinly peopled sixty-year-old colony must be very different from those which exist in an old and crowded country like Great Britain, the experiment will be watched with immense interest. In future the New Zealand workingman of 65 years of age who has lived a life of honest toil will be assured an income of £1 a week. The New Zealand government, accepting labor as the basis of national prosperity, does not see why the worker should not be quite as fully entitled to some state provision against poverty in old age as a civil servant or other employee. Last week Sir Michael Hicks-Beach ridiculed the idea that we should be called upon to provide old age pensions for the dissolute and idle. Who in his senses ever suggested that we should? New Zealand certainly will not do so, and if the trial she is about to make is successful some stronger arguments than those ruled on by the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be needed to prevent Great Britain from following in the footsteps of the colony.

From the London Saturday review.

RESERVED VESSELS.—A very valuable reserve of vessels is available for England, though not, perhaps, at very short notice, for the numerous small and fast passage boats and mail steamers we possess, which would be most useful for scouting in the channel and watching hostile torpedo craft. We have also a large number of ships being constructed for foreign navies. Only this week a large battleship was launched for Japan on the Thames, while the Armstrong yard, Messrs. Vickers and the Clyde yards are crowded with superb battleships, cruisers and destroyers. At a word from Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen these ships would be ours and they would be pressed forward to completion with an energy and rapidity which would astonish the world. But, alas! to take them except in the hour of supreme need would be ungenerous to the states for which they are being built, and would be injurious to our shipbuilding trade, this is a measure that should be postponed to the very last. Still, there has been so much talk about the inexpediency of building for foreign powers in England that it is well to remind pessimists of the fact. Let us build for every one, because the more we build for foreign navies, the most dependent upon us they will be, and the greater also will be our ultimate reserve. As to the present crisis, one may use the words of Pericles on a memorable occasion: "There is no cause for despondency, but every reason for confidence." The French navy is a vastly better force than most Englishmen suspect, but it is heavily outnumbered; and, though it will not go down without a desperate and heroic resistance, no expert can feel a doubt as to the result of a conflict.

NEW CANS FOR SALMON.

Samples Now Being Made at Hull for Submission to British Columbia Canners.

Mr. W. Travis, of Glasgow, Scotland, is a gentleman who claims to have invented a receptacle which will take the place of the tin can in the canning industry. He is a guest at the Russell and is having some sample cans made of the material he has discovered. The cans are being made by the E. B. Eddy Co. and when they are ready Mr. Travis intends bringing them to the notice of the canners of British Columbia.

In an interview Mr. Travis said he was not at present prepared to disclose the process or material used in the manufacture of his can. He claims it will do away with the discoloration and poison so often caused by tin and at the same time will be cheaper and as hard as ordinary tins.—Ottawa Journal.

LICENSE CANCELLED.

Mr. G. C. Sauer Relieved of His Right to Sell Liquor.

The license of Gregory Clement Sauer to sell liquor at the Bank Exchange saloon was yesterday cancelled by the board of licensing commissioners on account of his having on several occasions been convicted of selling liquor on Sunday and also on plebiscite day. A majority of the board, Mayor Redfern and Commissioner T. B. Hall, further decided that the license would be re-issued to a suitable person. Magistrate Hall, who took his seat as a commissioner for the first time, wanted to go further and make the cancellation absolute against the house as well as the tenant. His contention was that it was the duty of the landlord to see that the tenant was a proper person to hold a license.

Mr. W.H. Langley, the landlord, pointed out the injury that would be done him if the license was cancelled as against the house, as it would greatly decrease the value of the property.

Mr. S. P. Mills spoke at great length on behalf of Mr. Sauer. In the first place, he objected to the mayor sitting on the case, as, being a city official, he was interested in the matter.

The objection was overruled, and decision was given as above.

Mr. Langley then asked if Mr. Henry Siedenbaum, to whom Mr. Sauer sold out, would be considered a suitable tenant. Chief Sheppard replied that he would not be, as, although he had not been convicted, he was suspected of selling liquor on Sunday. Mr. Langley said he would endeavor to secure a tenant suitable to the chief.

The big American publishers have had their eyes opened lately. The Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, has with a bound surpassed them all, and now has such a lead that the large American weeklies freely acknowledge its superiority, and congratulate Canada on its marvellous newspaper success. This is most gratifying to all Canadians. They are evidently appreciating it, too, for reports from Montreal tell us that never before was there such a rush of subscriptions.

A QUEBEC GIRL

Compelled by Female Weakness to Give up School.

Till She Began to Use Dodds Kidney Pills Now She is Healthy and Strong—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Women's Ills.

St. Cunegonde, P. Q., Nov. 25.—The case of Mrs. Ellen Dowson, of Gerrard street, Toronto, has a parallel in this place. Dodd's Kidney Pills have brought happiness into a stricken home, by restoring a beloved daughter to health and strength.

Mr. P. Dubois, who resides at No. 100 Napoleon road, in this place, tells the story in these words: "For many months my daughter endured the agonies of "Female Weakness" and Kidney Disease. No remedy we used gave her the least relief, and she became so ill finally that she was obliged to remain at home from school for fully three-quarters of the time.

"By a friend's advice I bought a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills for her, and was delighted to see that she began to get better almost immediately after beginning to use them.

"She had taken in all four boxes and is to-day in better health than she ever enjoyed in her life before. She is strong and healthy and goes to school every day.

"I cheerfully certify to the wonderfully beneficial effect of Dodd's Kidney Pills in cases of Female Trouble, for besides my daughter's cure, I known of a number of instances in which they have completely cured the sufferers."

Women who suffer from any of the diseases peculiar to their sex, can find no other remedy that will relieve their sufferings and permanently cure their complaint so quickly and thoroughly as Dodd's Kidney Pills. The testimony of thousands of women who have been cured proves this beyond question.

Dodd's Kidney Pills go to the root of the matter. They heal and strengthen the kidneys, and so remove the cause of disease.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

Prince Albert Monaco is having a magnetic observatory built in the Azores.

The late Woolf Joel, Barney Barnato's nephew, who was murdered in South Africa last spring, left a fortune of about $6,000,000. The greater part of this money is to be held in trust for his infant son. He left $125,000 to such charities as his executors might designate.

Andrew D. White, former president of the University of Michigan, whom President McKinley appointed to the post of ambassador to Germany, is well known as the founder of Cornell university, its first president, and the donor of its library. Mr. White has been stationed at Berlin before as United States minister.

While secretary of the Prussian legation at Frankfort, Bismarck attended a ball, at which was present a certain M. de Clancy, a noted duellist of pompous and self-sufficient manners, who, in dancing held his hat at his arm's length. The spectacle had for Bismarck a comic side, and in the course of the dancing evolutions he dropped a coin in the hat. The next day he was called out and a duel with pistols followed. Bismarck remaining unhurt, while his adversary was wounded.

FIRE AND HURRICANE.

Steamer Utopia First Partly Burned and Then Nearly Wrecked.

Passengers and Crew Had Given Up Hope When Assistance Arrived.

The steamer Farallon, Capt. Roberts, arrived at Port Townsend early yesterday morning from Skagway, bringing news of the two accidents to the steamer Utopia, both of which came very near sealing the fate of the little Alaskan liner. On the night of November 20, as the Farallon was entering Gastineoux channel, 12 miles from Juneau, signals of distress were heard, and upon answering them it was found that the Utopia was drifting helplessly towards a reef extending from Point Arden on Admiralty island. The Utopia had lost her propeller and a terrible gale was blowing, the thermometer was below zero, and the passengers and crew had about given up, when the Farallon succeeded in getting a hawser aboard, and the Utopia was towed out of her perilous position and taken to Juneau. The Utopia on her up-trip experienced a series of mishaps. On November 18, while rounding Cape Fanshaw, 30 miles west of Wrangel narrows, fire broke out forward, caused by a lamp explosion, destroying the pilot-house, the wheel gear and several staterooms. The fire made such rapid headway that Captain White ordered boats and life-rafts lowered. A heavy gale was blowing. A passenger named Hicks, as soon as the boats touched water, slid down the tackle and was drowned by the capsizing of the boat. Every effort was made to save him, but without avail. The Utopia's cargo was badly damaged, and Capt. White and purser Maxwell and several passengers lost all their effects. Capt. Roberts, of the Farallon, reports the weather in Alaska unusually severe, and says that during the entire trip he encountered a series of gales and hurricanes. In Lynn Canal the heaviest gale was met, requiring eight hours to make the run from Juneau to Skagway. The City of Topeka was passed windbound in the canal, on the way to Skagway. On the night of November 18 a large livery and feed stable, situated in the centre of Skagway, was burned, together with its contents, consisting of a winter's supply of hay and grain. Three horses were burned to death.

CUBA AND THE CUBANS.

Dr. Charles N. Thomas Tells About Uncle Sam's New Possession.

"Cuba and the Cubans" is rather a large-sized subject to deal with in an hour and a half, so Dr. Charles N. Thomas in his lecture at South Park school last night could only touch here and there on the general topics affecting that most interesting island. The lecture was in aid of the school library fund, South Park now boasting a very creditable little collection of books.

The lecturer was introduced by Mayor Redfern, who briefly referred to unhappy Cuba's condition under the Spaniards and predicted as a result of the island coming under the care of the United States happy prospects of progress that a year ago would have been impossible.

Dr. Thomas, who has very effective descriptive powers, opened his lecture by stating that it was with a view to finding out for himself the condition of things in Cuba that he visited that island a little over a year ago. He gave a good idea of Havana, as it appeared at the time of his visit, people enjoying themselves, music in the park and to the stranger's eye looked the last place in the world where war and pestilence would rage. One of the greatest grievances that forced the Cubans to rebellion was over-taxation, one of the worst features of this being that ninety per cent. of the immense revenue raised was not spent in the island at all, but was carried away to Spain. Every imaginable thing was made an excuse for taxation, the very letters on a business man's signboard being taxed. Another grievance was the imprisonment and banishment without trial of every person suspected of not being in sympathy with the Spaniards. The almost utter lack of educational facilities was among the reasons why Cuba had not advanced. In one town of 5,000 people in Pinar del Rio the only school contained accommodation for but fifty children and that of the most meagre description. Now that Cuba was free the question arose, would the Cubans be fit to govern themselves? Dr. Thomas did not think so, that is he believed at present it was quite impossible though perhaps in the course of ten years Cuba would be in a position where self-government was possible as under the new order of things the immigration from the United States and Europe would be so great that the immigrants would before long become numerous enough to take the reins of power. To-day there were three classes of people in Cuba, the negroes, the native Cuban and the Spaniard. The colored population were far superior to the negro in the Southern States, both morally and intellectually, for they were built in a finer mould and did not originate in the same part of Africa. The native Cubans were all of pure Spanish descent. The native Cuban was a pleasant looking person and not at all warlike. The Spaniards on the other hand were the most industrious people on the island, lived economically and saved up so that they could take their wealth home to Spain. These three classes do not mix, the Spanish and Cubans hate one another and because of these differences the people will be unfit for self-government for years to come. The only solution was for the United States to establish a protectorate in the meantime. The lecturer was the man to whom the native using a promitive wooden plough similar to those in use 2,000 years ago in Palestine gave the well known reply: "My father and my grandfather and his father before him used this kind of a plough and what was good enough for them is good enough for me." The lecturer gave some descriptions of the sufferings from famine and fever in the island and which are already familiar to all newspaper readers. He closed with a glowing account of the agricultural possibilities of the island.

Besides the lecture the programme included an instrumental duet by Miss Gill and Mrs. Gilbert, a song by Miss Fraser and a piano solo by Miss Frank. piano solo by Miss Frank.

C. P. R. TRAFFIC.

Montreal, Nov. 25.—Canadian Pacific railway company's traffic receipts for the week ending November 21 were $576,000; for the same week of last year they were $553,000.

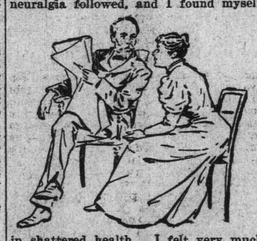
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
MAKE WEAK PEOPLE STRONG

NEURALGIA AND INSOMNIA.

A Well Known Justice of the Peace Tells of the Benefit He Derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

From the Charlettetown Patriot.

The Patriot's special correspondent, "Mac," being in the eastern section of the Island on business, heard many complimentary remarks concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which appear to be the favorite medicine in all parts of Canada. Among those who are very emphatic in their praise of this medicine is Neil McPhee, J. P., of Glencorrodale, and our correspondent determined to call upon him and ascertain from his own lips his views in the matter. Mr. McPhee was found at home, and as he is a very entertaining and intelligent gentleman, our correspondent was soon "at home" too. When questioned about the benefits he was reported to have received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mr. McPhee said: "About four years ago I got run down from overwork on the farm. As there is considerable timber land on my property, I thought I could go into making timber in addition to my farm work. The task, however, proved too heavy for my strength, and I soon began to break down. I contracted a severe cold, neuralgia followed, and I found myself



in shattered health. I felt very much distressed and discouraged, and spent many sleepless nights. I tried several very highly recommended medicines, but received no benefit from any of them. As Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were so highly recommended through the press, I thought I would give them a fair trial. After using a few boxes I found they were having the desired effect, and I began to find my wonted health and strength gradually returning. I kept on using the pills until I had regained my former vigor and had gained considerable in flesh as well. Now I consider myself a healthier man, and feel as well as ever I did in my life. I can conscientiously recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any person suffering as I was. I have the utmost confidence in their curing properties."

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Mr. John Sterling, Blenheim, Ont., writes: "I cannot too strongly express my appreciation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Some years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe, and following this I was attacked with what the doctors told me was catarrh of the bladder. I got some medicine from the doctor which relieved me at first, but I was soon as bad as ever, and the medicine failed to have any further effect. I could hardly walk from my house to my shop. I could not get rest at night, and had wasted away to a skeleton. I tried a number of advertised medicines, but got no benefit from them. Then I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after I had taken seven or eight boxes my health was fully restored, and I can truthfully state that they saved my life."

CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

Mr. C. H. Clarke, Scotchtown, N. B., says: "My occupation is partly that of a farmer and partly fisherman, but both expose me to all sorts of weather, and one case of exposure brought on a severe cold, which left me in a precarious condition. To add to my trouble I was badly constipated, and this gave rise to piles, which caused me great pain and at times left me helpless. I tried a number of medicines without getting better, and I was discouraged. About this time some one sent me a pamphlet advertising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to try them, and, to make a long story short, my troubles, including the constipation and piles, have disappeared, and I am as well and strong as ever I have been, and feel it my duty to add my tribute to this wonderful life-saving medicine."

PERFECT HEALTH.

Do not make experiments with your health. The body is too delicate to play with. If you are not well use only a medicine **Known** to cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not an experiment. They have cured thousands of people — some of them in your own neighborhood. Do not take anything that does not bear the full name

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It is an experiment and a hazardous one, to use a substitute.

Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent post paid at 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Brockville, Ont.

A MOTHER'S TRIALS.

Her Health Gave Out and She Lost Fifty-two Pounds in Weight—Fainting Spells Were Frequent.

From the Orangeville Sun.

In a cosy little house in this town lives Mr. John Garrity, his wife and family. They are indeed a happy family, although a few years ago a sadder household would be hard to find. Their happiness was not occasioned by the sudden obtaining of a fortune, but by something much more precious—the restoration to health of a wife and mother when everyone whispered that she must die. Our reporter heard of Mrs. Garrity's illness and cure, and for the benefit of our readers investigated the case. What he learned is well worth repeating. A few years ago Mr. Garrity kept a well-known hotel at Cheltenham, and was known far and wide for his hospitality; his wife, too, was noted for her amiability. However, she was stricken with a peculiar sickness; her health failed rapidly, and from 147 pounds her weight became reduced to 95 pounds. Fainting spells became frequent, and a continual pain in the back of her head almost drove her frantic. Physicians were in attendance, but the doctors said there was no hope. Mrs. Garrity saw death staring her in the face, and the thought of leaving her

little children caused her much sadness. She was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but thought they could not possibly do her any good when physicians had failed to alleviate her sufferings. Hoping, however, almost against hope, she procured a supply, and, wonderful to relate, she had not been taking the pills long when the dreadful symptoms of her illness began to pass away, and to-day she is the picture of health. A few months ago Mr. Garrity and his family removed to Orangeville, and in conversation with our representative, Mrs. Garrity said: "I cannot find words to express my thankfulness for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. Why, it is almost miraculous. I wish that everyone who is suffering as I was could hear of this remedy. We always keep a box of the pills in the house."

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Grand Forks Townsite Sold to Eastern Men Who Will Start a Promising City.

Handsome Quarters of the B. A. Corporation—A Valuable Copper Property.

GRAND FORKS TOWNSITE.—A transaction has recently been completed through the agency of R. Armstrong and J. A. Smith, of Rossland, by which the entire townsite of Grand Forks, with the various additions and some hundreds of acres adjoining the town, are purchased by Toronto capitalists. The price is in the neighborhood of $100,000 cash, and, by the terms of the agreement, some $50,000 or $75,000 is to be expended in improving and beautifying the town. The purchasers will lay out and grade streets and avenues, plant trees, erect handsome buildings, and otherwise endeavor to make the town a commercial and residential centre for the Boundary district.

B. A. C. BUILDINGS.—The officials of the British America Corporation at Rossland now have their headquarters in the handsome building on the corner of Third avenue and Spokane street. The new office, dignified and imposing in appearance, is the largest structure in the little colony that the B. A. C. has just completed. It is two stories and a half in height. Just beside the corporation's headquarters is the beautiful cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle. The exterior is stained in pleasant green and yellow tones. The interior of the place is carried out in the graceful architecture of the colonial period, after design by Mr. Carlyle himself. Wide window seats, lighted by stained glasses, and comfortable open fire-places combine to make the home an ideal one.

LE ROI DEAL CLOSED.—One of the closing scenes of the sensational fight between the Turner and Peyton factions for the control of the Le Roi mine was enacted in Spokane on Wednesday, when all of the civil actions brought during the fight were dismissed by stipulation of the opposing attorneys. This was the outcome of the settlement of the troubles of the two factions on Monday, when the 205,000 shares of Le Roi stock owned by the Turner faction were sold to Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, representing the British-America corporation.

A MISSING HUSBAND.—Mrs. W. J. O'Brien, who is seriously ill at her home in Nelson, is desirous of learning the whereabouts of her husband, William James O'Brien, who left Seattle April 1, 1896, on the schooner Ella Johnson for Cook inlet. The couple were married in Seattle December 18, 1895. At that time O'Brien was a waiter in the Horseshoe cafe, and later in the Northern hotel. Mrs. O'Brien offers a reward for her husband's body, dead or aliva, and is especially anxious, as she believes she is on her death-bed.

GREAT COPPER PROPERTY.—A despatch from Greenwood says: "The miners in the Knob Hill mine have crosscut the big ledge and demonstrated that the general ore body is 134 feet wide. The ore will average $20 per ton, chiefly in copper. Mining men say it is the greatest copper mine in the world. The controlling interest is held in Eastern Canada. S. H. Miner, of the Granby Rubber company, is president and chief stockholder. Jay Graves, of Spokane, is managing director. The mine is on the Columbia & Western extension of the Canadian Pacific, and will soon have transportation facilities."

THE GRIM REAPER.

Deaths That Occurred in the City and District Yesterday.

The death occurred at St. Joseph's hospital yesterday of Michael M. Serreault, who has been a resident on the West Coast of the Island for about 20 years, as trader and hotelkeeper. He was for some time associated with Mr. Charles Spring, when that gentleman had trading stations along the coast. Later he opened the hotel at Alberni which is now being conducted by his sons, one of whom, George, was with his father at the time of his death. Deceased was a native of Lewes county, Wash., and was 47 years of age. Besides two sons he leaves a widow. The funeral will take place at 2:45 from Hayward's undertaking parlors and at 3 o'clock at St. Andrew's R.C. cathedral.

John G. Norris also died yesterday at St. Joseph's hospital where he has been cared for for the past twelve years, he being at the time of his death 75 years of age. He was at one time customs officer at Osoyoos and was well known to old timers throughout the province. Deceased was a native of Ireland. The funeral will take place on Monday at 9:45 a.m. from Hayward's undertaking parlors and later at St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral.

Mr. Charles Newcombe, of Lake Hill, is mourning the loss of his daughter Hattie, who was but 12 years of age. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

About twenty new books are published daily in Great Britain.

An elderly Philadelphia woman, Sarah Loura, recently went to St. Mary's hospital and asked to be relieved of distressing noises in her ears. Experts who were given charge of the case found a living spider that had made a nest in her ear. This was successfully removed and the old lady now hears as well as ever.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

·DR· PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

LUMBER CONFERENCE.

Mill Men Meeting in San Francisco to Try and Arrange Rates.

Scarcity of Logs Has Advanced the Price All Along the Coast.

No word has been received yet of any result being arrived at throught the conference of Pacific coast lumbermen at San Francisco. There seems to be a feeling that it will be very difficult to form a combination, owing to the poor results of the last one, which had in view the keeping up of a price that would enable the millmen to get their business on a more satisfactory basis. The combination broke as the result of some of the mills not keeping to their agreement.

As one man identified with the trade remarked yesterday, there can be no combination without cast iron rules and a head manager who will apportion out the business to the different mills.

What brought the subject of a combination to a head again and resulted in the conference now going on in San Francisco was the scarcity of logs. It has been recognized for a long time that the day would come when the supply of logs within easy reach of the coast must fail, but no one seemed to realize that it would come all at once; yet this is just what has happened. The logs on the Coast are scarce, and now they have to be cut so far from the water that railways will have to be put in to bring things back to their normal condition of supply. The price of logs has jumped to $6 and $7, and they are hard to get. The result is that some of the mills have had to pay pretty heavy demurrage in some cases for vessels waiting to load. Other mills—the Chemainus, for example—have had a supply on hand from the old prices, and therefore can hold their own at the present price for lumber, which is nominally $9, though as a matter of fact for good orders many of the mills would, it is thought, take $8. This condition of things, however, will not likely last for more than five or six months, by which time logging railways will be in operation and the price of logs will fall. Even then, however, it is confidently expected by lumbermen that the price of lumber will not drop again to the old figure, which left no profit at all to the mills, they only cutting to fill orders, so as to hold their customers till brighter times came to the industry.

The demand for lumber does not show any increase under the present conditions; even with the price at $9 there is no profit in the business, except in cases where mills have, as already stated, a supply of logs bought before the rise.

It is understood that at the present conference most of the mills on the Sound and in British Columbia are represented, among those taking part being Mr. W. A. Ward, of Robert Ward & Co., Limited, who went to San Francisca for that purpose.

At the present rate of combustion it is thought the sun will last from 7,000,000 to 15,000,000 years before burning itself out.

LOST IN THE HILLS.

A Victoria Man Missing on Sooke Mountain for Two Days.

George Imbert, of Victoria, was reported yesterday as missing in the Sooke hills, where he went shooting last Wednesday. The news was brought to town by George Henwood, who with James Twiford and Imbert went out to Sooke lake on Wednesday on a hunting expedition. Next morning the three started out from their camp near the Big lake, and Imbert, who is well used to the country, said he would go over what is called Big mountain, and would meet the others at Holmes' ranch at noon. He failed to get there, however, at the time appointed, and later in the day Henwood and a man named Morton, while out on the mountain, heard a shout, and shot and answered back. Fog lay heavy on the mountain, however, and they could see nothing.

That night Imbert failed to turn up, so a search was organized next morning, and the whole day spent in trying to find the missing man. On the mountain summit his tracks were seen, and although Imbert is well acquainted with the country, it is evident that he had got lost in the fog, and wandered about in a circle. Finally the tracks were seen leading off in another direction, and apparently joined those of a second man. These tracks showed on the snow, but the searchers, instead of keeping up the quest during the night, returned to camp, and another party started out yesterday morning. The most probable solution of the matter seems to be that Imbert got turned round in the fog, which has been hanging over the mountain for the last few days. He had been accustomed to hunting in the Sooke district, and under ordinary conditions would have found his way off the mountain all right.

No word having been received last night of the missing Imbert, Sergeant Langley, of the provincial police, set out at midnight for Sooke with a party, and a thorough search will be made of the mountain to-day. It is thought that perhaps Imbert may have got across safely to Jordan meadows and is unaware of the anxiety occasioned by his prolonged absence from town.

LIBERALS IN OFFICE.

Seven federal by-elections are to be held shortly.

Two of these—north Simcoe and Bagot—are caused by the lamentable deaths of the sitting members through accidents.

As regards the other five, every one is the result of the elevation of the member to office.

They are as follows:

West Huron, vacant through the appointment of Mr. Cameron, since deceased, to the Northwest governorship.

West Lambton, vacant through the appointment of Mr. Lister to the bench.

Levis, vacant through the appointment of Dr. Guay to the position of quarantine officer.

Montmagny, vacant through the appointment of Mr. Choquette to a judgeship.

East Prince, vacant through the appointment of Mr. Yeo to the Senate.

In each instance the appointment was made in violation of the old principle that no member should get a place.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

To be free from sick headache, billiousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free thestomach from bile.