

Baking Powder

IDENTIFIED AFTER MONTHS.

Wm. Henley's Body Found at Clover Point Three Months Ago?

It has just been learned that the head of a body found on the beach at Clover Point three months ago was that of William Henley, who was drowned in the river several weeks before that. The body was found by Mr. King, who knew Henley, positively identified it by the clothing, but owing to the understanding did not go to the police. It was only yesterday that the police were notified of the discovery. The time every possible effort was made to secure the identification of the body. Descriptions of the clothing were given to the press, but no one came forward.

Henley, it will be remembered, left E. & N. train at Goldstream and returned for his home at Leach river, disappeared on the way, and it was supposed at the time that he fell into the river at a point where the trail crosses, about eight miles from the mouth. Those who know the Sooke with its falls, cascades and obstructions, would hardly believe that a body could be carried down it that distance, nevertheless it is a fact that such is the case. It was William Henley who was arrested in the search for Henley, who fought the case to the notice of the public.

POLICY SHOPS RAIDED.

of the Mistresses Prominent in Society Circles.

Cincinnati, Oct. 17.—The police made a general raid on the policy shops last night and a sensational exposure resulted. The raid was caused by the clearing out of shops in New Haven, Conn., last night. The dispatches said that the "swings" came from this city. Of course, that called for a show of action, though it is doubtful whether any of the prisoners will be convicted. Along the places raided was a private dining at 602 Race street. Policemen dressed in citizen's clothes made a raid on the "drawings" and besides securing all "drawings" and slips with a pile of all coins. To-day it became known that the woman is Mrs. Philomena Theodor, a leader in the German society of Hills and mistress of an elegant mansion on the Sycamore street hill. Here she lived and the source of her income has always mystified her neighbors. Another woman, who was exposed of her double life created much agitation. In the court the policy shops were all shut down on October 20.

CLEVELAND FOR HILL.

Will Come Out in Support of the New York Democrats.

Washington, Oct. 17.—There is no longer much doubt on the part of the Democratic campaign managers here, in regard to the attitude Mr. Cleveland will assume toward a state campaign in New York. The announcement from the authority of one of the members of the president's political household that he would register in New York and would vote for the Hill ticket for governor, is construed as settling the question, as far as anyone, except Mr. Cleveland himself, can foresee, what his action will be. While it is now generally believed that the president will soon let his position be known, it is not expected that he will do anything he might write would do any harm to him in the present condition of affairs in New York, and even if a letter did not state that, it is thought that he will confine himself simply to a declaration that he favors the success of a regular Democratic ticket and would like to be the duty of all New York Democrats to vote for it. It is reported that the Democratic headquarters in this afternoon at Mr. Cleveland will send to the New York managers a liberal contribution to the campaign fund, accompanied by a brief letter which will urge the importance of Democrats standing together, so as not to give the Republicans an opportunity to win through the indifference or failure of any Democrat to do his duty. This is just the kind of letter the Democrats here hope the president will write. The sooner he writes and the larger domination the check he closes, the more they will like it.

FOUGHT A DUEL.

Men Try to Settle a Quarrel in the Streets of Brooklyn.

New York, Oct. 18.—As an outcome over set of harness, Theodore Medis, 25 years old, and Charles Schuter, a 17-year-old boy, fought a duel last night at the corner of Cleveland and Worthman avenues, Brooklyn. Medis was armed with a double-barreled shot gun and Schuter with a revolver. The men fired twice at each other, but the bullets went wide of their mark. A shot from Schuter's revolver struck Lewis Albeck, a three-year-old child, in the ear. The child lives in a house near where the duel took place. Schuter lives on Wyona street, in the eastern parkway. Six months ago they quarreled over a set of harness, which Schuter purchased from Medis. Last night the men met in front of Medis' house and a quarrel was renewed. The latter rushed into his house and seized his gun, ran to the street and fired at Schuter. The latter returned the fire, and the result was as stated above. Both men were immediately arrested.

Victoria Weekly Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894. PART 1.

THE FATHERLAND.

Resume of Events of Last Week Throughout the German Empire.

Emperor William Spends a Busy Time Flitting From Town to Town.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—The feverish activity of Emperor William was never better exemplified than during the last week. The early part was occupied with flitting from town to town, attending directing ceremonies, while he has been, during the latter part of the week, engaged by various public functions in connection with the visit of King Alexander of Serbia. The rapidity of His Majesty's movements was especially shown at the beginning of the week. He spent Sunday at Friederichshagen, the castle residence of ex-Empress Frederick, Monday he arose at an early hour, and started for Darmstadt, to visit the grand ducal family. On Tuesday he went to Wiesbaden to unveil the statue of his grandfather, William I., and to open the new royal theatre at that place. After a busy day there, he travelled by special train and arrived in Berlin in the morning, in order to take part in the ceremony of naming to the staffs the 132 flags destined for the new fourth battalion of infantry. Another couple of busy days followed, including the interesting ceremony of blessing and presenting these flags, gala dinners and other ceremonies, during which he found time to attend to some business as that of today, which found him engaged with internal politics.

At noon to-day the emperor received a deputation from the Farmers' Alliance of East Prussia. His majesty was attended by Count Eulenberg, president of the council of ministers, Dr. von Lotz, chief of the emperor's civil cabinet, and Herr Heinrich von Leyden-Cadow, the minister of agriculture. After listening to the spokesman, the emperor made a reply. He expressed his satisfaction that the deputation had come to him personally, and assured them he would never relax his care for agriculture. He afterward conversed with each member of the delegation on farm questions. He bade adieu to the deputation with many cordial expressions of good will.

In spite of outward appearances and newspaper statements, it is asserted that the conflict between the Kaiser, Caprivi and Count Eulenberg respecting the anti-socialist movement is not settled. On the contrary, the situation is said to be more critical than ever, and it has been asserted that at a recent conference of the ministry his words were exchanged between the chancellor and the Prussian premier, owing to the latter insisting on more severe measures than Caprivi was disposed to introduce in the Reichstag. The conference broke up with the ministry in discord. Since then Emperor William has brought his influence to bear, and the dispute was patched up. But Caprivi is still, to some extent, at variance with the Prussian premier, and inclined to resign the chancellorship rather than submit to the Reichstag measures with which he has no sympathy himself and which, moreover, he is convinced the Reichstag would not accept. Eulenberg, who has the countenance of the emperor, is credited with the desire to frame measures upon the most comprehensive basis, including a revision of the election laws excluding unfit persons from the polls and raising the voting age, in addition to placing a restriction on the constitutional rights of assembly or association, as well as restricting the liberty of the press.

The socialists have fully grasped the drift of these measures, and the socialist organ, Vorwaerts, threatens that the party will become out and out anti-governmental at the elections for the diet as well as for the Reichstag. Hitherto the socialists have refrained from active interference in the diet elections.

A deputation from the municipal council of Danzig arrived at Berlin to-day to present to Caprivi a diploma of freedom of that city. Danzig is the first city to confer this honor on the chancellor.

A committee headed by Prince Scenach Caroiath has been formed to receive voluntary contributions to a fund to furnish Professor Behring's anti-diphtheria serum cure to diphtheria patients. The municipal authorities of Berlin have allotted the sum of 8000 marks to be devoted to supplying the serum to the four principal hospitals of the city. The serum is now prepared on a large scale at the professor's laboratory in this city. Veterinary Surgeon Casper, until recently a professor in the veterinary college at Charlottenburg, superintends the complicated and difficult mode of inoculating with the fluid the flesh of horses needed for the purpose. The cure is to be introduced into the municipal hospitals of this city, Hamburg, Dresden, Koenigsberg and other cities.

Prince Bismarck will leave Varzin for Friedrichshagen on November 1, but before that time he will receive a joint deputation from Pomerania and Hanover.

Ex-Empress Frederick arrived to-day at the castle of Rumpenheim, to be present at the approaching of her daughter, Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, who was delivered of a son.

The socialists are preparing for their next convention at Frankfurt-on-Main to-morrow, and a fierce struggle for supremacy is expected between the two hostile wings, led respectively by Bebel and Liebknecht and by Votter and

DETERMINED ON WAR.

President Barros of Guatemala Anxious to Go to War With Mexico.

The Country on the Verge of a Revolution—Trouble in Nicaragua.

Quezaltenango, Guatemala, Oct. 22.—It is known that the opponents of President Barros have distributed over five hundred rifles in the rural districts within a fortnight. The concentration of troops by Mexico has aroused fear among the people. The reports that spies have been sent here by Barros have evidently frightened him.

Guatemala, Oct. 22.—It is positively known that President Barros is sending agents throughout the country to pacify the people, who are tired of his government. The movement of troops towards the frontier continues, notwithstanding denials by the government. If war is declared between Mexico and Guatemala a revolution undoubtedly will break out at three different points, and President Barros will be among the first to be killed.

Comitan, Mexico, Oct. 22.—Many people are arriving from Guatemala to avoid the horrors of war, which is considered certain. It is reported that Barros has terminated to have war in recruiting men throughout Central America to serve against Mexico. He has been swindled by a large sum of money on agreeing to bring filibusters from Texas and Louisiana, and who, it has been discovered, is a fraud and is now safe in Mexico.

Teguicigalpa, Honduras, Oct. 22.—The country has been flooded with revolutionary literature, inciting the people against President Bonilla. The government is undoubtedly frightened. Bonilla's future policy is not known, but he fears Barros' influence. President Barros of Guatemala is reported to have threatened Bonilla if aid is not given the former in case of war in Guatemala.

Managua, Nicaragua, Oct. 22.—A band of revolutionists have been caught by the government forces, and it is reported that three of the captives have been shot.

Comitan, Oct. 22.—Fourteen persons have been arrested on telegraphic orders from Managua. It is claimed they are implicated in the new conspiracy.

WAR ADVICES BY MAIL.

Decree in Reference to the Punishment of Li Hung Chang.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—Advices from Corea by the Pekin are meagre. Naval successes have diverted public attention from military movements in northern Corea, and little has been heard respecting the progress of the Japanese army since the capture of Ping Yang was announced. No conclusive statement as to the strength of the Chinese troops engaged has been announced, and no official attempt made to reconcile the conflicting estimates of various generals, which allow a speculative range of from 12,000 to 14,000.

Reports of prisoners captured have also been diminished to a figure well within the hundreds. The general opinion is that the army was practically wiped out of existence and that it might have been held captive had the Japanese so desired. A list of the Japanese losses at Ping Yang is now made up. The officers killed were eight, none higher than captains of infantry. One hundred and fifty-four non-commissioned officers and privates were also killed. Twenty-six officers were wounded, the highest being a major of artillery, and 381 noncommissioned officers and privates. The missing number only 40. A telegram from the front states that the pursuit of Chinese fugitives was vigorously continued until the Japanese cavalry reached Kasaan, a town on the northern inlet of the Yellow sea. Shanghai newspapers report as an undisputed fact that news has been received of the military of six thousand troops near the border of Corea and their flat refusal to march in the direction ordered by their officers.

An imperial decree in reference to Li Hung Chang has been issued as follows: "The Wojen having broken faith with Corea and forcibly occupied that country, the throne sympathized with its tributary kingdom in her distress, and so raised an army to attack the common enemy. Upon Li Hung Chang, imperial high commissioner of Pei Yang, having the control of the forces, there rested the entire onus of being prepared for emergencies. But Li Hung Chang has been unfaithful to his trust, and has been unfaithful to his military preparations so that much time has elapsed without any important results. He has indeed failed in the trust reposed in him by us. We therefore command that his decoration of the third order peacock feather be plucked from off his hat and that he be stripped of his yellow riding jacket as a slight punishment. It is necessary then that the said imperial high commissioner exert himself to the utmost and decide what should be done; that he should hasten the various provinces to the front in order that all may put forth their best strength to chase and rout the enemy. In this way Li Hung Chang may hope to redeem his former errors."

TO BE INDICTED.

The Men Who Receive Illegitimate Santa Fe Rebates.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—The government investigation into the alleged violation of the interstate commerce law by the Santa Fe railway in the payment of rebates to shippers resulted yesterday in indictments against five persons. These indictments, following close upon those of the Baltimore & Ohio office, at Pittsburg, have created a decidedly uneasy feeling among the officials of various roads in the city. Inasmuch as President Little's examination of the Santa Fe books showed a shortage of seven millions a large part of which is supposed to have gone into rebates among those indicted, Nelson Roberts, the Chicago packer, ex-president of the railway; Reinhart, of Santa Fe, and Isaac Thompson, cattle shipper at Kansas City. Bench warrants for their arrest will probably be issued to-day. The indictments charge them with receiving the rebates.

TERRIBLE FLOODS IN CHINA.

How Great Was the Loss of Human Lives Will Never Be Known.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—The steamer City of Peking brought news of a terrible flood in China. When the rains ceased the waters covered a space of the best agricultural land 150 miles long by from 10 to 30 miles wide. The loss was enormous, and in regard to human life the North China Daily News says: "How great was the loss of life caused by the flood will never be known. How many were drowned, how many killed by falling houses and what number perished in the attempt to save something of their household effects of these there will be no report. Accounts of couriers being lost are coming in, of families trying themselves together lest they should be separated, and so perishing; of some driven from the first to the second story by the rising waters, engulfed by buildings falling upon them, and of others attempting to dip water from the torrent and being carried away by its flood. The loss of life has fallen mainly on women and children, as was to be expected. The officials here sent loads of provisions to those shut up in their village homes, as upon islands, but the relief will be insufficient except for a short time.

"The query whether this great disaster may not be blessing to the nation is, as announced, the Japanese attempt to make the country round Cientsin the seat of war, since it might happen with them as with the Tai Ping rebellion in 1853-4, the proposed seat of war being too wet to sit down on."

RECEPTION TO BOOTH.

Leader of the Salvation Army Arrives in New York.

New York, Oct. 22.—Signal honors will be paid this afternoon and evening to General William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army. At 6 o'clock this evening he will be welcomed by an immense mass meeting in Union square, and Mayor Gilroy will do the introductory honors. One hour later there will be a great welcome meeting in Carnegie Music hall. Five thousand tickets have been issued, two thirds to delegates of the Salvation Army from all over this country and Canada. A feature of the occasion will be the presentation of an address on behalf of the clergy of New York by Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, the noted Congregationalist divine, while

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COMMANDER BALLINGTON BOOTH AND WIFE WILL PRESENT AN ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE SALVATION ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

DOWN ON THE LEADERS.

Gompers and Powderly Attacked by Speakers and Writers.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22.—The national organ of the Knights of Labor, as well as the speakers of the organization, are pouring hot shot into President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and East General Master Workman Powderly because the former in a recent speech said that the late railroad strike was a little hasty and petulant, and because Mr. Powderly at the same meeting said that it was a bad strike, although it had been successful.

The great sugar strikes at Washington. The organ of the Knights wants to know what these men mean by animadverting upon men who bravely took up a fight in which they participated so long as Gompers never led any strike, and that therefore his courage has never been tested. The attacks of the Knights upon Gompers and Powderly are likely to be resented by the members of the American Federation of Labor, as well as by that portion of the Knights of Labor that still remains loyal to Mr. Powderly. In the latter connection it is said that the ex-General Master Workman has received no less than fifteen requests from many district assemblies for permission to include his name among their delegates to the next meeting of the general assembly, and which opens in New Orleans early in November.

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Two of the strikers leaped on Schoen and began beating him. Schoen struggled for a while and then began shooting. The strikers were also armed and a fusillade began, which ended only when three seven-chambered revolvers had been emptied, and in which nobody had been hurt. Schoen started to run away, trying to reload his revolver, but the crowd howling and threatening rushed at him. His chances for life were slight but on the appearance of the police the strikers fled. Wolf Barnett, of 39 Powell street, who is a designer for the cloak manufacturers in New York, was seen in the vicinity of the passage at arms. He was in a light carriage. The strikers at once divined that he, like Schoen, was there for no good purpose to them, and with a yell they set upon him before he realized his position. The strikers had dragged him out of his carriage. They then began to throw stones at him and would probably have killed him then and there had not help arrived. The men who had led the assault on Barnett were arrested.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Migaro Asserts That Rumania Has Joined the Triple Alliance.

London, Oct. 22.—The Italian bark Guiseppe Accam founded last evening between Cowes and Beachy Head. Three were drowned.

Oudin, the celebrated baritone, has been stricken with paralysis.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, October 26.

THE VICTORIAN SITUATION.

The Colonist makes an exceedingly clumsy attempt to ridicule our conclusion that the freedom of trade idea is gaining ground in Victoria colony because in the recent election the party with which the free trade and tariff reform groups allied themselves was victorious. It professes to find in this a want of logic, and it advances this very peculiar argument on its own side:

Let us assume for argument sake that the issue was the acceptance or a rejection of a railway scheme. Would the circumstance of the free traders voting on one side change the issue from one of railroad or no railroad to that of free trade or protection. According to our contemporary's logic it would—and it is strong on logic.

While it is perfectly plain to all people that the raising of a revenue and the framing of a tariff have a very intimate connection, there is nobody outside of the Colonist office who would see any such connection between the framing of a tariff and the building of a railway. The assumption that there is argues not only want of logic but want of common sense. It is quite evident that the Victorian free traders find Mr. Turner's proposed method of treating the finances more favorable to their side of the tariff question than that of the Patterson ministry, else they would not have supported Mr. Turner's party. It is equally evident that the success of that party meant to a certain degree the success of the free trade idea. There is more than this, however. The Turner party decidedly favors Australian federation and complete free trade between the colonies, and that measure of free trade would doubtless appear well worth contending for. Further, the most strongly protectionist members of the Patterson ministry were defeated, a circumstance that is not without significance. We respectfully call the Colonist's attention to this portion of the London Times comments on the result of the elections:

The late parliament included in its political programme a moderate body who have shown themselves wisely prepared to place tariff questions in their proper rank as secondary to the urgent need to re-establish the finances of the colony on a sound and practical footing. The question of public finance has now become the supreme question in Victoria, and the best hope of finding a satisfactory solution for it lies, no doubt, in some amalgamation of the moderate views of both parties. It is difficult to believe, in the face of the experience of the last few years, that a reversion to the principle of protection, pure and simple, can be contemplated. The revenue yielding effect of the lower customs duties of New Zealand and New South Wales can hardly be disregarded by a treasurer casting about him for the means of balancing his budget. The average New Zealand tariff is 15 per cent. lower than that of Victoria. It yields in revenue £1,242,241, per head of population more than that of Victoria. If we calculate this increase as applied to the existing population of Victoria, the result is an extra £1,300,000 per annum. Had the Victorian treasurer collected that sum in the last financial year, the deficit of £985,338 would have been converted into a surplus of almost the same amount.

This latter consideration is a most important one for Canadians. The Liberals say a lowering of the tariff would tend to improve, not impair, the revenue, while it would lessen the unjust tribute now paid to the favored few. The experience of New Zealand and Victoria most forcibly bears out this contention.

"ECONOMIZING."

Finance ministers are naturally optimistic, and therefore it is not surprising to find Mr. Foster reported as talking in this way to a London interviewer:

"We are satisfied with the general outlook in Canada. We are coming through the depression more satisfactorily than most countries. This is evidenced by the trade returns. The tariff changes certainly were framed to encourage British trade. The fact that British exports to Canada declined is owing to the general tendency to economy and curtailed purchases, which is one of the most notable features of Canadian life just now. Moreover Canada yearly increases her own manufactures. It is emphatically true that Canada desires to strengthen her trade relations with the United Kingdom, the Australian and other colonies. The Ottawa conference emanated from that wish and developed a strong pro-English sentiment. Doubtless the tendency is to look away from the States, although our attitude to them is perfectly friendly. The Behring Sea arbitration happily removed the most debatable question. The tariff changes in both countries must help the interchange of trade and virtually constitute a reciprocity treaty. Canada has responded as far as possible to every lowering of the United States duties."

Mr. Foster seems to have a little overdone the optimistic business, as the people of the country for which he is supposed to speak will be apt to testify of their own knowledge. Alongside his report of Canadian affairs appears this Ottawa paragraph, giving the results of the last three months' trade: "The trade returns for the quarter are not encour-

aging. The exports are valued at \$54,555,471, a decrease of \$4,450,089; the imports \$30,908,398, a decrease of \$3,000,000; duty collected \$4,008,416, a decrease of \$1,100,000." The English people who read Mr. Foster's remarks and then observe the statement of hard facts from his own department will very likely say that the minister did not lay the whole truth before them. A decrease of over seven millions in our trade in three months is certainly not encouraging. We may also observe that the decrease in the importations very largely accounts for the decrease in the revenue, so the tariff revision has not been so effective as some of the government organs would make it appear. The people, in fact, feel too poor to buy as largely as before, and are economizing, as Mr. Foster said. But how will the minister be able to meet this falling off in the revenue?

A CURIOUS PROCEEDING.

Property owners in New Denver have received the following notice, bearing the signature of Mr. Vernon as chief commissioner of lands and works:

Sir—The subjoined is a memorandum of the balance now overdue on the property purchased by you at the government sale of lots in the town of New Denver, held on the 20th day of July, 1892. Unless said balance is paid at this office on or before December 31st, 1894, together with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, in accordance with the terms of sale, your claim will be cancelled and deposit forfeited. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

Appropos of this the Slovan Times quotes section 38 of the land act, which reads: "The chief commissioner of lands and works may insert notices in the British Columbia Gazette, requiring all persons from whom the balance of purchase money is due on any lands pre-empted or purchased by them under any act or ordinance heretofore passed, to pay to the chief commissioner of lands and works, within 12 months from the first publication of such notice (and such notice shall be published continuously for such twelve months) the balance remaining unpaid of the purchase money due on such lands; and if, within such twelve months, any person holding land on which the balance of the purchase money is due to the government and unpaid, shall not pay such balance, the chief commissioner of lands and works may cancel all or any records or agreements concerning such land; and, in such case, the right of such person therein or thereto and all money paid by him thereon, shall be absolutely forfeited, and he shall have no further right at law or in equity to the land so partially paid for." As the Slovan Times puts it, this looks as though the department of lands and works had been trying "a gigantic bluff" on the New Denver owners. Was the ex-commissioner making one of his usual blunders when the notifications were sent out, or is the government so very hard up that it has decided to try a little sharp practice on the purchasers of New Denver lots? One or the other seems to have been the case, unless there is some special provision in the act making the section quoted inapplicable to the particular purchase. Even in that event it would look not a little strange to find the government pressing the purchasers so closely.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"If Sir Charles Tupper made an empty speech it would not be very difficult to expose its emptiness," says the Tory organ. Fortunately Tupper's empty speech exposes its own emptiness, and thus its author kindly saves other people the trouble.

The Kamloops dispatch and the letter which we publish to-day—both of which came from perfectly reliable sources—make it quite clear that Mr. Martin did give a pledge to oppose further aid to the British Pacific. The fact is that the Colonist has in this case, as in many others, been guilty of falseness in its eagerness to serve its masters. We are not surprised to find Mr. Martin giving a pledge of this character, for it is quite in harmony with his previous attitude on this matter, but we are a little bit astonished to find even so servile a journal as the Colonist willing to violate the truth at any politician's dictation.

Speaking of the imperial customs union idea and the prize offered by the Statist for the best scheme, the London Times says: "In Canada the urgent necessity of industrial friendship with the United States admits of no discussion. The figures of trade are decisive in themselves. Canada imports from the United States, according to the latest figures which we are able to use for the purposes of comparison, were of the value of £11,627,514, while their imports in the same year from Great Britain were of the value of £6,869,908. Evidently Canadian trade could not afford to lay a burden upon the greater volume for the sake of

giving advantage to the smaller. When we say that Canada could not afford to agree to such a step, we mean that it would not be in her best interest to do so. Nor would it be in our own. By these and by many other reasons which might be adduced, we are drawn to the conclusion that colonial and imperial interests will be best served by keeping the questions of political and commercial union entirely distinct from one another. If a customs union were to be formed on any other basis than that of free trade for revenue purposes, it hardly appears to us to admit of question that such a union would have to be framed so as to include the United States."

ELEVATION OF SATOLLI.

Nothing As Yet Definitely Decided Upon.

Rome, Oct. 19.—Information from the Vatican makes it possible to give details about the cardinalate to be given Mgr. Satolli and the retirement of Mgr. Satolli's secretary, Father Papi, from the Vatican staff in order to join the Jesuit order. There have been details of the report of Father Papi's move, but the facts are now learned beyond question. Four months ago Father Papi applied here for his exeat. The request was very broad, and contemplated a retirement from official service in the Vatican, his foreign service and the prospective honors it had in store for him. It was made known that he desired to retire from the world and devote his life in the Jesuit order to study and teaching. To this end he applied to the provincial of the Jesuit order in New York for admission, and on the granting of his exeat here he would have been transferred. The plans were modified, however, by the premature reports of Father Papi's intention. It was felt also, by those having the Jesuits' interests at heart, that the accession of Mgr. Satolli's secretary to the Jesuits might arouse criticism, on the ground that the one best informed of the confidential transactions of the Vatican had joined an order popularly supposed to be opposed to Mgr. Satolli. While this criticism would be groundless, it was deemed advisable to avoid the possible cause of a "Jesuit trick." For the reasons which have been given, the provincial will advise Father Papi to wait a year or two before making his exeat and joining the new order, by which time Father Papi's confidential relations with Mgr. Satolli will have terminated.

Concerning the cardinalate to be conferred on Mgr. Satolli, there appears to be no grounds for the reports that notice of the appointment had been forwarded to the ablegate. The consistory which will advise with the pope in the creation of cardinals, does not meet until next month, so the actual determination of his appointment will not be made until then. Meantime there are seven names in nomination, of which the number it is considered certain that the cardinals will be named, Mgr. Satolli among the seven. There are no further American names among those under consideration. It is said the resignation of the red hat on Mgr. Satolli will be celebrated at Cardinal Gibbons' church in Baltimore, and that several noblemen of high rank and distinguished prelates will go from here as the personal representatives of the pope.

There is no doubt yet as to whether Mgr. Satolli's cardinalate will carry jurisdiction over a diocese, or will be purely honorary. Cardinal Gibbons is also archbishop of the Baltimore diocese, including Virginia, Maryland and the district of Columbia, which makes him a prominent as well as an honorary prelate. Whether a diocese will be created for the new cardinal is still undetermined, but it is probable that his jurisdiction over questions between bishops and priests and other church conflicts will be regarded as equivalent to a diocese. All of the papers in these trials are in Latin, and as Mgr. Satolli is a perfect Latin scholar, as well as a master of common law, he is considered better qualified for the work than for supervision over the active labors of a diocese. The title is likely, therefore, to be honorary, without the supplementary power of an archbishop. Yet, as the personal representative of the pope in America, the new cardinal will occupy a position higher than that which the powers of an archbishop could bring to him.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19.—The renewed reports that Mgr. Satolli is to be created a cardinal are not doubted here, although the Catholic dignitaries cannot verify the statement that official notice has been received that the ceremony will occur within two or three weeks. Mgr. Satolli is absent in Canada, but his assistant, Mgr. Sbarretti, said no notice had been received, so far as he knew. Such communications will go to Mgr. Satolli, however. The ablegate, it was added, had not made known any such facts to his household.

When Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic university, recently returned from Rome he gave an interview based on his talk with the pope, in which Bishop Keane stated that the pope's encyclical next month would elevate the American ablegate's household, and that Mgr. Satolli would be made a cardinal in the course of time. The present reports appear to be in line with Bishop Keane's semi-official statement. The bishop was not at the university to-day, but the vice-rector, Rev. Dr. Carrigan, said that nothing was known farther than has already been stated by Bishop Keane.

Daughter—I love him. He is the light of my life. Father—Well, that is all right, but I object to having my house lit up by him after midnight.—Pearson's Weekly.

"Mon dieu, mon dieu!" exclaimed the French boarder when the landlady tackled him for payment. "Mon dieu, mon dieu!" she retorted; "it's board bill due that I'm talking about."—Detroit Free Press.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

H. F. Stevens & Co., publishers of the Times, Moncton, N. B., have assigned. William Lemmon, a Kingston boy, was killed by falling on a lead pencil he held in his mouth.

Captain John T. Douglas, for many years well known in Toronto business circles, is dead.

The proprietor of the Grand Trunk refreshment rooms at Chatham was found dead in his room at the station there.

The best sugar factory at Berthier, Que., has again begun operations, and is now consuming from 150 to 200 tons of beets daily.

On Sunday a slight flurry of snow took place in Toronto, lasting about an hour. Last year the first snowfall took place in November.

John Lusgadin, aged 58, of the firm of J. & J. Lusgadin, hatters and furriers, one of the oldest business men of Toronto, is dead.

The C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending October 14 amounted to \$422,000, for the same week last year they were \$480,000.

Hon. Mr. Laurier and party attended the agricultural exhibition at Pilot Mound on Wednesday afternoon and addressed a large meeting in the evening.

At a meeting of the Patrons it was determined to defend the protest against Senn, the successful Patron candidate in Haldimand at the recent local election.

The Toronto house in Collingwood was partially destroyed by fire, which also destroyed two cottages and several piles of lumber. The damage to the hotel is \$3,000.

At the London Liberal convention Thomas S. Hobbs was unanimously nominated to contest the seat vacated by the resignation of Hon. W. R. Meredith.

The six year old son of Louis Laporte, of Prescott, was shot dead by the accidental discharge of a gun in his sister's hands. The trigger caught in the girl's dress.

The Toronto city council has accepted the resignation of W. R. Meredith, the new chief justice, as city solicitor, and appointed T. G. Meredith, his brother, to the position.

The benchers of the Ontario law society have appointed Newman Wright Hoyles, Q. C., principal of the law school, the situation made vacant by the death of W. A. Reeves.

Mrs. Eliza Guinness, of Toronto, aged 68, a widow, while on her way to church, suddenly expired. The malady which carried her off was heart disease.

Gilmour & Hughton will have seven more shanties on the Gatineau river than last season. If the winter proves a good one for taking out logs the cut is likely to be the largest ever made by the company.

The report of the engineer on the Essex canal scheme shows that though 140 miles would be saved the difference in time would only be two and a half hours on account of unusual delays. The syndicate will probably relinquish the project.

A verdict of manslaughter was returned by the jury at Chatham in the case of John Warner, charged with the killing of John Radcliffe at Tilsonburg on September 10 last. The verdict was a general surprise to the public, who had expected a verdict of wilful murder. Sentence was deferred.

A Canadian Pacific newsboy named Patterson was blown off the train crossing the St. Lawrence bridge near Montreal. He did not fall into the river, however, but stuck fast in the girders.

The will of W. R. Elmhurst, of Montreal, has been made public. It leaves \$400,000 unconditionally to his widow. This is the extent of his wealth, though it was generally thought he was a millionaire.

The dead and entirely nude body of Miss Keith, daughter of a respectable farmer near Listowel, was found in the bushes about three miles from the town. The girl had been terribly used and cut and stabbed in different parts of the body, which was covered with blood. Miss Keith had been shopping in town during the afternoon and took the railway track as a short cut for home. The deed is supposed to have been committed by a tramp who was seen near the scene, travelling towards Stratford and carrying a black satchel.

district, where they are the terror of residents. Government detective Green and Special Officer McIlwaine, who left with McRae to suppress the Perault brothers, before taking their departure insured their lives in accident companies for \$10,000 each.

It is stated that 104,555,000 feet of logs have been taken out of the Spanish river this summer to American mills. It is estimated that not less than sixty million feet will yet be brought down this season for the same market.

The students of the Royal Military college who have been rusticated are said to be Maritime Province lads named Holden, Bennett and Weatherby. Cadet Plummer will not return to Kingston. Fourteen students are confined in barracks.

Two hundred and twenty workers who left their employment in the Dominion cotton mills in Brantford a week ago, still remain out on strike. Application has been made to the Ontario government to appoint arbitrators. The men are desirous of an amicable settlement.

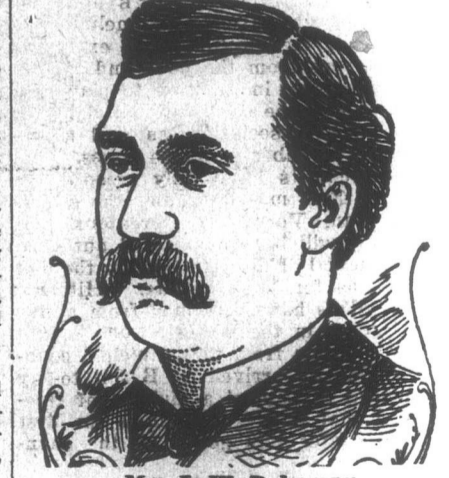
ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Eldest Son of the Marquis of Queensberry Shoots Himself.

London, Oct. 19.—Viscount Drumlanrig, 26 years old, eldest son of the Marquis of Queensberry, was accidentally shot in the head yesterday while shooting over the covers of Quatock Lodge, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, the residence of Edward J. Stanley, a member of the house of commons. The viscount's grandfather met his death by the accidental discharge of his own gun at Kinmount in 1858. A former viscount was killed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol in 1745. This accident changed the succession to the title, with the result that the Dukes of Buccleuch became the Dukes of Buccleuch and Queensberry. The Duke of Buccleuch's eldest son, Lord Dalkeith, was accidentally killed while deer stalking in 1886. Viscount Drumlanrig's uncle, Lord Francis Douglas, was also accidentally killed by a fall from the Matherhorn in 1885.

Viscount Drumlanrig dropped in the rear of the party to-day. A shot was heard, but no notice was taken of it. Later, as he failed to join the party, the others went in search of him and found him lying against a hedge with his head terribly injured. He died before the doctors could arrive.

Van Braam—Do you know a good remedy for Insomnia, Snags? Snags—Well, I have heard of a young fellow who smoked so many cigarettes that they eventually put him to sleep.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.



Mr. J. W. Dykeman, St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip No Strength, No Ambition Hood's Sarsaparilla Cave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me the greatest deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other ailments caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them.' J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick."

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

THE MILITARY

They Were Or Prisoner and But Their B tims Amou Spe

Washington Co.—Although Jaspered guilty to out Boyd, in order to get started in ad penitentiary in ad mobs. People w town all day. Th from the jail to oner had been se A little after 6 was made on the of determined me the south door, charged on the m Some one threw a and he cried out thrown he would The crowd at the effect an entranc this time was fr against the militi crowd grew in sp Colt made a spe to disperse, but jeers. The prison fear, and no cry to this time Dolb been kept prisone the mob, which The militia replie ing at first, but made an "ace" s open. The door which was filled children. The detachmen fired upon the at the latter were At persons on the str were killed outl tally wounded, o since.

Upon the firing all directions, b Immediately all p city were shut u remptorily closed were sold. Every people No time away the dead B Business houses were converted i surgeons in the c ice. Mothers, a hearts crowded, wounded, and ad the mob by their The feeling agat ter, vicious an still passing on grew in size and country, by telep graph wire, the roads leading with men on hor on foot, hurrying to the scene of in Washington Co going on for arm named strikers with the military along with the bla but feebly expre of everybody. E street, and all we attempting to M Men moved about but said nothing, a purpose to blo Of this the milit Dolby's crime w ago at Brantford Boyd, aged 55, w brought into cou ternoon, pleade tenced to twenty ary. An angry j jail yard yesterd by had been ide Sheriff Cook calle local militia com created the fury a McKinley was app assistance, and w were sent here. Colt was in cou rounded the jail tempting to take down the steps. badly bruise. A neted through the was thrust throo other. Deputies guarded the pris Cook wired the troops. At mid yard was cleared remained in the threats.

The prisoner B horror in the ju brought from the night. The apper side of the jail bravado, and he evident relief. T less night, cover cell, listening to of the mob oute mostly in volume (and blanket the to take vengeance When the str that Dolby was crowd in cursing would have don if they had bee "They're coming shouted one, an

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THE MILITIA FIRED.

They Were Ordered to Protect a Prisoner From Lynchers and Did So.

But Their Bullets Found Victims Among the Innocent Spectators.

Washington Court House, O., Oct. 18.—Although Jasper Dolby, colored, pleaded guilty to outraging Mrs. Mary C. Boyd, in order to be rushed off to the penitentiary for protection, he did not get started in advance of the indignant mobs. People were swarming into the court house from all directions.

A little after six o'clock the first rush was made on the court house. A crowd of determined men attempted to break in the south door, while another party charged on the militia at the north door.

Some one threw a stone at Colonel Colt, and he cried out that at the next stone thrown he would order his men to fire. The crowd at the door were unable to effect an entrance. The court yard by this time was filled with people, and cries, "Give us the nigger!" and curses against the militia filled the air.

The crowd grew in size every minute. Col. Colt made a speech asking the crowd to disperse, but it was received with jeers. The prisoner was prostrated with fear, and lay crying and moaning.

Up to this time Dolby and his guards had been kept prisoners in the court yard by the mob, which then made an attack. The militia replied to them without firing at first, but another onslaught was made and the south door was forced open.

The door opens upon the street, which was filled with men, women and children. The detachment of the guards finally fired upon the attacking party. None of the latter were hurt, but a dozen or more persons on the street were struck. Two were killed outright and four more fatally wounded, one of them having died since.

Upon the firing the mob dispersed in all directions, but soon gathered again. Immediately all places of business in the city were shut up. Mayor Creager temporarily closed all places where liquors were sold. Every street was filled with people. No time was lost in carrying away the dead and wounded.

Business houses and the engine house were converted into hospitals. All the surgeons in the city were called into service. Mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts crowded around the dead and wounded, and added fire to the rage of the mob by their lamentations.

The feeling against the militia is bitter, vicious and vehement. It pervades all classes. As time passed the mob grew in size and fury. All over the country, by telephone, courier and telegraph wire, news of the riot was spread. All the roads leading to the city were filled with men on horseback, in wagons and on foot, hurrying with all possible speed to the scene of bloodshed.

Meanwhile Washington Court House search was going on for arms, ammunition and dynamite. Shouts were heard of "Down with the militia!" "Blow up the dogs along with the black fiend!" The shouts but feebly expressed the pent up passion of everybody. Everybody was in the street, and all were members of the mob as far as personal feeling was concerned. Men moved about as if bent on business, but said nothing. There is no doubt of a purpose to blow up the court house.

Of this the military are aware. Dolby's crime was committed one week ago at Parrott's station. Mrs. Mary C. Boyd, aged 55, was his victim. He was brought into court at 4 o'clock this afternoon, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. An angry mob gathered about the jail yard yesterday afternoon, after Dolby had been identified by his victim, and Sheriff Cook with the assistance of the local militia company, and a crowd of men, creased the fury against Dolby, and Gov. McKinley was appealed to for additional assistance, and troops from Columbus were sent here this morning.

Colonel Colt was in command. The mob surrounded the jail and court house, attempting to take Dolby from the officers when he was removed from the jail to the court house for trial, but they were kept at bay by the use of bayonets and chibbed guns. Henry Kirk, brother-in-law of the assaulted woman, was thrown down the steps of the court house and badly bruised. Another man was bayoneted through the finger, while a bayonet was thrust through the clothing of another. Deputies with drawn revolvers guarded the prisoner in the court room. Dolby cried like a baby and kept looking around for help. Soldiers were marching in to keep the crowd quiet. After sentence the prisoner was taken to the grand jury room. A crowd gathered about the court house, and it was impossible to get the prisoner through to take him to the train. The officers were powerless to get Dolby from the court house to the jail or to the train, and Sheriff Cook wired the governor to send more troops. At midnight the court house yard was cleared, but the angry crowd remained in the square, still uttering threats.

The prisoner Dolby spent a night of horror in the jail last night. He was brought from Delaware at 5:40 last night. The appearance of the mob outside of the jail weakened Dolby of his bravado, and he hurried to the jail with evident relief. There he passed a sleepless night, cowering upon the floor of his cell, listening to the angry mutterings of the mob outside, which swelled ominously in volume, as from every village and hamlet the rising citizens poured in to take vengeance on the wretch.

When the other prisoners discovered that Dolby was in jail they joined the crowd in cursing and hooting him, and would have done him personal injury if they had been able to reach him. "They're coming to get you, Dolby," shouted one, and the corridors of the

TRAITORS SOMEWHERE.

Chief Commissioner Martin Gave a Pledge to Oppose the British Pacific.

Premier Davie Also Takes a Hand in Dubbing the Scheme a Humbug.

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Mercier's Wonderful Vitality.

The Ex-Premier Rises From Bed and Dresses Without Assistance.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—Mercier's vitality is wonderful. Yesterday he was taken from Notre Dame hospital to his home, that he might die there with his family. He passed all day yesterday and night, not sleeping at all, but this morning, it is learned from the family, that he ate quite a hearty breakfast at the table, rising himself from bed, with but little aid. To-day he is in good spirits and says he feels much better.

TRAITORS SOMEWHERE.

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FOUR WERE KILLED.

Result of a Mob's Attempt to Lynch a Negro.

Washington Court House, O., Oct. 19.—This place is as quiet as though rioting and bloodshed had never been seen within its borders. The withdrawal of the last detachment of soldiers acted like a soothing potion upon the half-crazed people. William Samm died to-night, which increases the list of killed to four. Theodore Ammeran is dying, and F. L. Nitterhouse can hardly survive until morning. Little George Keating, whose injuries were thought at first to be surely fatal, may recover, but he will be horribly maimed. The feeling against Colonel Colt and his troops was so intense this morning that had they remained in town further rioting and bloodshed could not have been avoided. Charges will be preferred against him by responsible citizens, and a court martial will be asked. Indignation against Sheriff Cook is as fierce as against Colonel Colt. Leading Republicans are circulating petitions asking for Cook's removal from the Republican ticket, upon which he is a candidate for re-election. It is believed that there would have been no trouble whatever had the militia not been called out. No words in defence of the guards who fired last night can be heard. They shot without warning into a public street crowded with people, most of whom had been called out by an alarm of fire and were returning home. When it broke out the streets were comparatively deserted, and not more than 150 people were about the court house. The fronts of buildings facing south from the court house show the results of the fusillade in broken glass and shattered masonry. Twenty-four people were wounded, and among them were two women. One boy was killed outright, four men have since died of their injuries and three more are fatally hurt. Columbus, Oct. 19.—Jasper Dolby, the negro sentenced at Washington Court House to twenty years' imprisonment for a criminal assault on Mrs. Mary C. Boyd, an aged white woman, was landed in the penitentiary at 7 o'clock this morning. He was escorted by Sheriff Cook and Deputy Busick, accompanied on the train by troops. The prisoner was taken from the train at Dennison avenue and walked to the prison. The military remained in the cars and were carried to the union station. A reporter who came with the train says that after midnight things quieted down. The citizens had nearly all gone home, yet many people stood on neighboring corners until a much later hour discussing the affair. The militia, until 11:30 p. m., numbered less than one hundred men. Against the hundreds of men called into or about the court house this small band had to keep up a determined front for twelve or fifteen hours. Finally the First regiment from Columbus and two companies of the Fourteenth at Columbus arrived about 3.30 a. m. A square was formed by the men of the Fourteenth, and escorted by the First, the line of march for the cars was taken from the court house, being within the square. The prisoner was in the court house for about twelve hours, the officers not daring to attempt to return him to jail after sentence had been passed. The prisoner stated that the prison officials that he was not guilty, but entered the plea of guilty because he had been informed that he was to be mobbed. He was clearly identified by his victim. Gov. McKinley, being asked about the affair, stated that he had ordered the troops were sent to act in aid of the civil authorities, who were powerless to quell a mob that was seeking to overthrow the law and its orderly administration. The governor says he will not leave Ohio as long as there is a possibility of trouble. He has cancelled his engagements at Louisville and Nashville. Washington Court House, Oct. 20.—The father of Smith Welsh, one of the men killed by the militia, when the mob fired upon on Wednesday night, has made an affidavit on which it is proposed to cause the arrest of Col. A. B. Colt and Major John O. Speaks of the 14th regiment of this city, on a charge of murder. Colonel Colt said to-night that no warrant had yet been served on him. He said further that he did not give the order to fire, for he was in another part of the court house at the time and Lieut. Oyer was in command, but it was the only thing to do. The mob had broken down the doors of the court house and a shot had been fired at the militia from the mob before the soldiers fired. Col. Colt says the killer Welsh was a 32 calibre revolver ball and therefore he must have been killed by some one in the mob and not by the militia. A number of reputable people of Washington Court House have charged that Col. Colt was drunk, but all the newspaper correspondents who were in the crowd concurred in him from this charge. Theodore Ammeran, one of the wounded, died to-day, making the fifth victim.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

Convened for the Purpose of Raising War Funds.

London, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Hiroshima, Japan, says: "A session of parliament was held here to-day. The speech from the throne was delivered by the Mikado in person. His majesty said he had decided to convene an extraordinary session and had given directions to his ministers to submit for the deliberation of the diet bills providing for increased expenditure of the army and navy—an important matter. He declared that he was greatly pained that China should have forgotten her duties in regard to the maintenance of peace in the east in conjunction with Japan. "But as she brought about the present state of affairs," said the Mikado, "and as hostilities have begun, we will not stop until we shall have attained our objects." He hoped that all his subjects in the empire would co-operate with the government to restore peace by means of a great triumph for the Japanese army.

ANOTHER SEVERE STORM.

Newfoundland Coast Visited by a Storm Accompanied by Floods.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 18.—Another severe storm swept over the coast last night, accompanied by rain and floods. The storm has not abated yet. All the shipping in the harbor is tied up, it being impossible for any vessel to move. At the height of the storm the schooner Henrietta broke from her moorings and collided with other vessels in the harbor, damaging them in various ways. No reports are yet available from the outports, but it is believed that the south coast suffered considerable damage. The gale prevented the steamer Ingraham from collecting the ballot boxes used in the election in the Twillingate district, and the result of the election will not be known before to-morrow night or Saturday. The overdue steamer Falcon, from Philadelphia has not yet arrived, and it is as his opinion that the ship Ivanhoe is undoubtedly at the bottom of the Pacific. He says that the vessel is 25 years old and not at all seaworthy. Capt. Libbey last night telegraphed to Port Townsend from Seattle, ordering the powerful tug Sea Lion to proceed at once and cruise at least one hundred miles off shore from Cape Flattery in the hope that the fate of the Ivanhoe may be definitely known. If the Sea Lion was not available then some other tug was to make the cruise.

THE MISSING IVANHOE.

Difference of Opinion as to the Fate of the Overdue Ship.

Tacoma, Oct. 18.—Captain John B. Libbey, manager of the Puget Sound tugboat company, who is one of the best posted men upon shipping and navigation in this section, was here to-day, and gave it as his opinion that the ship Ivanhoe is undoubtedly at the bottom of the Pacific. He says that the vessel is 25 years old and not at all seaworthy. Capt. Libbey last night telegraphed to Port Townsend from Seattle, ordering the powerful tug Sea Lion to proceed at once and cruise at least one hundred miles off shore from Cape Flattery in the hope that the fate of the Ivanhoe may be definitely known. If the Sea Lion was not available then some other tug was to make the cruise.

MRS. SPRINGER INDICTED.

Wife of a Chicago Millionaire Charged With Jury Bribing.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Warren Springer, wife of the Chicago millionaire, was indicted this afternoon for attempting to bribe the jury during the trial of a suit for condemnation of some of her husband's property brought by the Metropolitan Elevated road. The witnesses before the grand jury, on whose testimony the indictment was returned, was George W. Marman, the juror whom it was sought to corrupt; Josephine Marman, his wife, to whom the unlawful propositions are alleged to have been made by Mrs. Springer, and Mrs. Louise Snider, who was at Mrs. Marman's house on the occasion of one of Mrs. Springer's visits. The grand jury instructed that the attempt to bribe, though unsuccessful, was a crime. Mrs. Springer is a pretty young woman. Her maiden name was Ferguson, and she comes from an old and well known family in Newark, O.

NORTHERN PACIFIC FINANCES.

Deficit of Over Six Million Dollars—Officers Elected.

New York, Oct. 19.—At the annual meeting of the Northern Pacific railroad stockholders today the Iron Boss of directors was elected without opposition, as follows: August Belmont, H. L. Burnett, J. Horace Harding, Marcelle Hartley, E. C. Hegglie, Brayton Ives, Bernard Mackay, H. S. Redmond, William B. Rogers, W. S. Sanders, John E. Searies, Wilfred Smith, Charles M. Tower, Jr. The new members are Burnett, Hegglie, Redmond, Rogers, Searies and Tower, who take the places of Anderson, Barney, Bull, Livingston and Ratten. The total vote for this ticket was 300,000. The annual report of the Northern Pacific railway for the year ending June 30, 1894, shows: Gross earnings, \$17,902,075; operating expenses, \$13,316,553; net \$4,585,522; charges for rentals, interest, etc., \$11,015,030; deficit, \$6,508,000.

fact, where they are the terror of agents. Government detective Greer Special Officer McIlwaine, who left McBae to suppress the Perault bro-

ers before taking their departure in their lives in accident companies \$10,000 each.

is stated that 104,555,000 feet of have been taken out of the Spanish this summer to American mills. estimated that not less than sixty on feet will yet be brought down season for the same market.

se students of the Royal Military ge who have been recruited are to be Maritime Province lads nam-

golden, Bennett and Weatherly. Ca- Plummer will not return to Kings- Fourteen students are confined in

vo hundred and twenty workers who their employment in the Dominion on mills in Brantford a week ago, remain out on strike. Application been made to the Ontario govern-

ment to appoint arbitrators. The men desirous of an amicable settlement.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Son of the Marquis of Queens- berry Shoots Himself.

London, Oct. 19.—Viscount Drumlan- 26 years old, eldest son of the Mar- of Queensberry, was accidentally in the head yesterday while shoot-

ing at the coverts of Quatock Lodge, Egwater, Somersetshire, the resi- of Edward J. Stanley, a member

of the house of commons. The viscount's father met his death by the acci- dental discharge of his own gun at Kin-

ning in 1858. A former viscount was ed by the accidental discharge of his pistol in 1745. This accident aged the succession to the title, with

result that the Dukes of Buccleuch and the Dukes of Buecluch's and sensibility. The Duke of Buccleuch's son, Lord Dalkeith, was accident-

ly killed while deer stalking in 1886. Count Drumlanrig's uncle, Lord Fran- Douglas, was also accidentally killed

to fall from the Matterhorn in 1865. Count Drumlanrig dropped in the of the party to-day. A shot was

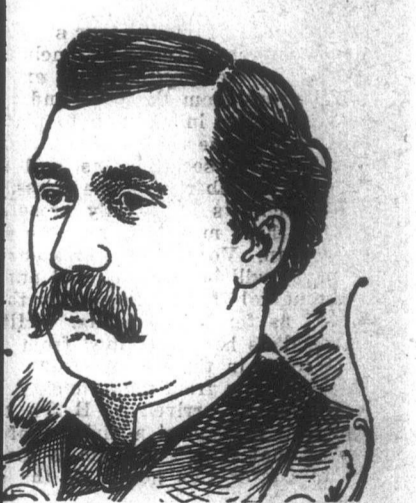
rd, but no notice was taken of it, as he failed to join the party, the

rs went in search of him and found lying against a hedge with his head

by injured. He died before the doc- ument arrived.

in Bram—Do you know a good remedy pneumonia, Snags? Well, I have heard of a young

age—Well, I have heard of a young who smoked so many govern- they eventually put him to sleep.—burg Chronicle-Telegraph.



Mr. J. W. Dykeman, St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

Strength, No Ambition

Wood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known

gent tallor of St. George, N. B.: "I had & Co., Lowell, Mass. I am glad to say that Hood's

sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a deal of good. I had a severe attack of

grip in the winter, and after getting over the I did not seem to gather strength, and had

ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be what I needed. The results were very

factory, and I recommend this medicine to

be afflicted with rheumatism or other

Wood's Sarsaparilla Cures

tions caused by poison and poor blood. I

use keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house

use it when I need a tonic. We also keep

Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them.

J. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do

not contain any mercury. Sold by all druggists,

large, pure and genuine. Sold by all druggists,

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, October 26. TUPPER'S MISTAKES.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has succeeded once more in waking up the wrong passenger. In his letter to Col. Prior he most desperately fell foul of Thomas Lader under the impression that it was he who presented an address to Mr. Laurier, while it happened to be his brother. This rather amusing blunder would teach anybody else than Tupper a little as to the value of discretion in handling this subject of the Fraser fisheries, but that gentleman seems to be above taking a lesson. His blunder has had the effect of drawing a letter from the gentleman whom he mistakenly add insultingly attacked, which seems all the more severe from being mild in tone. We do not know how Sir Charles will be able to meet this arraignment from Mr. Lader.

Then, about those unanswered telegrams, it would have greatly simplified matters had Sir Charles told us what telegrams he replied to, for it is generally accepted by the public, that, for all practical purposes, those telegrams were not answered, and if Sir Charles peruses the local newspapers, as he tells us he does, he could not fail to have noticed the many adverse criticisms directed against his department for keeping canners and fishermen in continued suspense. Why, right up to the last moment the inspector of fisheries in New Westminster had received no instructions as to whether the sockeye season was to be extended or not. On August 26 (season closing August 25), I waited in New Westminster all day, thinking that the reply telegram might have been accidentally delayed, and believing from my personal knowledge of Sir Charles that he could not have been so discourteous as to refuse an answer to all the telegrams sent.

We respectfully suggest that the time and trouble which the minister has since devoted to writing foolish letters would have been much more profitably employed in securing ordinary courteous treatment for the men he has been vilipending. Another important criticism comes from Mr. Lader:

If Sir Charles was to set about building more hatcheries, and thus maintain our salmon supply, I for one would have greater confidence in his good intentions. The fishing license was originally levied for the support of hatcheries, and this year some two thousand licenses were issued, which at \$10 each means \$20,000. Out of this \$20,000 the department supports one hatchery at an annual cost of less than twenty-six hundred dollars, and I hardly suppose that the difference between those two amounts (\$17,400) goes toward the maintenance of our fishery inspector and the few subordinates under him. Why cannot more hatcheries be supported out of this direct taxation on the fisheries? Or, failing that, why should not part of it be utilized in housing guano works, and thus settle the vexed offal question?

Apropos of this phase of the subject, it is perhaps worthy of note that when the minister undertook to criticize Mr. Munn's quotation of statistics he falsified the reports of his own department. Whether this was ignorantly or intentionally done we cannot say, but in either event the action shows how incapable Sir Charles Hibbert is of discussing the question intelligently and impartially. In fact, no man can see what possible chance there is for the minister making gain by his letter writing. He can hardly be so stupid as to hope that he will thus convert the canners to his way of thinking, and if he has any idea that he can arouse a prejudice against the canners among the remainder of the population he is making a woful mistake.

NEW WESTMINSTER. New Westminster, Oct. 25.—George Irving will come up for preliminary trial tomorrow morning, for stabbing Fred Turner, who has made such wonderful progress towards recovery that he will be able to attend court to testify. A Chinaman named Ah Lee was smothered on Wednesday and becoming stiffened never recovered consciousness. A verdict of death from an overdose of opium was brought in by the coroner's jury.

HEAT FOR HOTEL GUESTS. A Slot Machine to Supply Fire in Each Room.

The penny in the slot system of gas supply is now being applied to gas stoves. A Liverpool hotel has had a penny in the slot gas fire on trial in one of its bedrooms for about twelve months, and has now, we are told, decided to fit up the whole of its bedrooms in the same way, so that the occupant of the room can have fire whenever he wishes by placing in the meter a number of pennies equal to the number of hours he wishes to have the fire burning.

The following anecdote is told of an Ontario priest. He announced the necessity of building a new church. The Sunday following he read out the subscription list: John Smith, \$1; Thos. Sweeney, \$1; two dollars. "I'll read the list again next Sunday." For several Sundays he read the same list. Then a generous Protestant gave him \$5. The next Sunday he announced as follows: John Smith, \$1; Thos. Sweeney, \$1; John Jones, a Protestant, \$5, seven dollars. My dear brethren, this church is going to be built. It remains to be seen whether it will be a Protestant church or a Catholic church. "I'll read the list again next Sunday." The church is long since completed, and is a Catholic church.—Catholic Register.

WAS A GREAT GAME.

Victoria Defeats Westminster in the Final Lacrosse Match Played at Vancouver.

Darkness Intervenes But Not Before Victoria Had Scored a Good Lead.

Although the referee has not yet given his decision in their favor—which he no doubt will do—the Victoria lacrosse team are justly entitled to the title of "champions for 1914." At the Brookton Point grounds, Vancouver, on Saturday afternoon, they met and vanquished the team from New Westminster, who have been their most formidable opponents during the season just closed. There were over 5000 people present and although a majority of them naturally favored the Royal City team, being Mainlanders, there were very few to be found, after the match, who did not think that Victoria was entitled to it. The match, it is true, was not finished, the umpire declining to act any longer on account of the darkness. The score at the time was three to two in favor of Victoria. It was no fault of the Victoria men that they were overtaken by darkness, as they were on the ground ready to play at 2 o'clock as agreed, while the Royal City men did not arrive until 3:15 and then managed to delay the game for another half hour, because one of their men had not arrived. On these grounds Victoria has formally claimed the match and cites as a precedent the decision in the Captain Shimrock match which decided the eastern championship last year. Like Saturday's match one of the eastern teams did not arrive on the grounds on time, and darkness overtook them the match was given over to the team that was there on time. However, Referee Quigley, on Saturday evening, told Captain Mackenzie of the Victoria team, that if he could produce telegrams or letters that Westminster agreed to start the game at 2 o'clock, his decision would be in Victoria's favor. Those telegrams are forthcoming so the enthusiasts can yell "Rah! Rah! Victoria!"

More people saw the game than had ever before witnessed a match in the west. Victoria was represented by nearly 700 people, most of whom went up by the Islander on Saturday. There was about the same number from New Westminster, a few from Nanaimo and along the line of the C. P. R. and several thousand from Vancouver. Most of the Victoria people were on the grand stand and they cheered their team to the echo, being assisted by their friends in Vancouver and the Nanaimo contingent. The New Westminster quarters were in another portion of the grounds and they too encouraged their team with cheers and other expressions of enthusiasm. The Vancouver support was about equally divided between the two teams. At first the backing of the Victoria team had given small odds to get any bets, but finally the Royal City bettors became a little more confident and bets were even, a large amount being wagered, some on the general results and some on the games.

The clock had hardly struck two, the time agreed upon for starting the match, when the Victoria boys appeared on the field in their sweaters and took a little preliminary practice. They never looked better able to play lacrosse and it is doubtful if they were ever in better trim. After waiting half an hour they were going to wonder whether they were going to have any opponents, and the spectators, too, began to get impatient. Another half hour and still the Westminster team did not appear and the people were preparing to go home, knowing that at the best the match could not be finished before darkness intervened, and besides it looked very much like rain, which, however, did not commence until after the match. Finally at 3:15 the Royal City bus drove into the grounds. The Victoria team who by this time had returned to the club house, came out on the field again and were given an ovation, but they still had a long wait before them. Royal Westminster's star home player, had been unable to leave with the team and now the captain of the team, being afraid to start without him, filled in the time until his arrival by refusing to agree upon a referee. He suggested as referee C. B. Lockhart, who he knew the Victoria captain would not accept under any circumstances. Mr. Mackenzie had spent several hours in New Westminster the day before, trying to decide upon a referee but they would not meet him. Gentlemen from Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster used their influence with Captain Gow to have him accept E. A. Quigley, who all admitted was best fitted for the position, but Gow would not listen to anyone until a cab drove into the grounds with Ryal. As soon as Ryal arrived Gow called out his men and seemed as well satisfied with Mr. Quigley as anyone. It was shown during the game that the choice was a good one, the game being impartially refereed and few mistakes being made, and all rough play being forbidden. At one time four men were sent to the fence for getting a little ugly. One of these, Spradling of the Westminster team, kept on playing after having been ruled off but the referee caught him before much damage had been done. One of the mistakes of the referee was that he unjustly favored Victoria, although undoubtedly unintentional. Cambridge of Westminster had been ruled off for striking Morton, who was unable to play after receiving the blow. Victoria wished to put Marshall on in place of Morton but the referee refused to allow it. This is unusual as there is no reason why the team which loses is to be penalized for the fault of an opponent should suffer therefore. The referee approved M. Bowell and C. Davidson umpires and they both gave satisfaction, not one ruling of theirs being disputed.

Game No. 1 was fast and furious, Westminster starting off with a rush, doing some very pretty passing, but the Victoria defense was impregnable, C. and W. Cullin and Belfry doing some grand work in withstanding the attacks made on their goal by Ryal, Cambridge and Dalgleish. Several times the ball was sent from Victoria's flags to centre where Blight, Morton and the Williams brothers were holding their own and generally sending the ball down nearer the Westminster flags. Cheney, however, during the first part of the game, relieved almost every time. Coldwell, Snelman, Stuart Campbell also helping. Finally, however, Ditchburn began to gather in a few of the sky-scrapers that were sent down by the Victoria defence and field men and several hard and systematic attacks were made on the Westminster goal by Macnaughton, Ditchburn, Eckhardt and Frank Cullin. Twice the ball struck the goal keeper, Coldwell, in the body, saving the game. For a short time the attack was transferred to the Victoria defence, the latter being the principal aggressor, but the defence was too strong and they kept passing the ball to the field. Blight made a good run and by dropping the ball on the flags recommenced an attack on Westminster. Cheney relieved and sent the ball across the field, where Lewis, Dalgleish, Ryal and Cambridge did some pretty team work but to no purpose, several of the shots passed the defence being neatly stopped by W. Cullin, who all through played a star game both between and behind the flags. After one of the attacks on his goal he passed the ball down the field and gave the Westminster home side a chance to get their combination to work and the attack was furious, Coldwell and Cheney stopping well but being unable to take the ball from Eckhardt, who played a hard steady game. The referee, however, Ditchburn to Eckhardt, then to Macnaughton, who shot but missed, but the home did not lose the ball and after some tossing it was again passed to Macnaughton, who started it through before the defence knew that he had it. Time, 20 minutes.

It took but two minutes to settle the second game. After the face the ball went down to the Westminster home, Ryal and Cambridge secured an attack. The Victoria defence, including the goal-keeper, were drawn out, and Cambridge securing the ball, walked through the goal. The Victoria, who had allowed the Westminster to do the rushing in the first two games began a little fast playing themselves in the third game. For a time the ball passed from one end of the field to the other, Cheney, Stuart Campbell and Spradling for New Westminster, and W. C. Cullin, Belfry and the Williams brothers for Victoria. Patterson, Morton and Blight also did some fast work in the centre, having a number of spurts. Lewis, and Peck, honor being equally divided. Victoria assumed the aggressive, the field keeping the home well fed. After a series of attacks F. Cullin passed to Eckhardt, who immediately surrounded by Westminster's defence, but he sent the ball to Macnaughton, who scored the game before the defence knew that it had left Eckhardt's stick. Eckhardt and Macnaughton were given an ovation for their part in the piece of the whole match. Time, 12 minutes.

Things were beginning to look bad for Westminster. Victoria had two games to one, their defence men were like a stone wall, and their attack was never relaxing their stubborn and furious attack on the Westminster goal, which Cheney and Coldwell saved time and time again. Macnaughton, F. Cullin and Ditchburn kept up an almost incessant fire, while Morton, Blight and Patterson also took a hand, Eckhardt keeping the ball in Westminster territory after the rushing behind the goal. McQuarrie, Spain, Ryal and Cambridge made an attack on Victoria's goal, which Morton relieved and the playing was continued in Westminster territory, F. Cullin scoring after some neat combination by Macnaughton and Ditchburn while Eckhardt attended to Cheney and Coldwell. Time, 4:12 minutes.

It was now growing dark, and with it rough play commenced. Victoria had 3 to 1 and could afford to play a defensive game, while Westminster went recklessly to work. The referee had to interfere several times. Belfry received a nasty knock in the head, for which time was called; then W. Cullin was hit on the wrist and a few minutes afterwards in the face. Spain and Cambridge were responsible for all blows, the former being particularly rough. It, however, spoiled any chance they had for the game, breaking up the combination that had been working well previous to this and placing the other members of the team at a disadvantage as the Victoria defence saw what they had to contend against and acted accordingly, keeping the ball in the field and using their bodies when it came to close quarters. Morton, Blight, the Williams brothers and Patterson played "catch" in the field for a time, sending it down to the home when opportunities offered. Westminster however, kept on attacking and made several attacks on Victoria's goal. W. Cullin stopping several shots in spite of the darkness. C. Cullin, Dalgleish, Morton and Spain got tangled up in the field and the referee for rough play. Spain did not go off when ordered and the referee did not notice him until after the game was started but the whistle blew and Spain was ordered to the fence in a warning not to again disobey the referee. After some more passing from one end to the other, Ryal finally scored for Westminster. Cullin being unable to see the ball. Time, 15 minutes.

There was still about twenty minutes to play when the referee lined up for the sixth game. The players could not see the ball and the spectators could not distinguish the players. Patterson and Cheney picked out several sky-scrapers that no one else could see, but on the

Advertisement for Sunlight Soap. Text: DON'T WORRY! TRY SUNLIGHT SOAP IT BRINGS COMFORT ON WASH DAY. Image: A hand holding a bar of Sunlight Soap.

C. R. KING, VICTORIA, Agent for British Columbia.

breach of the Postoffice Act was tried before Magistrate Plantas yesterday. Mr. E. H. Fletcher, P. O. Inspector, preferred the charge against J. W. Lang, who pleaded guilty to enclosing a letter in a parcel and posting the same at Victoria. Lang explained that he committed the wrong in utter ignorance of the act. The postoffice inspector said he did not wish to press the case, but the department was determined to put a stop to such breaches of the law. Mr. Fletcher having stated that the department would be willing to forego any claim for expenses in this case as it was the first to be tried in Nanaimo, the object was to show the public plainly what the law was in this connection. A fine of \$15 was imposed.

A few boys were proceeding along the mill stream on Thursday afternoon when they observed something of a suspicious character a little way in front of them. Some of the boys were about to retreat when one, who was a little bolder and carried a gun, was determined to investigate, which he accordingly proceeded to do. What he found was an entire lady's costume, including underclothes, hat and blankets. The police were informed of the circumstance and are investigating the matter, as the clothing was of such a quality that it is not usually thrown away.

THE TURF. COMING WEST. New York, Oct. 22.—Only a few weeks remain for the harness horses to race on this side of the Rocky mountains. By the end of this month all the regular circuits will be completed. A few desultory meetings through the southwestern states, extending as far as Texas, continue till well along November. The milder climate of the Pacific coast offers inducements that the eastern trainers are beginning to realize more fully and there is a strong prospect of a general exodus to California, to follow the close of the active campaign on this side of the continent. This will, of course, be confined to the crack stables, which either contain champions at present, or have the material for record-breaking in the future. The immediate cause of this desire to park the winter on the sunny slopes of California and continued success of Maurice Sallisbury. This experienced breeder makes his home in the southern part of California, at Pleasanton, where he spends the closing weeks of each year and the early months of the succeeding one, in preparing his annual tour for the summer and fall circuits in the east. It is understood that, after exhausting all the available time for special matches and exhibitions on this side of the mountains, Sallisbury will be taken to California. Directly will, of course, go back to his native state, and the two greatest trotters should draw immense crowds at Pleasanton, where he spends the closing weeks of each year and the early months of the succeeding one, in preparing his annual tour for the summer and fall circuits in the east. It is understood that, after exhausting all the available time for special matches and exhibitions on this side of the mountains, Sallisbury will be taken to California. 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Boys' School Suits, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 upwards; Boys' Overcoats, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 upwards; Boys' Rubber Coats, \$1.50 each; Boys' Reiter Jackets, \$2, \$3.50, \$4; Men's Fine Overcoats, \$7, \$8, \$10 upwards; Men's Winter Suits, \$6.75, \$8.50, \$10 upwards; Men's Tweed Pants, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50 upwards; Fine Underwear, per suit, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 upwards.

Melissa and Rigby Waterproofs, Mackintoshes, Umbrellas, Etc., in great variety. See the Socks we are showing at 12 1-2c per pair. B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson St., Victoria.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

Dr. Hugh Watt, of the 150-Mile house, has been made coroner for Cariboo.

Deputy Commissioner W. S. Gore has been appointed gold commissioner for the province.

H. D. Helmcken and E. P. Davis have been made Q. C.'s. The announcement was made from Ottawa yesterday.

Judge Harrison, of the county court, Nanaimo, has been named as judge of the court of revision and appeal for Nanaimo, North Nanaimo and South Nanaimo electoral districts.

Bailey, the Pacheena Indian shot on the Indian reserve last Monday night during the assault on Sergeant Levin and Constable Redgrave, is doing very well in Jubilee Hospital.

William B. Dunning, of the United States navy, who has been testing the Comox coal with a view of using it on the United States warships, returned to the city today. He will probably leave for the Sound this evening.

The reports of Sergeant Levin and Chief Sheppard as to the shooting on the Indian reserve on Monday night has been filed with the police commissioners. The matter will very likely be investigated in a general way, not that either of the officers did wrong but as a matter of principle.

The provincial police are at work on a very sad case. A mere lad living with his parents at Sooke has been acting strangely of late and he has been taken in charge to have a proper examination made as to his sanity. It is quite likely that he will have to be sent to the asylum at Westminister.

Lindley & Foster, the taxidermists, are mounting two interesting specimens. One is the head of a mule deer with 27 prongs and is the property of His Honor, Lieut. Governor Dewdney. The other is a "two-plow" moose head. They are greatly admired by all who see them and particularly by fanciers of such trophies of the field.

The programme printed in the Times yesterday was followed by a "musical evening" given last night at Institute hall by the choir of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral. There was a good attendance and the performance passed off in a manner creditable to all who took part, and particularly to C. A. Lombard, who conducted the affair.

Among the private bills to come up at this session of the house, are one to amend the City of Nanaimo official map act, one to extend the Harrison Hotel Springs park from the municipality of Kent, another to extend the time for the commencement of operations under the Pacific Telephone and Cable Act of 1894 and another of a similar nature for the North Vancouver Electric Company's act.

The American ship Louis Walsh is in Esquimalt harbor preparing to go on the marine railway for a general clean up and overhauling. She was towed over from Port Angeles by the tug Lorne. The Walsh is one of the ships of the coasting coal fleet plying between Vancouver island and the California cities. She is to be on the railway for several days and the work to be done on her will require the services of a number of workmen.

The tug Lorne has been quite busy for the last few days. She first picked the bark Melross up in the straits and towed her to Departure bay. She then brought the bark Highland Light from Union to Departure bay. She next went to Vancouver after the coal barge Robert Ker and towed her to Departure bay, and then brought the ship Louis Walsh from Port Angeles to Esquimalt. Shipping promises to be active in British Columbia ports this winter.

Mr. Robins, of the New Vancouver Coal company, has disposed of the block of coal shown at the exhibition in a characteristic manner, as the following will show:

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 18th, 1894. Mr. C. Hayward, President Protestant Orphans' Home, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:—We are instructed by Mr. S. M. Robins, superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., to deliver to the Protestant Orphan Home the block of coal sent by him to the exhibition, and weighing about two and a half tons. Will you kindly acknowledge receipt of same to Mr. Robins and oblige, yours faithfully,

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, Ltd.

Moy Sing Mow, a wealthy Chicago Chinese merchant, is in Victoria, an exile from his adopted country, unless he wishes to retires and stand trial for perjury. Some time ago Moy swore before Collector Saunders of Port Townsend, that he was coming to Victoria for his wife, who was born in Portland and whom he had married in Victoria in 1888. Upon investigation it was found that the alleged wife had never been in the States. It is said that Charley Kee, the Chinese capitalist of Chicago, who was here several days ago, came for the purpose of trying to release his partner, for such Moy is. It is alleged that the wife was brought over from China for immoral purposes, that Moy was to pay \$1000 for her and was to receive \$8000 from Chicago parties.

Harvest services were held last evening, St. Luke's day, at St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill. There was a large attendance from the city and surrounding district, and the services were greatly enjoyed. Rev. Archdeacon Scribner was the preacher, and he was assisted in the services by the rector. The programme was as follows: Glee, "Medley," choir; song, Mr. C. King; banjo solo, Mr. Hunsell; song, Rev. J. W. Plinton; song, Miss King; recitation, Miss MacInnes;

song, Mr. J. Kingham; song, Mr. Johnson; male quintette, Messrs. Tolmie, Leeming, Johnson and Plinton; song, Miss B. Tolmie; song, Mr. Moxon; piano solo, Miss Miller; song, Mr. Leeming; song, Mr. Johnson; glee, "O, Restless Sea," choir.

On Wednesday evening a few of the young men of the Church of Our Lord (R. E.) met, on the invitation of Rev. G. C. King, to form a society, to be known as the "Young Men's Literary Institute." The officers elected were the Right Rev. Bishop Bridges, honorary president; Rev. G. Campbell King, secretary; J. McTavish; Treasurer, P. Higgins. Committee of management for the present year. Rev. G. O. King, M. McTavish, Mr. Higgins, Mr. D. H. Brumby, N. Wilson, A. Colman, W. H. G. Mason, J. N. Morse. The members will meet in the parlor of the school room, Humboldt street, every Monday evening at 8 p.m. A standing and cordial invitation to join the society is extended to all young men. At the meeting next Monday evening the programme for the winter will be decided upon.

Between two and three o'clock Wednesday morning the steamer Kingston ran into a boom of logs belonging to the Tacoma mill company off West Point lighthouse, breaking through the boom chains and setting the logs in four sections of the boom adrift. There was an eight burning on the boom at the time of the accident, and owing to the rolling of the logs in the heavy swell running one could not, it was said, be kept burning. The pilot of the Kingston said that he did not hear the tug's signals, and, presuming that there was nothing in his way, came ahead, blowing the customary signals for a passing boat. The Kingston was not damaged by the collision and went out on her regular run. Passengers aboard the Kingston were greatly alarmed at the time of the collision with the boom. The engines were reversed and this, with the crashing and noise consequent upon striking, caused nearly a panic. People rushed to their staterooms prepared for most anything in the way of a catastrophe at sea.

From Saturday's Daily.

A production of "Martha" by local talent, under the direction of Professor Pfefner, is promised for the winter.

Chief Sheppard is taking a few days' rest in the country, and in his absence Sergeant John Walker is acting as Chief. Chief Sheppard will return to the city on Tuesday.

The date on which the Songhees Indians will meet to elect a chief to fill the place of the late Charles Freezie, has not been decided upon, and will not be until Indian Agent Lomas returns from Comox. He is there on business in connection with Indian affairs, and very likely will not be back for a week yet.

Miss Florence Wey, A. T. G. M., who for the past six years has been a highly successful teacher of the piano and harmony in the Toronto College of Music, has joined the staff of the Victoria College of Music, over Waitt's music store. Miss Wey will shortly be heard in public, being a pianist of no little repute.

The creditors of G. L. Simpson met yesterday. The report of stock taking was given, and it showed the assets to be \$10,337, and liabilities, \$999, and outstanding accounts, \$890, making a total of \$5827.33. Instructions were given to close the business out before the end of the year. The liabilities, secured and unsecured, amount to a little more than \$4000.

W. S. Goodwin, of the firm of Fuller & Goodwin, Esquimalt, came very near being drowned Thursday night. He had been off to the Royal Arthur, and while rowing back one of the oars broke as he was tugging on it and he pitched overboard. He managed to swim to the steamer Florence, where he held on to the paddle wheel until two boys, George Francis and S. Young, came to his assistance.

Thomas Luscombe, who was severely injured in a runaway on Carey road yesterday morning, was reported this afternoon as being slightly improved, and Dr. John Duncan, who is attending him, says that he has strong hopes for his entire recovery. Mrs. Luscombe, who had her arm broken in the same accident, is also doing well. It was feared at first that Mr. Luscombe would not recover.

Sunday next 100 Norwegian farmers from Wisconsin are expected to arrive at Vancouver en route to Bella Coota valley, 300 miles north, where they will settle. They are under the leadership of a native clergyman, who selected the land and made arrangements with the government regarding the terms of settlement. In the spring their families and several more of them will come out. They are leaving Wisconsin owing to the severe winters.

It is reported that a schooner has been wrecked on the west coast, but the name of the schooner is not known and the correctness of the report is questioned. The report was brought up by the Beatrice from the west coast, and it seems that a canoe load of Indians arrived at Quatsino and claimed to be the crew of the schooner. They said that she was lost out at sea. They said that she was the Klmenby, but that schooner is safe and snug in port. Sealing men do not credit the story.

In Cedar Hill school the following are the marks for the month of September of those pupils who made an average of over 50 per cent.: Fifth class—Archie McKee, 77.1; Maggie Glendenning, 73.7; John Leeming, 65.6; Harry Grant, 62.4; Laura Miller, 60.1; Christopher McKee, 51.8. Fourth class—Mabel Miller, 59. Third class—Harold Russell, 53; James Holmes, 58.2; Clara Irwin, 52.6; Ethel Irwin, 50.8; Clara Merriam, 50.6. The average attendance

for the month was 35.7. Mr. Tolmie, teacher.

While up the east coast of the island Passed Assistant Engineer Dunning of the U. S. N., directed the loading of the cargo of the ship Highland Light, which is to be taken to Honolulu for the use of the American fleet there. The Highland Light took two hundred tons at Comox and 1700 tons at Departure Bay from the Wellington colliery. Mr. Dunning says that both the Comox and Wellington coal give good satisfaction. Mr. Dunning returns to California, where he is at present stationed.

Triumph lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., held its weekly meeting in Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. Being the occasion of a fraternal visit from Persistence and Pride of the Ridge lodge a large gathering was in attendance. After the business was disposed of a very enjoyable programme was given by the following: Messrs. Mullins, Griffin, Terry, Ford, Redman, Watkins, Furnan, Tomlin, Connell, Scrase and Moody. Miss Labister also contributed. Refreshments brought to a close an evening long to be remembered.

The police have a very peculiar case on their hands. Henry A. Horne, who claims to have some authority from Chief Sheppard as a special officer, turned up at the city lockup yesterday afternoon with Andrew, an Indian, in his custody. He produced a bottle of whiskey, said he had found Andrew with it in his possession and had him locked up. It was learned that Horne had been parading his alleged authority around, and later in the day Constable Redgrave arrested him for impersonating an officer. No informations were laid against either man, and will not be until Chief Sheppard returns to the city. Chief Sheppard may have told Horne to watch the men who sell whiskey to Indians, but it is improbable that the made him a special, as he has no authority to do so.

The sealing schooner Beatrice, Captain Macaulay, arrived home last night from a sealing cruise in Behring Sea. She got 358 skins on the coast in the first part of the season and 1160 in the sea after August 1, making her total catch 1518 skins. Of her catch in the sea nearly all her men were taken in August, only 300 being spared in September. The Beatrice had an uneventful trip except for bad weather. She had to go to Unalaska for water, and once in the home ground for several days by a howling gale. She made the run to the west coast in 13 days, only to get caught in another gale. She docked at Grant's wharf this morning and discharged her skins. They are a fine lot of skins and came out in good order.

Louis Caffray, the insane boy from Sooke, of whom mention was made in this paper last evening, was taken to Westminister last evening by Superintendent Hussey of the provincial police. He was examined yesterday by Drs. John Duncan and Corsan, and the physicians after satisfying themselves as to his insanity, signed the necessary papers. The boy is but 15 years of age, and according to his mother's story, was weak-minded when a baby. As a baby and even up to a few years ago he was under control, but he passed that stage and became a constant source of trouble. He once set fire to the barn on his father's ranch, and but for the early discovery of the flames the building and contents would have been destroyed. He created a terrible hubbub in the provincial lock-up last night, yelling nearly all night. He will be one of the youngest, if not the youngest, patients in the asylum.

AGAIN IN JAIL.

Percy Whittall Arrested for Larceny—Another Suspicious Check.

Percy Whittall is again in the toils. He is booked and held for the larceny of a watch, and by to-night another count charging him with the more serious crime of forgery may be entered against him. His lordship went out on a little time with O. A. Ragstad, and while they were together Ragstad lost his watch and chain. The next day it was when Whittall put them up at the Carter House for drinks. The police were interested in the case and Saturday evening Whittall was arrested.

This morning a suspicious check for \$25, which Whittall is said to have forged and passed, turned up, and the police were working on the case this afternoon. Acting Chief Walker would not make any statement about the case, but said by night he would know whether he would proceed against Whittall or not. In police court this morning Whittall's case was postponed for three days to allow the investigation of the check case.

George V. Hankins, the king of Chicago gamblers, has retired after having made two million dollars.

Munroe Heath, a Chicago millionaire, who was mayor of that city in 1876, was found dead in bed yesterday.

Tom, Dick and Harry. So far as we can learn, Tom has never distinguished himself and Harry's name is not a synonym for industry, but among stock owners Dick's Blood Purifier has brought him into high esteem. For horses and cattle it is invaluable. It strengthens the digestion, gives a good appetite and turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one. Dick's Blister cures Spavins, Curbs, Ringbones, etc.

James Wislart has taken the American hotel bar on Yates street and he is having it renovated and refitted. The opening will take place on Wednesday night.

Col. Baker paid an official visit to the provincial jail and insane asylum at Westminister last week. He reports the inmates in a satisfactory condition. A permanent staff of visiting physicians is to be named.

Bailey the Pacheena Indian who was shot by Sergeant Levin on the Indian reserve last Monday night during the assault on the police is seriously ill and may die. His wounded leg will very likely be amputated to-day.

R. G. Penn, United States immigration inspector, is again on duty after an absence of a couple of months. He went to Virginia, his former home, and brought his family out west with him. They are established at Vancouver, where Mr. Penn's business keeps him most of the time.

An Italian-Franco special says: An important theatrical debut was made to-day between C. M. Pyke, of the Pyke opera company, and John F. Cordray, the theatrical manager of Portland and Seattle. Mr. Cordray has control of the opera company for a tour of twenty-four weeks, including all the principal cities of the coast, British Columbia, Idaho and Montana.

At a public meeting held on Saturday evening a committee was appointed to arrange for a reception to the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, who are expected to arrive here on H. M. S. Champion on November 3rd. The committee consists of Mayor Teague and the aldermen, senators and members of the Dominion parliament, the premier, members of the provincial government and legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, A. C. Flumerfelt (president) and the council of the board of

MRICAL.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, October 26.

HUDSON BAY PROJECT.

It appears that Hugh Sutherland is at Ottawa endeavoring to secure further government aid for the Hudson Bay railway project. A big deputation of Conservative M. P.'s and others from Manitoba and the Northwest is following him, apparently with the same object in view. Our Ottawa correspondent mentions a rumor that the government will be asked to guarantee bonds of the road at the rate of 3-1-2 per cent, in order that the London capitalists may have confidence enough to advance the necessary funds. No doubt the London men would be satisfied with such a guarantee, regardless of the prospects of the road, for the bonds would be as good as Dominion 3-1-2 per cent. debentures, which are now quoted on the London exchange at over 107, while the three per cents have gone to par. The plethora of funds has led the London capitalists to be content with the modest 3 per cent. of interest, and the 3-1-2 per cent. guarantee would suit them quite well. The people of Canada, however, must look at the matter from another point of view. They will have first to inquire whether the 3-1-2 per cent. will be repaid to them by the road, and if the answer is to be in the negative they must consider whether they will be compensated in some other way for the carrying of the burden. It would be a grand thing for the Northwest—and for British Columbia too—if a successful route were opened via Hudson Bay, but it is not yet established that such a route can be opened. The weight of evidence is unfortunately against it, and therefore the people of the east, whose interests are against the project, are in a position to bring hostile leverage to bear on the government successfully. The Manitoba press even is not a unit on the question, so the rest of the country is not likely to support the scheme enthusiastically. There is another point to be considered: If Hugh Sutherland and his backers now secure the guarantee they are after, what is more probable than the whole affair will fall into the hands of the C. P. R.? In that event the company would simply be bolstering another tax upon itself to bolster up the monopoly which now turns the Northwest people's minds to this fanciful northern outlet.

BRITAIN AND FREE TRADE.

When protectionists assert that the great manufacturing industries of Britain were built up under a protective policy they commit themselves to a statement which statistics clearly disprove. An examination of the British board of trade returns enables us to contrast thirty years of high protection with thirty years of free trade, and the result is both marvellous and convincing. From 1815, after the close of the Napoleonic war, until 1846, when Sir Robert Peel abolished the Corn Laws, embraces a period of perfect peace, when the prestige of England was never greater abroad, and when the energies of the entire community were devoted to industrial and commercial pursuits. Yet during those thirty years the foreign trade—that is, the trade of individuals in the aggregate—only increased at the sluggish pace of one million pounds per annum; and during the whole of that time the country was disturbed by bread riots, and the suffering of the masses was intense. In 1846 the foreign trade amounted to one hundred and eighty million pounds. In 1815 it was one hundred and fifty million pounds. In 1846, after the abolition of the protective principle, the marvellous expansion commenced, and thirty years later—in 1876—it amounted to the enormous sum of five hundred million pounds. Thus we see that while the foreign trade only increased thirty million pounds under thirty years of high protection, it increased upwards of three hundred million pounds during thirty years of free trade, and at the same time the general improvement in the condition of the masses has been steady and permanent.

Protection, which had existed in England for centuries, did not give up the fight without a struggle. The British protectionist of fifty years ago prophesied the total destruction of every industry and indulged in the same gloomy forebodings and employed the same fallacious arguments advanced by the Canadian protectionists to-day. It is open to all countries to achieve a success similar to that of Britain by adopting the same policy. The mere fact of a country being situated east or west, north or south, be its population large or small or politically divided from other countries, does not affect an economic principle. If a free interchange of commodities between two regions be an evil at all, the evil must be inherent in the system and not convertible into a blessing should such regions be politically united. For instance, if a free interchange of commodities between Ontario and British Columbia be a highly desirable arrangement, a free interchange of commodities between British Columbia and the Pacific States must be equally beneficial. It is an economic question, not a political one. And, on the other hand, if it be a good thing to protect British Columbia against the Pacific States, it must also be a good thing to protect British Columbia against Ontario. The mere fact of British Columbia and the Pacific States being embraced in different political divisions cannot affect the principle in any way. At present it is apparently deemed desirable that Canada should be protected against the United States and the United States against Canada. But should it come to pass that those two separate political divisions should become united, the system which at present is considered to be so desirable would vanish. The shifting of a particular flag from one point to another may contract or expand a political division, but it can never alter an economic law.

MR. LUKES'S TROUBLE.

Mr. Lukes, an English miller, has made an announcement to the public, part of which reads: "Therefore I have decided to cease milling until further notice, preferring the position of an interested spectator rather than be an active participant in such pernicious and senseless competition as now exists between millers." This is paraded by Canadian protectionists as an argument against free trade in England. Behold, say these wiseacres, what injury free trade has inflicted on the English miller as well as the English farmer. Now Mr. Lukes seems to trace his trouble to the "pernicious and senseless competition" among millers, not to free trade, and though the Canadian protectionists are in their own right most wondrous wise we must needs accept his opinion in preference to theirs. And what would protection do to remove from him this evil of severe competition? In only one way could it prove effective, namely, in allowing Mr. Lukes and the other millers a chance to combine, to shut up some of the mills with bonuses, to raise prices level with the "protective" duty and fleece all Britain in order that they might make profits enough for both the active and the idle establishments. That is exactly what the "protective" tariff enables the Canadian cotton lords to do. No wonder an English paper cannot be found with "courage" enough to propose a scheme like this to the people of Great Britain. Verily the protectionist is a strange animal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Paton Manufacturing company of Sherbrooke, Quebec, have given notice that they will reduce the wages ten per cent. In some cases this will make the wages of the operatives ninety cents per day. Several hundred men are employed. Yet in a few months these men will be glibly urged to vote for the N. P. on the ground that it is a great wage-raiser.

The Times is lectured in the familiar fishwife style by the government organ because it placed side by side Mr. Foster's London utterance and the report of his department on the quarter's trade operations and pointed to the contrast between them. As Mr. Foster is on this occasion his own critic it would be hard for any other than a jaundiced organist to find where the Times committed any fault. The trouble with the Colonist is that it knows its side is losing, hence its ill nature.

The Toronto Empire quotes Mr. Vernon's case as a precedent for Sir Oliver Mowat and Mr. Hart, the Ontario minister who lost his seat in the general election. Now it happens that Mr. Vernon did not retire until it became apparent that the protest against Mr. Graham would fail, and that all Premier Davie's ingenuity would not suffice to secure him another seat. Therefore if Premier Mowat, at follows the British Columbia precedent, as urged by the Empire, he will keep Mr. Hart in office so long as there is the slightest prospect of finding a seat.

The Colonist asserts that the section of the land act quoted by the Slovan Times has no application to the purchase of New Denver lots. The organ's knowledge on such points is far from being equal to its assurance and impudence, but admitting that its reading of the law is correct the point remains that the lands department is threatening unusually sharp procedure with the recalcitrant purchasers. This means, of course, that the government is hard up and feels obliged to call in all possible funds. The empty treasury is making its emptiness felt with an uncomfortable emphasis.

The News-Advertiser says: "We implore the organs of the government to give the new commissioner of lands and works a little respite in regard to the pledge which he has given to oppose any further aid to the British Pacific railway scheme; the 'humbog' as Mr. Davie describes it; the 'bugaboo' as Mr. Davie on the mainland—calls it: If the Colonist and the smaller animals in the government pack must keep the subject before their readers, let them describe how the

premier proposes to ride two horses at the same time, each going in a different direction. Whatever doubt the Colonist may feel as to Mr. Martin's declaration, it need have none about Mr. Davie's, for he has assured more than one prominent supporter here that he will not recommend a government guarantee for the scheme."

We read that "Major Perley, who was chief engineer of the department of public works at the time of the McGreevey-Langervin scandals, and who was dismissed, has again been employed by the government, and is engaged in compiling a report on all the harbors of the Dominion." The general verdict was that Mr. Perley when dismissed was made a scapegoat for the relief of the real sinners, and this is practically admitted to be correct by the government re-engaging him.

PROTECTION AND WAGES.

Those who live by their labor constitute in every country, old or new, the great majority of the people; hence it follows that no matter who else may be benefited anything that tends to reduce the average income of the people of a country must be against the interests of the workingmen. Among the working people of the United States thirty years ago the idea very generally prevailed that wealthy citizens, because of their ability to pay high wages were more to be desired and added more to the prosperity of all classes than working citizens, who paid only the wages which competition compelled them to pay. Since that time the number of wealthy men and the amount of private fortunes have enormously increased there, while the condition of the working classes has been steadily growing worse. The experience of the past summer alone should prove conclusively that the experiment of making rich men with the object of in that way promoting the general prosperity is one which no people valuing free institutions can afford to make. American and Canadian protectionists have been wont to point with pride to the increase of wealth per capita as an evidence of the benefits of protection, but workingmen in both countries are learning from the logic of experience that their interest is not so much in "wealth per capita" as in wealth per pocket; that they are benefited not so much by living in the same community and being reckoned in computations of wealth with wealthy men, as by having some of the wealth to themselves. The question of ages is the question of the distribution of wealth. The advocates of protection recognize this when they claim that protection increases wages. This claim is made in several forms—it increases wages by increasing the general prosperity—by giving manufacturers or employers of labor higher profits it enables them to pay higher wages. And even if it does not actually increase wages, they say, protection is necessary in a new country to prevent wages falling to the level of wages in older countries. After fifteen years of protection in Canada and over thirty in the United States the only answer necessary to the first claim in the matter of local prosperity is that workingmen cannot consult their own individual experience; and as to the general prosperity, the harrowing recital of lockouts and strikes, lawlessness, starvation and suicide to be found in the columns of protectionist newspapers leaves us in doubt as to the true position.

It is not denied that protection does by increasing the profits of manufacturing give some employers the ability to pay higher wages, but it does nothing to insure the payment of those wages to his employees. The majority of occupations in British Columbia are such that they cannot be benefited by protection. A tariff on the products of mine, forest or fishery could not in the slightest aid to the ability of those employing labor in their development to pay higher wages, and yet wages in these occupations, for a like class of labor, are as good as in occupations where profits are increased by protection.

By diverting labor from industries which have natural advantages in their favor and applying it to occupations which have not, protection has the effect of lessening the purchasing power of wages, and in this way giving the worker less, though nominally more, for a day's work. It is possible by the use of artificial heat under glass to grow grapes in British Columbia of any kind and in sufficient quantity to supply any present or future demand of consumption. The cost of growing grapes under glass in the northern climate is estimated to be from twenty to thirty times as great as the cost of grapes grown in a warm climate in the open air. A tariff high enough to stop the importation of grapes by turning labor away from other kinds of production to the production of grapes would have the effect of wasting at least nineteen-twentieths of the labor so diverted. Thought it might not reduce the aggregate of wages paid, and those who cultivated grapes got as much wages as paid in other employments, by increasing the cost of grapes to wage earners who consumed them, it would to that extent waste their earnings to them

and to the country. It will pay the British Columbian better to mine coal to be traded with the Californian for grapes, even if he should have to pay the American duty and bring the grapes in free. The man who mines coal and trades the product of his labor for grapes is just as certainly producing grapes as if he built glass houses or tended fires in a hot house. But though this may be in an extreme case, anything that tends in the same direction, be it in a much lesser degree, does in that degree have the same effect.

Of all claims made for protection, that in a new country it keeps up wages and prevents them from falling to the level of older countries is the most deceptively mean and least entitled to the support of workingmen. It is based on the admission that high wages in a new country are not due to protection, and thus refutes the claims we have been already considering. How does it profess to keep up wages? By putting a duty on imported goods and increasing the price of all goods. But wage earners are not sellers of goods, but sellers of labor and buyers of goods. If a tax on imported goods makes goods dear, would not a tax on imported labor have the same effect? What workingmen want is the opportunity to sell labor dear and to buy goods cheap. It is a poor rule that will only work one way. If a tax on imported goods will benefit the sellers of goods, will not a tax on imported labor benefit the sellers of goods? Yet does not the proposition to impose such a tax meet with the determined opposition of those employers who hypocritically profess so much anxiety to keep up wages by protection? As sellers of goods they are protectionists, but as buyers of labor they are free traders.

During the last Dominion elections the manager of our leading iron works was reported by the protectionist press as saying that if protection was not sustained in that election it would be necessary to shut down the works and two hundred Victorians would be thrown out of employment. Since that time circumstances have placed him in a different position, yet still as an employer of labor. Last summer a dispute arose between himself and his employees in a question of work and wages, and he is credited with giving evidence of the sincerity of his professions of anxiety to "keep up wages" by importing twenty skilled mechanics from the neighboring republic—where the importation of contract labor is forbidden by law—to take the place of Victoria workmen, and among these some faithful protectionists. In view of this experience will they still vote for protection in goods and free trade in labor? INRI MUIROS.

PRECIOUS METAL CASE.

Judgment in Balmbridge vs. Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company.

As this is an important judgment we give it in full.

This is a motion by the plaintiff to restrain the defendants from interfering with the plaintiff in his alleged right to mine for gold in a certain placer claim in Alberni district, known as Blue claim, and by consent of both parties the motion was turned into a motion for judgment.

On 21st June, 1894, the plaintiff, a free miner, located a claim on Chama creek, Alberni, and duly recorded the same with the mining recorder at Alberni, and all necessary preliminaries were complied with to enable the plaintiff to prosecute his work. On the 23rd June, 1894, the plaintiff was summarily ejected by the defendants.

The defendants' case is that by Act 47 Vic, chapter 14, the legislature of British Columbia granted certain lands in Vancouver Island, which include the land in question, to the crown as representatives of the Dominion government, to aid in the construction of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, and that on the 21st April, 1887, the crown by deed granted to the defendants all the land granted to them by the provincial legislature, and claims that by the terms of the deed and act they are entitled to all the precious metals in or under the said lands.

The statute in question was passed to carry out an agreement which had been arrived at between the provincial and Dominion governments and was confirmed by a Dominion statute of 47 Vic, chapter 6.

By section three of the provincial act the land granted to the Dominion is defined by metes and bounds, and is stated to include all coal, coal oil, ores, stones, clay, marl, slate, mines, minerals and substances whatsoever.

The grant from the crown to the defendants uses the same terms as to the land and its appurtenances as that contained in section 3. The attorney-general, on behalf of the plaintiff, relies on the judgment of the privy council in the case of the attorney-general of British Columbia vs. the attorney-general of Canada, 14 appeal cases, 294.

Mr. Pooley, Q. C., for the defendants, argues that although gold and silver are not expressly mentioned yet they are included in the terms mines, minerals and substances, and points out that the terms lands would have been quite sufficient to pass everything but the precious metals; that the terms used sufficiently indicate an intention to include both gold and silver, especially as in the then existing and antecedent legislation of the province the term mineral was used to define the gold and silver.

By the gold mining ordinance of 1867, chapter 123 of the consolidated acts of 1877, the term mine is stated to mean any vein, stratum or natural bed of auriferous earth and in the mineral act,

chapter 82 of the consolidated statutes of 1888, section 2, minerals include all minerals, precious and base (other than coal) found in veins or lodes or rock in place, and whether such minerals are found separately or in combination with each other.

And the crown lands act, chapter 98, consolidated acts 1877, section 50, and chapter 66, consolidated acts 1888, sections 95 and 96, it is enacted that nothing therein contained should be construed so as to interfere with the rights of miners under the mineral act or subsequent acts relating to gold mining.

The use of a general term to indicate the precious metals in these statutes does not in my opinion extend the meaning of the term minerals when used in any other act. The interpretation clause in these acts is merely a dictionary to define particular expressions in the acts to which it is attached, and unless there is any clause incorporating the mineral act in the statute in question in this case I do not consider that I can give to the terms used any other meaning than their ordinary and legal significance.

If I might hazard a conjecture why the special terms which are used in the present act were inserted it is possible that the parties interested in the agreement did not desire to have their right to coal and coal oil questioned, as coal is expressly excepted in the mineral act and does not pass under the term minerals then.

Gold and silver mines, as Lord Watson says in the case of attorney-general of British Columbia vs. the attorney-general of Canada, until they have been aptly served from the title of the crown and vested in the subject are not regarded as parts of the soil or as incidents of the land in which they are found. The question is have these mines royal been severed from the title of the crown by the language used here. Under the term mines, minerals and substances they would not pass the statute in question commences with coal, coal oil, indicating in my opinion all minerals and mines which would pass under the terms of lands in ordinary cases in a grant to the subject and has no reference to mines royal.

A further question arises in this motion and that is have the defendants the right to prevent the extraction of gold and silver from their lands owned and occupied by them by free miners.

The rights of miners to enter upon land for mining purpose is apparently not limited to crown lands, see sec. 11 and 12, mining act, 1891.

Independent of statutory authority no person has a right to trespass on private lands, but sec. 95 of the crown lands act, 1888, authorizes free miners to enter upon any lands in the province to search and work gold and silver, following in substance the language used in the act existing at the date of the grant of these lands to the crown.

These lands in my opinion are therefore subject to the right of entry by free miners to search for the precious metals, subject to the conditions precedent contained in sec. 11 of the mining act, 1891, which conditions the parties admit have been complied with. I therefore give judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

W. W. THIRWHITT DRAKE, J.

HENRY IRVING.

THE GREATEST OF LIVING ACTORS. HELD IN THE HIGHEST ESTEEM BY THOSE WHO KNOW HIM. BEST OPINION ON 'VIN MARIANI'.



It is said of Mr. Irving that, though an upright and thoroughly honorable man he plays the Devil (Faust) as no other man can.

After perusing the many strong expressions from other eminent men and women throughout Europe as to the merits of Vin Mariani as a tonic stimulant Mr. Irving says: "I can certainly add my testimonial to the virtues of 'Vin Mariani,' which I have found excellent, and am well convinced of its quality." This tonic contains wine (Vin Mariani) invigorates and sustains weak constitutions run down by over-exertion of body or brain. What can be more convincing than the written endorsements of several thousand prominent physicians. Send stamp to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian agents of this beautiful wine, and get a little album, free, containing the photos and testimonials of celebrities throughout the world.

THE DETAILS SETTLED.

Sewerage Commissioners Arranging for Work on Fort Street.

The sewerage commissioners at their meeting this morning decided upon all the details in connection with the extension of the Fort street sewer from Douglas street to Blanchard street, which is to be done by day labor. Messrs. B. W. Pearce and W. J. Macaulay were present and it was agreed that the pay of the men should be the same as that allowed by contractors, that ten hours constitute a day, that sub-foremen over small gangs of men be engaged when necessary and that they be paid 25 cents a day extra; that accurate measurements be taken of all rock work excavations, etc., for the use of the city engineer and sewerage commissioners, that weekly reports be furnished by the foreman, giving all details of the progress of the work, its cost and the pay of the men, and that the superintendent of streets, who is to act as foreman, be paid by the commissioners only for the time actually engaged.

The commissioners passed over a number of accounts and also listened to the reading of a couple of letters from the city council.

WILD RUM.

Very Little Being Done at St. Petersburg.

Betrothal of Czar's Daughter.

Ess Alix.

London, Oct. 25.—The betrothal of the czar's daughter, Princess Alix, to the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, is being celebrated in a most magnificent manner. The betrothal ceremony took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of the duke, and was attended by a large number of guests. The bridegroom is a young man of noble birth and distinguished family. The bride is a beautiful girl, and the betrothal is being celebrated with great pomp and circumstance. The ceremony was presided over by the duke, and the bride and groom were surrounded by their friends and relatives. The betrothal is being celebrated in a most magnificent manner, and the ceremony is being attended by a large number of guests. The bridegroom is a young man of noble birth and distinguished family. The bride is a beautiful girl, and the betrothal is being celebrated with great pomp and circumstance. The ceremony was presided over by the duke, and the bride and groom were surrounded by their friends and relatives. The betrothal is being celebrated in a most magnificent manner, and the ceremony is being attended by a large number of guests.

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WILD RUMORS CIRCULATED

Very Little Reliable News Regarding Czar to be Obtained at St. Petersburg.

Betrothal of Czaritch and Princess Alix to Take Place To-Morrow.

London, Oct. 22.—The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says: "The czar walked half an hour in the park at Livadia yesterday. The doctors kept him out of bed as much as possible so as to maintain his nervous energy and counteract the weakness of the heart; which is increased by lying." The correspondent ridicules the rumors that the czar is dead and his death kept secret owing to the czaritch's refusal to consent to the marriage of the czar's son, the grand duke Michael, to the princess Alix, although her condition is precarious and pitiable. Ambassador General von Werder will arrive in St. Petersburg to-morrow and is expected to proceed to Livadia. It is understood that all the documents in the last three days have been signed by the czaritch, whom his father admonished to accept Councilor Bunge's advice.

Professor Leyden has announced that he will resume his lectures in Berlin on the 29th. This is supposed to mean that he considers the czar's case hopeless. The Lokal Anzeiger says that aime. Parlagh, who has painted portraits of the emperor, Bismarck and Moltke, is on her way to Livadia, having been summoned to do a picture of the czar.

Berlin, Oct. 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Tageblatt finds that all the preparations in the Russian capital point to the succession of the czaritch, Nicholas. He says the war office already holds in readiness the standards of Emperor Nicholas II. The czaritch's marriage with the Princess Alix of Hesse will be hastened in view of the house law declared by Emperor Paul I. that no unmarried heir shall succeed to the throne. Should the czaritch be childless upon ascending the throne the Grand Duke Michael, his younger brother, would be declared heir presumptive.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that Princess Alix will be baptized and received into the orthodox Russian church to-morrow and will be married to the czaritch on Wednesday in the presence of the czar and the imperial family.

Paris, Oct. 22.—The French foreign office has been paralyzed by the reports from Livadia. Business has been at such a complete standstill that Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, has been unable to finish the negotiations as to colonial questions. He will go to London on October 27th, or earlier, as there is nothing to be done here.

The Russian arch-priest in Paris thinks the czar's improvement is due to the intercession of Holy John of Cronstadt. Holy John is regarded throughout Russia as a miracle worker. It is said that he has hypnotic powers, which is manifested whenever he lays his hands on a patient. His treatment consists of praying, the laying on of hands and rubbing with oil.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—A bulletin issued at 8 o'clock this evening says: The emperor slept five hours intermittently last night, and arose at the usual time this morning. His appetite has decreased and his strength has not increased. It is rumored that an operation is to be performed.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—The death of news from Livadia occasioned the wildest rumors to circulate yesterday, to the effect that the czar was actually dead, but that the fact was concealed because the czaritch had renounced the succession to the throne and the Grand Duke George, the czar's second son, had died from lung trouble, from which he has been long a sufferer. These rumors were silenced by the issuing of a bulletin at night stating that the czar had been out of his bed during the day, but that the general condition was unchanged. To-day the rumors have been revived in an intensified form, the Sabbath leisure and the gathering of unusually large congregations, attracted by the special prayers for the czar, assisting in the growth of the rumors and speculation. It is everywhere recognized that the doctors in attendance on the czar can have no hope of his recovery, and that they are only devoting their efforts to prolonging his majesty's life until the arrival of the Princess Alix at Yalta, so that her marriage to the czaritch may be celebrated before his death. It is asserted that the physicians have been compelled to turn their attention to the czarina, whose mind was said to be seriously affected by the nursing of her husband.

Last night the theatres were full as usual, and the restaurants were crowded. The city bears its usual aspect, and only eager and excited discussion in the public resorts indicates the impending evil. The special services in all the churches this morning were well attended. The reverence displayed and the sincerity of the prayers offered show how deeply the public mind is affected. In the theatres here and at Moscow during the last few days there have been numerous instances during the intervals between the acts of the audiences calling on the orchestras to play the national hymn, "God Protect the Czar," to which the people would listen standing.

London, Oct. 21.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says according to the best information obtainable there will be a formal betrothal and exchange of rings between the czaritch and Princess Alix at Livadia on Wednesday, perhaps sooner, according to circumstances. This pre-supposes the performance of the ceremony of reconciliation to the orthodox church, which, in the usual course, must take place. The marriage of a foreign princess to a Russian heir apparent necessitates three distinct ceremonies, reconciliation to the

orthodox church, betrothal and nuptials. The ceremonies formerly were always separate, but the betrothal and marriage have been performed together lately. An imperial proclamation is expected from Livadia on the subject. Private news from Livadia is in no way reassuring. An official step has been taken in regard to the appearance of bulletins in the press, which is curious, to say the least. The Russian newspapers have been requested to print copies of their respective journals for subscribers in Livadia, omitting the bulletins altogether. This is now being done. The wildest rumors are circulating in St. Petersburg, and a special censor has been appointed to control all press telegrams concerning the condition of the czar and the doings generally of the imperial family. All dispatches have, therefore, to be passed on by the ordinary censor and to be inspected by the special censor, and they are mostly altered a great deal before they reach the telegraph offices.

Judging by the telegraphic inquiries received here from abroad, there must be some very visible spontaneous concern in the foreign capitals that is noticed on the surface at St. Petersburg, where the press is not allowed to utter a single word of sorrow at the sickness of their monarch. Even the ministers and high officials of the state, who themselves are astonished at the mysterious, tardy way in which the little official news is sent from the Crimea, had to telegraph all long and half through the night to the office of the Official Gazette begging information. In the remotest parts of the empire there are probably whole populations who have hardly yet heard that the czar is ill. As a Russian has expressed it, the Russian newspapers are waiting to know when the police will allow them to weep and to express their feelings frankly.

A dispatch to the Times from Berlin states that the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, now at Kiel, has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to sea. It is presumed that Emperor William might go to Russia under certain circumstances, in which case Prince Henry of Prussia, the emperor's brother, or the iron-clad Woertz, would escort the Hohenzollern.

A dispatch to the Times from Paris says that M. Fleming, a French artist, who has spent much time at Gatchina, painting the portraits of the czarina and Grand Duchess Xenia, and who has had many chances of seeing the Russian imperial family, says he never knew a man with such passion for work and such contempt for health as the czar. Though sometimes suffering to such an extent that his face became livid, he refused to permit any medical examination to be made. The czaritch expressed to M. Fleming an intense longing to visit Paris, which appeared to be a sort of paradise to the whole imperial family. The Grand Duchess Xenia once jokingly remarked to M. Fleming: "Were I asked to be president of the republic at Paris, I should accept immediately."

A dispatch to the Post from Berlin says Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia left the banquet given in honor of the king of Servia on Friday to meet Princess Alix, who was en route to Livadia, at the Charlottenburg station. They accompanied her to the Silesian station, where a supper was served to the party in the waiting room. Both the emperor and Prince Henry remained at the railway station until 12.50 at night, when Princess Alix resumed her journey.

The dispatch says that the emperor daily receives telegrams from Livadia reporting the condition of the czar, and is quite in accordance with the course of the czar's malady, as stated in private telegrams, that he should be still able to rise and dress at the usual hour. Suddenly a spasm, accompanied by difficulty in breathing, attacks him, and the nervous crisis is attended by sharp muscular pains, which cause great agony. But there are days when the distressing symptoms are fairly absent and the imperial patient regains his normal condition and even his normal spirits. The night time is the most dreaded, as sleep can only be obtained by ever increasing injections of morphine.

PLEA FOR FALLEN WOMEN.

Dr. Parkhurst Now Turning on Society for Their Sins.

New York, Oct. 22.—Dr. Charles A. Parkhurst yesterday preached a sermon which was a plea for fallen women. The doctor took for his text Matthew xxi, 31—"Verily, I say unto you that the publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of heaven before you." Dr. Parkhurst says society has a way of sealing sins for which no repentance can be found in Scripture. "There seems to be," said he, "one character of crime that if one sex practices it, it is all right, but if the other practices it ostracism invariably follows. Men can do as they choose on this score with women for whom they have no respect, but with a woman it is different." He continued: "Society says there are several unpardonable sins. They say it is a crime for a woman to transgress the seventh commandment, but it is not so for a man. One of the great troubles when a woman wishes to lead a different life is that she does not receive the help of her sisters. What hope is there, then, for a woman to try to do better? There are a great many magdalenes in New York. Probably thousands of them will go to heaven. They are children of God, just as good in His sight as you, and you should do all you can to help them. Some of you gather your skirts about you to escape from your fallen sisters, while they are just as precious to God as you are."

"Burns and Scalds."

If you are so unfortunate as to injure yourself in this way, we can suggest a remedy that will (we speak from experience) soon relieve you of all pain, in quick and safe manner. It costs but 25 cents for the New Big Bottle and is sold by all druggists—ask for PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

THE RISING SUN STANDARD

Prophecy That It Will Shortly be Carried Closer to the Chinese Capital.

Empress of Japan Arrives With Late Advice Admiral Ito's Report.

The Empress of Japan, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, brought war news to Oct. 12th. Appended is a summary of late news: All Japan is still in a fever of high excitement, awaiting with eagerness the news from General Oyama's expedition, which is supposed to be directed toward some point on the Chinese coast within the Gulf of Pechili. Reports of landings at Port Arthur, Wei-Hai-Wei, and other localities are already circulating in the Japanese newspapers, but the very fact of their appearance proves that they are without foundation. If they were anywhere near the truth, the government would suppress them, until they could be officially verified. From the beginning the Japanese authorities have been determined to allow no inaccurate records of actual events to go forth. With obvious flights of imagination they have not meddled, but at critical moments they have invariably striven to prevent the dissemination of false or misleading information. Up to this time it is not even certain that General Oyama has started from his base in Korea. Persons best informed are of opinion that nothing decisive will be heard from him till the end of October.

Admiral Ito's official report of the battle near Taikosan harbor has been published. It is extremely light-hearted and exuberant in tone, and is filled with eulogies of the spirit and fortitude displayed by officers and men. Very little of the new information is supplied, and some of the most important facts appear to be passed without notice. From the list of Chinese ships sunk by his fleet the admiral omits the Gha-Yuen, and says nothing about the running away of the Chi-Yuen. He speaks of the Lai-Yuen as the first vessel to go down, but the Chinese reports say that it was the King-Yuen, a sister ship. We now learn that in the early part of the battle, from 1 till 2 p.m., the Chinese men of war numbered 11, were completely routed and captured by four cruisers and six torpedo boats. It is again made clear that the Saikio and Akagi were ordered not to participate in the fight, and that Viscount Kiyama acted on his own responsibility. He is reprimanded for his want of daring and gallantry of his encounter with the ironclads.

The government has given two Japanese newspaper correspondents permission to join the military in the capture of the island of Formosa. The same privilege is extended to foreign correspondents it will be greatly to the public advantage. The record of the Taikosan engagement is full of imperfections which are not to be regarded, but which certainly ought to be guarded against hereafter.

In consequence of persistent rumors in the open ports that Japan contemplated a foreign loan, the correspondent of the Associated Press is authorized to state that no such measure has been considered, and the government is confident that the domestic resources of the empire will be sufficient for all its needs.

The Japanese government has been heralded by a subterranean roar, more or less prolonged, and their first motion has been the natural agitation coming at the close. Earthquakes thus announced are usually of a violent character, and the direct upheaval is always much more dangerous than the horizontal disturbance. The number of drowned in the earthquake of June 20th threw the inhabitants of Tokio and Yokohama into consternation on the evening of October 7th. The preceding roar was from the canal of the capital, the waters of which rose and fell seven times, the rise being rapid in each instance, and the fall gradual. It is reported that the horses of the cavalry regiments stationed in Tokio, as well as the cattle in several large suburban provinces, were so terrified by the earthquake that they were unable to stand. The number of drowned is roughly estimated at seven hundred. Every deck officer engaged was injured. On the ships which returned to Port Arthur about one hundred were killed and two hundred were wounded. During the afternoon two of the Ting Yuen's heaviest guns were simultaneously discharged, the effect of the concussion being that Admiral Ting was thrown from the bridge to the deck and stricken senseless for half an hour. His foot was badly hurt by the fall. At one time fires were burning fiercely on the four largest vessels, that on the flagship threatening for a while to defy all efforts to subdue it. One of the witnesses says that the ship first sunk was not the Lai Yuen, but the King Yuen. A mistake in the name is possible, as the two men-of-war were precisely alike in every particular.

The foreign harbor master of Port Arthur has known for several years past that Japanese were constantly surveying the shores of the Yellow sea, and repeatedly urged the Chinese to do likewise, but without success. The consequence is that the Japanese are now perfectly familiar with the whole locality, while the Chinese are ignorant of matters which vitally affect the security of their position.

The diplomatic representative of China last stationed at Tokio has been imprisoned for alleged neglect of duty in not correctly reporting Japan's military and naval strength. His predecessor at the same port, Li Hung Chang's son, is also an aristocrat. The number of drowned in the earthquake which adds to the discomforts of the viceroy's present position. An extraordinary imperial edict has been issued, calling for a true report of

especially to commemorate the birthday of the Chinese empress dowager. Under existing circumstances the proposed gift cannot be sent to its destination, and as it is interwoven with inscriptions suitable only to the immediate occasion, the labor and cost of preparing it are entirely thrown away.

The position of foreigners in the interior of China, especially at the north, is regarded as extremely critical. Even the residents of Shanghai feel it necessary to remind the commanders of European fleets of the dangers that will threaten them in case the government suffers further reverse, and the few aliens who remain in Peking have far more serious cause for apprehension. Several assaults are reported, and as the temper of the populace grows worse from day to day, the question of a general exodus is generally discussed. The authorities at Li Hung Chang, which would ordinarily be exercised on behalf of strangers, are now so weakened that his promises of protection can no longer be trusted. No immediate movement from the capital could be safely attempted as the roads are thronged with disorderly bodies of troops, and the peasant population, famished and desperate, is already in a state of anarchy upon revolt. The presence of detachments of marines, to guard the legations and restrain the lawlessness of the mobs which seem waiting only for the pretext to rise upon Europeans and Americans, is imperatively demanded. It is not a case of imaginary alarm. The peril is real and imminent, and nothing but prompt and vigorous action can avert it.

The recall of Prince Kung to power is interpreted as another sign of Li Hung Chang's decline. This half-forgotten statesman, now over 70 years of age, was the moving spirit of the Tsung li Yamen until some 30 years ago, and controlled the diplomacy of the empire until he was set aside by one of the palace conspiracies which in those days frequently threw the government into confusion, and totally changed the course of public affairs. In 1875 he had hopes of resuming upon the scene as the father of the emperor then to be chosen, but was again thrown into retirement by the selection of a scion of another branch of the family. He was never sympathetic with Li, either personally or politically, and it would be next to impossible for the two men to co-operate in any line of national policy. He was credited with considerable ability in his later years, and his intellectual inferiority to the great viceroy was apparent whenever their relative capacity was tested by circumstances. His appointment at the end of last month to the presidency of the Tsung li Yamen was quickly followed by the nomination of General Tung to the chief command of the northern armies. This is understood as equivalent to a definite denial of Li's petition to be intrusted with the direct management of the military and naval forces, though it is still believed by many of the viceroy's adherents that he will be allowed at least to perform the duties of adviser to the throne, and that the independence of utterance remaining an official of his experience and talent will be recognized even by his adversaries. Gen. Tung's previous career has not been brilliant, nor is it known that he possesses any attributes especially entitling him to his new distinction. Perhaps his notorious hostility to the Li family is regarded as sufficient qualification. He is invested with extraordinary powers, and will be hampered by no interferences with his plans, so long as he can make himself appear successful. The highest post he has hitherto held is that of commander of the garrison at Port Arthur.

The few surviving foreigners engaged on the Chinese side in the fight at Taikosan have been carefully interviewed by the North China Daily News. Their reports supplied little additional information of real value. They were unanimous in pronouncing the assertion that no Japanese ships were sunk, a barefaced lie, yet not one of them, on being pressed, could say he saw a single vessel going down. They admitted that the Chinese men-of-war were lost, one of these, the Kwang-Ka, through the cowardice of her commander, who followed the example of Captain Fong, of the Chi Yuen, but instead of escaping ran ashore near Taikosan bay and left his ship to be destroyed later by torpedoes. The statement previously published that the Chinese fleet purposely carried no boats is confirmed. The crews of all the lost vessels perished, with scarcely an exception. The number of drowned is roughly estimated at seven hundred. Every deck officer engaged was injured. On the ships which returned to Port Arthur about one hundred were killed and two hundred were wounded. During the afternoon two of the Ting Yuen's heaviest guns were simultaneously discharged, the effect of the concussion being that Admiral Ting was thrown from the bridge to the deck and stricken senseless for half an hour. His foot was badly hurt by the fall. At one time fires were burning fiercely on the four largest vessels, that on the flagship threatening for a while to defy all efforts to subdue it. One of the witnesses says that the ship first sunk was not the Lai Yuen, but the King Yuen. A mistake in the name is possible, as the two men-of-war were precisely alike in every particular.

The Japanese government has declared lead to be contraband of war. Marquis Mayeda, ex-daimio of Kaga, contributed 100,000 yen to the army and navy funds. Marquis Nabeshima, ex-daimio of Hizen, gives 100,000 yen to the army fund. Marquis Hachisuka, ex-daimio of Awa, gives 5000 yen to the army fund, and 1000 yen to the families of soldiers from his province in active service.

On October 2nd the Emperor visited and inspected the Saikio, Matsushima and Hiyel, now undergoing repairs at Kure, near Hiroshima. Several photographs taken during the battle of Taikosan by the second engineer of the Saikio, and showing his majesty, were this week published.

By order of the emperor of Japan, a superb piece of silk tapestry, in the finest Kyoto style, has been manufactured

the battle of Phoyong-Yang. The emperor announces that the defeat was due to dissensions among the defenders and the rivalry of the generals in charge of the several brigades, and states that the guilty parties will be severely punished. The widely circulated story that an imperial treasure valued at twelve hundred million taels is deposited at Moukden is contradicted on alleged authority from Peking.

The military authorities of Hong Kong are taking special precautions to prevent the soldiers of the garrison from being enticed into the Chinese service. A proclamation has been issued warning the British troops against accepting any engagements that may be offered.

The Merchants Steam Navigation Company continue the transfer of their ships from Chinese to German control. One of the latest imperial decrees announces that the sovereign has consented to omit or postpone the celebration of that lady's sixtieth birthday and devote the immense sums of money collected for the service to the prosecution of the war.

The reports of mutinies among the Chinese troops in Manchuria gather strength and are causing great agitation in Peking and Tientsin. The advance guard of the Japanese army is now close upon the Yalu river, and the main body is within a few days' march of the frontier. The only news from General Yamagata relates to the discovery of additional booty along the line of march. Several more abandoned Krupp guns have been picked up, all in good and serviceable condition, and each new town that is seized is found to contain large stores of ammunition and food. It is expected that the Chinese will make a stand at Kowloon, some thirty miles from Wiju, on the road to Moukden. Japanese newspapers are now required to use great discretion in the publication of Korean intelligence, from which it is inferred that the government anticipates events of importance on the peninsula or in Manchuria.

When the baggage of General Tso was examined after his death at Phoyong-Yang it was found to contain several defunct and obsolete plans for the fortification of Wei-Hai-Wei, together with other documents of strategic importance. Prince Wi-hua, the second son of the king of Korea, has been appointed ambassador from that country to Japan.

IGNORE SATOLLI

Catholics of Patterson, N. J., Refute the Charges of the A. P. A.

Patterson, N. J., Oct. 21.—An insult offered Mgr. Satolli by some of the parishioners of St. Joseph's parish, in this city, came in for a good deal of discussion here to-day. This evening the St. Joseph parish association met and approved the conduct of the committee appointed to see Mgr. Satolli last night. The matter was freely discussed at the meeting, and Senator Hincliffe, James Gibson, Edward F. Leonard, R. Selma and Christopher Kelly were appointed a committee to lay the grievances of the committee before the metropolitan court of Archbishop Corrigan. Speeches were made by a number of these present condemning Mgr. Satolli's action and reviewing the efforts of the parish to have Dr. Smith removed, which efforts the speakers declared, were in every way peaceful and honorable. At the meeting to-night very strong expressions were taken in the treatment received by the committee which waited on the papal delegate to hear the grievance against Dr. Smith. The following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved, That we, the members of the St. Joseph's Parish Association, do hereby tender a vote of thanks to the committee of fifteen who yesterday waited upon Mgr. Satolli at the residence of Dr. Smith. "Resolved, That we approve of every act taken and every word uttered by the committee, and that we admire their manly intrepidity, and we do this, not to compliment the committee on their acts as individuals, but to show the public that they are sustained. "Resolved, That in deference to the feelings of outside conscientious Catholics who are interested in the matter, but who have no cognizance of the extent and depth of our grievances and to refute the declaration of the A. P. A., that we have no redress, but must submit like cringing slaves, we appoint a committee to retain Rev. Dr. Burdell to bring our case before the Metropolitan Court of Archbishop Corrigan, ignoring Mgr. Satolli and Bishop Wigger. "Resolved, That, pending this, we use every honorable effort ourselves and ask our friends in the city of Patterson to bring pressure to bear on the few who still contribute to the support to Dr. Smith to desist from doing so, since it is evident that Dr. Smith and the people of St. Joseph's Parish can never harmonize—either one or the other has got to go to the wall."

Will Not Talk.

New York, Oct. 24.—President Cleveland arrived from Buzzards' Bay this morning. When asked if he would endorse Hill's candidacy for the governorship he refused to talk.

Judge Biver Resigns.

New York, Oct. 24.—Judge Patrick Biver today resigned his position as police justice. Biver is one of the magistrates whose careers the Lexow committee have been investigating.

The Mlowers.

Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 23.—The Canadian-Australian steamship Mlowers sailed from Sydney for Victoria and Vancouver on October 20th.

Town Destroyed.

London, Oct. 22.—The advices state that the town of Sakata was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake last evening. Many were killed and a large number injured.

82 of the consolidated statutes section 2, minerals include all precious and base (other than and in veins or lodes or rock in and whether such minerals are parately or in combination with er. the crown lands act, chapter 98, ted acts 1877, section 80, and 90, consolidated acts 1888, section 93, it is enacted that noh- vein contained should be con- o as to interfere with the rights as under the mineral act or sub- acts relating to gold mining. e of a general term to indicate ions metals in these statutes does y opinion extend the meaning of minerals when used in any other interpretation clause in these merely a dictionary to define par- expressions in the acts to which it ed, and unless there is any clause ating the mineral act in regard to question in this case I do not con- I can give to the terms used in meaning than their ordinary and nification.

might hazard a conjecture why the rms which are used in the present e inserted in the act, and the nterested in the agreement did not ave their right to coal and coal oned, as coal is expressly excepted neral and does not pass under a mineral then.

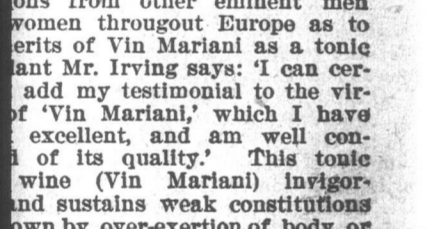
and silver mines, as Lord Watson the case of Attorney-General of Columbia v. the attorney-general, da, until they have been split and from the title of the crown and the subject are not regarded as oil or as incidents of the land in they are found. The question is e mines royal been severed from e of the crown by the language e. Under the terms mines, minerals stances they would not pass—the n question commences with coal, indicating in my opinion all mtd mines which would pass under s of lands in ordinary cases in a e subject and has no reference e royal.

her question arises in this motion is have the defendants the right to the extraction of gold and silver eir lands owned and occupied by e. The question is whether the ights of miners to enter upon land uring purpose is apparently not H- crown lands. (see sec. 11 and 12, mining act, 1881.) The question of ndent statutory authority no as a right to trespass on private ut sec. 85 of the crown lands act, thorizes free miners to enter upon ds in the province to search and old silver, following in sub- e language in ordinary cases in a e of the grant of these lands to e.

lands in my opinion are therefore o the right of entry by free miners h for the precious metals, subject ditions precedent contained in e of the charter and in the act, onditions both parties admit have mpled with. I therefore give judg- e plaintiffs with costs. J. W. W. THIRWELL DRAKE, J.

HENRY IRVING.

GREATEST OF LIVING ACTORS. DIED IN THE HIGHEST ESTEEM BY THOSE WHO KNOW HIM. BEST. HIS OPINION ON "VIN MARIANI."



He said of Mr. Irving that, though bright and thoroughly honorable he plays the Devil (Faust) as no man can. In perusing the many strong eulogies from other eminent men women throughout Europe as to merits of Vin Mariani as a tonic Mr. Irving says: "I can add my testimonial to the virtue of 'Vin Mariani,' which I have excellent and am well convinced of its quality." This tonic wine (Vin Mariani) invigorates and sustains weak constitutions down by over-exertion of body or

THE DETAILS SETTLED.

Age Commissioners Arranging for Work on Fort Street.

sewerage commissioners at their this morning decided upon all tails in connection with the extension of the Fort Street sewer from Douglas to Blanchard street, which is done by day labor. Messrs. B. and W. J. Macaulay were and it was agreed that the pay men should be the same as that by contractors, that ten hours a day, that sub-fenmen over gangs of men be engaged whenever necessary and that they be paid as a day extra; that accurate returns be taken of all rock workings, etc., for the use of the city and sewerage commissioners, weekly reports be furnished by the an, giving all details of the pro- of the work, its cost and the pay men, and that the superintendent who is to act as foreman, be by the commissioners only for the actually engaged. The commissioners passed over a number of accounts and also listened to the reading of a couple of letters from the council.

permitted to go aboard and play with worthy opponent, but for...

NANAIMO. Oct. 24.—It is quite evident...

Oct. 25.—The Association...

Margaret Almyer expired at...

THE MARKETS. Summary covering articles of every...

Table with market prices for various goods like flour, sugar, and oil.

THE RUSSIAN CLOUD. Troubles Brought About by the Czar's...

London, Oct. 24.—The Daily News...

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—At eight...

Berlin, Oct. 24.—The St. Petersburg...

London, Oct. 24.—The St. Petersburg...

The czarina, responding to the...

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—Work was...

CALIFORNIA SHAKEN. Severe Earthquakes in San Diego and...

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 24.—This city...

The Standard's St. Petersburg...

WANTS HEAVY DAMAGES. Report That England Will Demand...

New York, Oct. 24.—Dr. Wilfrid...

BIG INSURANCE DEAL. All the Agricultural Risks Held by an...

SPREADING OUT. Branches of the A. M. R. U. Being...

London, Oct. 24.—Referring to...

England's Failure to Secure Control...

CABLE NEWS. Migration of Anarchists to America—...

London, Oct. 24.—Mail advices...

Advices from Lima, Peru, state...

ART AND MORALS. Lively Issue as to Whether a Picture...

New York, Oct. 22.—A special to...

Chicago, Oct. 24.—At the meeting...

LOOKS LIKE WAR. Western Traffic Association Favor...

CONDENSED DISPATCHES. News of the World Received During...

Royal Lads All. The Royal Baking Powder...

declared that he would be blessed if...

CATHOLICS ARE NOT DISLOYAL. They Get Their Religion, not Their...

Denver, Oct. 23.—Father Malone...

San Francisco, Oct. 24.—The long...

Chicago, Oct. 24.—At the meeting...

LOOKS LIKE WAR. Western Traffic Association Favor...

CONDENSED DISPATCHES. News of the World Received During...

Royal Lads All. The Royal Baking Powder...

THE MISSING IVANHOE. Three Steamers Searching for the...

No definite tidings has yet been...

Law Intelligence. From Tuesday's Daily.

From Wednesday's Daily. An important decision has been...

From Thursday's Daily. Phipps v. Tarks—Application of...

LOOKS LIKE WAR. Western Traffic Association Favor...

CONDENSED DISPATCHES. News of the World Received During...

Royal Lads All. The Royal Baking Powder...

Advertisement for a sawing machine: 9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS.

STURDY IMMIGRANTS.

Future immigrants are of the desirable class as the fine healthy fellows who arrived in Victoria yesterday, and who are at present lodged at the Dominion Hotel, the only safe and comfortable place for their selection. There are eighty in the party and they are bound in Columbia. During a conversation the leaders this morning they expressed themselves satisfied with the conditions of settlement and in high praise of the kind and treatment received en route. Conditions of settlement are as follows: A settlement must consist of not less than thirty families, and each family must have at least \$300 in money. Government will lease for a period of years 160 acres of land to each settler free. If at the end of five improvements have been undertaken amounting to \$5 per acre each family will receive a free crown grant of 160 acres. The government also pledges to construct a wagon road through the settlement. The terms are of the liberal and satisfactory character, the advantages which must accrue to the province will be incalculable. Recruiting settlers from the western States is an excellent since families coming from Dakota and Wisconsin are very likely to be preferred to those coming from Europe direct. They are already to the hardships of climate and life, and are, therefore, exactly the material needed to develop the resources of British Columbia. They are hardy, energetic, and shrewd, and are no more desirable a class than the Bella Coola could have been. Should their new home come up to their expectations—and the Rev. Mr. Stastad assures them it will—about three hundred will follow in the spring. They all appear to be well, and many possess a couple hundred dollars. The Rev. Mr. Stastad held the Lutheran service last evening in the spacious dining room of the Dominion Hotel, at which several of the citizens attended.

BALL AND CONCERT.

Programme Decided for Lord Aberdeen's Reception. A committee named at the public meeting held last Saturday to make arrangements for the reception of Lord Aberdeen met yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the city hall to consider their work. Mayor Teague presided at the gathering was a decidedly tentative one. Lieut. Governor and a large number of representatives of the citizens were present. Lieut. Governor said it was very likely that H. M. S. Champion with distinguished visitors aboard would be before dark, and the formal address of welcome might be made at the hall. Mr. Teague said the aldermen were for the committee to map out a programme before making an appropriation, as they did not know how much required. Colonel Prior said he hoped the Lord would give a ball and make every effort to give the governor-general a welcome. Mann expressed the opinion that citizens should pay for the ball themselves. The city might make an appropriation for the reception, but a subscription should be taken around for the ball.

Mr. Macdonald said that if he were \$500 the sale of tickets in an hour would give sufficient money for a ball. A large amount with the Justice of the Peace and the Mayor Dupont and Lieut. Governor suggested that the naval officers should be invited. A boat was lowered to replace the tow line, but a heavy sea caused it and four occupants were drowned. The lights were soon driven ashore. Two other boats were also driven ashore at the same place. The crews of all were saved by the life-boat crew and the other boats. Many other exciting rescues of the crews of vessels driven ashore at various places are reported. The loss to the owners of fishing vessels is large, many of their boats having been destroyed. Much damage was done on land by the storm. The re-ballooning for members of the chamber of representatives, which took place to-day, passed off without any disorder. The returns thus far indicate clerical success in Brussels. Eighteen Catholics have won seats formerly occupied by Liberals.

Condensed Dispatches. Marchioness of Queensberry has a petition for the nullification of her marriage. The case will shortly be in chancery. A baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, she was a child, she cried for Castoria, she became ill, she clung to Castoria, she had children, she gave them Castoria.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Annual German Socialist Congress at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

London, Oct. 22.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says that though the Prussian cabinet sat for five hours on Friday, further meetings are expected before a final decision in regard to the repressive measures against Socialists is arrived at. Among the measures likely to be adopted is a strict press law, with stringent provisions against the publication of crimes and criminals. The dispatch adds that two versions have been published of a passage in the emperor's speech delivered at the consecration of the flag on Thursday, and that these have caused a lively controversy. One version makes the passage a rhetorical expression of confidence that the half battalions for which the flags were intended would be required to fight, be successful as whole battalions. The other version makes the passage a definite expression of the hope that the half battalions would soon be converted into whole battalions. If the latter sentiment is correct, it forebodes an immense increase in the peace effort, which would occasion fierce opposition in the Reichstag. Unfortunately the official papers omit the phraseology, which was mysterious and significant.

The annual German Socialist congress opened Sunday evening in Lillie hall, at Bornheim, a suburb of Frankfurt, in the presence of an immense gathering of workmen. The congress was attended by 200 delegates of both sexes, including nearly all the Socialistic members of the Reichstag and diets of Saxony, Baden and Bavaria. There were also many Austrian, Hungarian, Swiss and English Socialists present. Herr Friedrich Bruehne, a master shoemaker of Frankfurt and a member of the Reichstag, opened the proceedings.

William Liebnicht, the well known Socialist leader, welcomed the delegates and gave a historical retrospect of the rise and development and struggles of the party, remarking that fresh repressive measures were being planned against the social democracy. He, however, regarded the project with equanimity, and declared that the proposed new repressive measures would be as powerless to check 'as Prince Bismarck's similar law.' Herr Singer, of Berlin, and Herr Schwarz, of Lubbeck, were elected presidents. Various questions of business procedure were discussed, after which an adjournment was taken.

The Kreuz Zeitung, ultra Conservative, states that the address presented to Emperor William by the deputation of the Farmers' Alliance of East Prussia, declared that it was far from being the intention of the landed proprietors to oppose their king, their royal shield and protector. They would joyfully sacrifice their last drop of blood for him. In replying to the deputation the emperor said he was sincerely gratified to learn that his words at Koennigsberg had been rightly interpreted, and that East Prussia had addressed the king in person, confiding in his paternal care. He added that it afforded him particular satisfaction to know that the prediction that the East Prussians would be foremost to follow their king in the fight for religion, morality and order was already being fulfilled. His solicitude for the agricultural and landed interests, both large and small, would never relax, while on the other hand he trusted to God that, with the help of the well disposed sections of the nation, it might be possible to lead the Fatherland without serious convulsions through the serious struggle forced on the country by disintegrating aims.

A fierce gale raged along the British coast Saturday and Sunday, causing many casualties. The wind was so strong and the sea so high that the channel boats were greatly delayed. The Warner lightsail, while being towed from Spithead to her station, broke away from the tug when near New Haven and was driven ashore. A boat was lowered to replace the tow line, but a heavy sea caused it and four occupants were drowned. The lights were soon driven ashore. Two other boats were also driven ashore at the same place. The crews of all were saved by the life-boat crew and the other boats. Many other exciting rescues of the crews of vessels driven ashore at various places are reported. The loss to the owners of fishing vessels is large, many of their boats having been destroyed. Much damage was done on land by the storm. The re-ballooning for members of the chamber of representatives, which took place to-day, passed off without any disorder. The returns thus far indicate clerical success in Brussels. Eighteen Catholics have won seats formerly occupied by Liberals.

DREADFUL DEBAUCHERY. One by One a Family Dies from the Effects of Drink. New York, Oct. 22.—A few feet back from the Fort Lee road, dignified by the title of First street, stands a two story frame house half hidden from the foot path by a tangled garden, and a sprawling grape vine trails both in the front and in the rear. The house is a hopeless ruin, and on all sides it is surrounded by an orchard and garden, rapidly growing to wildness. Across the front of the house there is a broad scar, where once a veranda shaded the doorway, and what was once the stoop is now a pile of weather beaten lumber. Inside of this house there have been enacted during late years scenes of depravity and degradation, and at one time there lived there together four persons, two men and two women, who day in and day out carried on debauchery that brought on Thursday a drunkard's death to the third of the quartette. The strangest part of the story is that these people were wealthy and could have lived, had they chosen, in a manner far above the means of their neighbors. The woman who died last Thursday was Mary Louise Brogan. She was the daughter of a wholesale butcher, who at one time did a large business in this city. In her youth she had every advantage of wealth, and during the few times she shook off her craving for strong drink and sought the companionship of respectable people she gave evidence of considerable education. This woman and her three companions, her mother, brother Edward, and her uncle, George Patterson, first came to the notice of Port Lee about twelve years ago, when they moved into a tumble-down house on Fourth street owned by one Hackett, who later on turned out to be the executor of the estate of John Brogan, the girl's father. They had not been in the village more than a few weeks when the riotous scenes that have been enacted since became the talk of the neighborhood. It was drink morning, noon and night; drink whenever it could be had, and when there was no drink to be had the quartette lapsed into a condition bordering on delirium tremens. A few years ago, however, Edward Brogan succumbed. About this time news came that the two women and George Patterson had a joint fortune amounting to something like \$50,000. The figures were even placed at double this amount, and from one source came the statement that it was the residue of a large estate. Last February George Patterson staggered into Mobile's undertaking shop and in thick tongue accents said that his sister, Mrs. Brogan, was dead. From that time on the news grew hotter. Patterson slouched into the undertaker's on Saturday again and said that his niece was dead. They found her lying in a bed covered only by a rag and with one slipper upon her foot. The other lay under the bed, filled with small coins. Her face, which still showed traces of good looks, was bloated by drink and the changes of death. The autopsy held on Saturday evening showed that she, like the English Socialists present, Herr Friedrich Bruehne, a master shoemaker of Frankfurt and a member of the Reichstag, opened the proceedings.

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Condensed Dispatches. Marchioness of Queensberry has a petition for the nullification of her marriage. The case will shortly be in chancery. A baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, she was a child, she cried for Castoria, she became ill, she clung to Castoria, she had children, she gave them Castoria.

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Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.
-The collector Wellington arrived at Esquimalt this morning to go on the marine railway.

-The fourteen year old daughter of George Brown, of Beecher bay, shot a large partridge on Saturday.

-Rev. Dr. Sutherland, general secretary of the missionary society of the Methodist church of Canada, is on his way from Winnipeg to the coast.

-The ladies' missionary society of the Metropolitan church yesterday afternoon entertained the ladies of the church and members of the other Methodist churches.

-It is stated that Bailey the Pacheena Indian who was accidentally shot by Sergeant Levin, will recover and that it will not be necessary to amputate his leg.

-The lowest tender for the construction of the Dominion government buildings at Victoria is an eastern man, the next being a Victorian. There were fifteen tenders.

-Richard Horne, charged with impersonating an officer, was let go yesterday as there was no case against him. Chief Sheppard says he never authorized Horne to do any work for him.

-The German bark Santa has gone up the Fraser river to load salmon for Bell-Irving & Patterson for Liverpool. She came up from Honolulu in ballast and was towed up by an American tug.

-The advisability of introducing technical instruction into the public schools will be discussed at a meeting at the city hall on Thursday night, at which the school board, teachers and Colonel Baker, minister of education, will be present. There will be an exchange of views on the subject.

-Several hundred Victorians attended the concert given at the drill hall last evening by Cassasa's Midwinter exposition band. Every number on the programme was good and each received an encore, which was generously responded to. The concert due by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bates, the solo by Mr. Bates, the trombone solo by Mr. Tobin and Fritchie's clarinet solo were much enjoyed.

-At a council of the Songhees tribe held last night, Michael Cooper, brother-in-law of the late chief, Charles Freezie, was elected chief. It was decided to limit the term of chieftaincy to three years and not elect one for life, as formerly. Indian Agent Lomas was present and received the ballots. He occupied a separate room and each member of the tribe filed in and gave him his ballot. Willie Jack was elected to the vacant place in the council made by the elevation of Michael.

-Reports for the year were presented at the annual meeting of the Queen City Building, Loan & Savings Association held last evening. The directors' report shows a profit of 13 per cent. for the year; working expenses, \$150; liabilities, \$4700 and assets \$5300.

-Several amendments were made to the by-laws, including one making members who had five arrests eligible as directors. H. Williams was unanimously re-elected secretary and the following were elected as directors: Charles Williams, Chas. Kent, A. A. Aaronson, W. D. McKillop and H. Weideman.

-The hearing of the charge of burglary preferred against John Rooney and John Robinson in connection with the robbery of John Draut's saloon on Saturday night, was called in police court this morning and Rooney attempted to prove an alibi. A. Campbell and C. Magri swore positively that Rooney was with them from ten o'clock Saturday night until 2.30 Sunday morning, and was not out of their sight for five minutes. The magistrate remanded the case until to-morrow to go into the evidence.

-The Empress of Japan arrived here this afternoon 11 days from Yokohama. She was off the outer wharf at 2.30 o'clock, but it was nearly four o'clock when the tender Sadie reached the outer wharf on the return from the ship. She brought about 25 Chinese passengers, among them Dr. George H. Duncan, city health officer. She has a full cargo of freight. When the ship left Yokohama everybody was awaiting the result of the expedition against Pekin. Major Richter, late military adviser in Tientsin to Li Hung Chang, was a passenger on the way to his home in Germany. He is disgusted with the condition of the Chinese army and his inability to effect a single reform.

From Wednesday's Daily.
-Louis Disara, an East Indian, was in the police court this morning, charged with having been drunk. He was convicted and discharged.

-There was a good attendance at the conversation at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening, the capacity of the lecture room being taxed to accommodate all. Dr. Milne presided and made a few happy remarks. The programme as previously announced was carried out and proved a very attractive one.

-Acting upon the recommendation of Superintendent Wilson, the sewerage commissioners have decided to work the men on the Fort street sewer, nine hours instead of ten.

-At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. football club, held last evening, it was decided to practice at Beacon Hill on Thursday morning at half past six and Saturday afternoon at half past two.

-Francis David was yesterday committed for trial at the fall assizes for the larceny of some fruit trees at the Poole farm, Galliano island, after a hearing in the provincial police court. The theft alleged was committed over a year ago.

-When you lay this paper down do not forget that Partridge of the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, is selling out of the mantle business and is selling at reduced prices his waterproofs, capes, umbrellas and jackets as he needs the room for his millinery department now under the management of Miss E. J. Dunlop.

-Nothing definite has been heard of the missing ship Ivanhoe, but it is feared that she has been lost with all on board, unless the passengers and crew were picked up by some messenger ship. The bark General Patchell, which arrived at San Francisco from Nanaimo on Sunday reports having passed a lot of wreckage and stores on the way down.

-G. C. Shaw & Co. have just received a shipment from Stewart & McDonald, of Glasgow, which came through in 28 days, which was wonderfully fast. The freight was handled by the C. P. R., and came via New York. Better time is sometimes made the other way by the same line, but it is on special shipments and in car load lots. This was just a small shipment made in the ordinary way.

-A legless man, who will no doubt prove a charge on this community, was arrested this morning on Yates street in a heathily state of intoxication by Constable Redgrave. He was so full he did not know his name. The unfortunate fellow has lost both legs at the knees, and was in a terrible state from traveling the muddy streets. It is said that he was shipped here from one of the Sound cities.

-Mr. and Mrs. Noah Shakespeare were at home to a large number of friends at their residence on Hillside avenue last evening. Mayor and Mrs. Teague were among the guests present. Music furnished the chief amusement of the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Clement Rowlands rendering a number of songs. Supper was served late in the evening, and it was with regret that the hour for saying farewell came.

-John Robinson will answer for the burglary of John Draut's saloon alone, for this morning in the police court, after having carefully reviewed the evidence given yesterday. Magistrate Macrae ordered the discharge of John Rooney, who was found with Robinson on Sunday morning. Robinson was committed for trial before the higher court.

The police feel sure, in the light of the evidence of Messrs. Campbell and Magri, that Rooney had no hand in the robbery.

-A man who is too drunk yet to give his name caused a terrible disturbance on Yates street this morning. He assaulted and brutally beat an unoffending Chinaman, and it took the combined efforts of Sergeant Walker and Constables Redgrave and Carter to arrest him. He was booked first for drunk and disorderly, and later a charge of assault was entered against him. The Chinaman assaulted appeared at the station and made the latter complaint.

The Royal Fraser Valley lodge, No. 9, Canadian Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, was organized at Port Hammond on Saturday evening, October 20th, when a large number were initiated into the secrets of Odd Fellowship. The lodge has a large membership all ready. A great number of propositions were received for next meeting. General regret was expressed that the P. G. M., Rev. Dwyer, and P. G. S., Bro. Pullerton, were unavoidably absent. The officers for the ensuing term are as follows: N. G. J. C. McFarlane; V. G., W. G. Newton; P. N. G., F. Van; I. M., T. Lazenby; secretary, A. L. Lazenby; treasurer, P. E. Lazenby; conductor, C. Fosset; warden, O. N. Hamerton.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
-The Northern Pacific, Spokane Falls & Northern and Yukon and Fort Sheppard railroads have appointed H. Stimmel joint traveling freight and passenger agent for British Columbia, with headquarters at Nelson, B. C.

-Commenting Saturday evening next, the B. C. B. G. A. band will continue the weekly promenade concerts at the drill hall. An excellent programme has been provided and a first-class entertainment is assured all who attend.

-Edward Burke, the legless man found drunk yesterday on Yates street, was found guilty in the police court this morning and discharged with the understanding that he would leave the city at once.

-The young people of the Centennial Methodist church gave a very enjoyable social in the school room of the church. An excellent musical programme was rendered and the affair was in every respect a most enjoyable one.

-John Carew, who assaulted a Chinaman on Yates street and then resisted arrest, was given a hearing on a charge of aggravated assault and was committed for trial. E. E. Wootton appeared for the prosecution and the case was established by the evidence of a number of witnesses.

-There will be a lecture and social at Central Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening. Rev. P. McE. Macleod, the pastor, will lecture on "The power of humor in public speech." The lecture was delivered recently in Vancouver and was enjoyed by all who heard it. There will be music besides the lecture and refreshments will be served.

-The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian

church gave an At Home last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kinnaird, 22 Chatham street. There was a good attendance and the affair was a very enjoyable one. There was an informal programme of music, both vocal and instrumental to the regulations.

-The licenses of the Alert Bay cannery were cancelled a few weeks ago by the Fisheries Department, says the Columbian. It appears that the cannery was using seines for catching salmon, contrary to the regulations. This news was brought from the north by Deputy Sheriff McMartin. It is not known if the cancellation of the licenses seriously interfered with the company's pack.

-Robert Carrin, who burglarized the house of his old friend, W. H. Turnbull, concluded that he was losing time by awaiting the assizes and elected to take speedy trial. He appeared before Mr. Justice Cassa this morning, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. His sentence of 90 days for larceny from the Windsor hotel will run concurrently with the sentence imposed in the higher court. He will serve his sentence on the general jail.

-Captain J. M. Luchlan and his son, Bruce Luchlan, left last night for Philadelphia after a residence of over two years in this city. Captain Luchlan is the head of the steamship department of the Southern Pacific railway and came here to make an effort to raise the San Pedro. He made several attempts, and while he succeeded in getting the hull to float he could never get it clear of the jagged rock which is the cause of the bottom well forward. What will be done with the old hulk is hard to say, but it will very likely remain where it is until the sea takes it from the rock piece by piece.

-A Port Townsend dispatch of Wednesday says: An effort is being made to charter a steamship to take a cargo of flour from Puget Sound to Japan. The Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific steamers within the last few weeks have been taking out immense quantities of flour destined for Yokohama. The demand is so great, it is said, that a big steamship is to be chartered for one or two voyages. Considerable salmon is also to be included in the cargo. Much secrecy is being exercised in the matter to prevent the flour trust from raising the price as was practiced in Galliano. The Japanese government is back of the enterprise and is anxious to secure food supplies for the army. It is believed here that large orders for flour will soon be placed with the Washington flour mills by both the Japanese and Chinese governments. The Canadian Pacific steamers have engaged to take 40,000 barrels to Japan by December 1. A steamer is expected here to-day that the steamer Wilmamette, plying between Puget Sound and San Francisco in the coal trade, has been engaged to make three trips to Japan.

-H. M. S. Champion coated and took four months' rest here yesterday, and will leave in the morning for Vancouver with the old crew of H. M. S. Pheasant. The new crew of the Pheasant will arrive at Vancouver on Saturday morning, and the Champion will await their arrival. H. M. S. Royal Arthur is taking on 550 tons of coal to-day and will go to Vancouver on Monday morning. It is understood that she will run on there and bring Lord Aberdeen and party to the city.

-A gentleman remarked to a Times reporter this morning that the immigration law, or some other authority, should be invoked to prevent this city being made the dumping ground for mendicants and paupered Italian and Italian now in Westminster asylum, and Edward Burke, the legless man found drunk on Yates street yesterday, were both shipped here from the Sound. The city is also visited regularly by beggars, who come armed with hand organs or fiddles. These people should be met at the boats and kept from landing.

-A dispute of long standing has been settled. Walter Heal of Lake district has bought the cow owned by Mrs. Heal, but the particular cow in question, the said cow some two or three weeks ago to have tuberculosis, and Inspector Roper ordered her destruction. Mr. Heal was in doubt about it being tuberculosis, and he consulted the veterinarian who examined the animal agreed with him. Mr. Heal declined to kill the animal and was summoned under the act to show cause. He did so, and the case was dismissed. It is reported that the progress of the disease which the animal was supposed to have and she was quarantined. A few days ago the cow was killed, and Mrs. Hamilton and Blanchard held a post mortem. Every organ of the body was found to be in a perfectly healthy state, so the tuberculosis theory is knocked out.

-The Norwegian colonists who have taken up a tract of land near Bella Coala have for their new homes to-morrow, the steamer Princess Louise having been chartered to take them up. Yesterday they had a conference with the Hon. Col. Baker, when the rules for the government of the colony were fully explained to them, all agreeing to abide by these rules. The government of the colony is to be administered by a council of five, composed of president, vice-president, secretary and two members of the colony, all to be elected annually by the colonists. This council will make the rules, which, however, must be approved by the minister of immigration before they become law. Any one breaking the rules will be subject to expulsion. Survivor Leach goes north with the party to show them the land and assist them in laying it out. They will take provisions for the winter and will occupy next season in clearing the land. No stock will be taken up until feed can be raised for it.

Canadian News.
-The majority of Mr. McClary, conservative, over Mr. St. Laurent, liberal, at the by-election in Compton, Que., on 700 with all the returns in.

Thomas McGreevy says he will be a candidate for the seat of the late Hon. West. A private telegram received in Montreal from London says that the semi-annual meeting of the Rand Trust, to be held in a few days will be a very stormy affair.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CHARITY BALL.

Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital Surpass Their Former Efforts.

Two Hundred and Fifty Couples Enjoyed Themselves at the Annual Ball.

Five hundred ladies and gentlemen attended the annual charity ball held last evening, and thereby rewarded the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital for several weeks' earnest and hard work. Everything tended to make last evening's ball the most successful yet held by the Ladies' Auxiliary. In the first place the A. O. U. W. came forward and generously offered the use of their hall free of charge. Mr. A. C. Plummer agreed to shoulder the cost of the music, the ladies of Victoria supplied the supper and the members of the James Bay Athletic association decorated the hall. That all did their work well can be vouched for by those who were present last evening. Never has a ball room looked prettier than did the A. O. U. W. hall last evening. A great deal of good taste had been shown by the decorators, and when the electric light was turned on a veritable fairy scene was displayed. The hall affords good opportunities for decorating, the gallery rails last evening being covered with bunting and evergreens, while underneath were hung numerous large and small Chinese lanterns, which always look pretty and lend much assistance in the decoration of a ball room. The orchestra platform was arranged after the style of a hot house, the members of the Richardson orchestra, who supplied the music, being almost hidden from the dancers by the large palms. Other portions of the hall, including the dining room, had been similarly decorated, the decorators having attended to even the smallest detail.

The thousands of other little things that have to be attended to to make a ball as near faultless as possible had not been forgotten, and on the whole the Ladies' Auxiliary committee—Mrs. G. A. McTavish, Mrs. Charles Hayward, Mrs. A. J. Smith and Mrs. (Captain) Rudin—can well afford to rest on their laurels. The music was all that could be desired, being played in perfect tune, the programme was well arranged, and the dancers sat down at midnight to a supper that the most noted chef would not have attempted to improve upon. In fact the supper was so plentiful that between 12 and 2 o'clock to-day luncheon was served to a large number of gentlemen.

Among the guests last evening were the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, the officers of the navy, B. M. A., R. M. B., and B. C. B. G. A., the latter wearing their uniforms. The reception committee was composed of: Messrs. Joshua Davies, president of the hospital; F. B. Pemberton, vice-president; William M. Chudley, treasurer of the hospital, and Charles Hayward. Floor managers, J. S. Yates, W. H. Ellis and F. B. Gregory.

Besides the pleasure of attending the ball, those who were present last evening have the satisfaction of knowing that they were helping out a good cause, as there is sure to be a neat balance to present to Jubilee hospital, in aid of which the ball was held.

THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

Inspector McNab Talks of the Salmon Output and Other Matters.

Charles H. McNab, inspector of fisheries, talked with the Times about the salmon output and the British Columbia fisheries generally. He said: "The returns of the salmon output have not yet been made up; in fact they are not all in, but the probability is that there will be 350,000 cases put in the market, or somewhere in the neighborhood of 100,000 cases less than last year, but nevertheless much in excess of any previous year. The prices obtained will be better than last year. The number of men engaged in fishing this year has been in excess of all former years, and therefore the fishermen individually have not made so much money, but collectively of course a large sum has been paid out. I attribute the increase in the number of fishers partly to the spring floods, which have caused many small farmers to earn a few dollars with the nets. Five new canneries were operated this year, but one was closed down, the Bon Accord, owned by Mr. D. J. Munn. I believe it was closed down for repairs, but Mr. Munn could better tell you about his own business. The total number of canneries in operation is 25, and they average about 150 fishermen each. There have been a few quaint (spring) canneries; they have been sent to the eastern Canadian market. There seems still to be a prejudice of color against quaint on the English market. Sockeye alone have been canned for exportation to this year. A few canoes are being canned, but very few. These three divisions of the salmon family are the only ones that have a commercial value. The hunchback, dog salmon and steel head (properly a trout), are caught by the Indians for their own use, and are preferred by them for pickling purposes."

"What about the disposal of offal?" "Well, very likely you know as much about it as I do. The new fisheries regulations require that the offal be deposited in the gulf; the canners claim that this is an injustice to them. An effort has been made to extract oil from the offal and also to manufacture a fertilizer. The oil as a lubricant is not a great success. It is too gummy. And, on the other hand, the canners have to pay for loggers for their wagons or skids, if being too thin; they prefer codfish or dogfish oil. In the opinion of many, there is no doubt that the offal can be made commercially valuable. It is rumored that there are a number of men willing to go into the manufacture of oil and a fertilizer from the offal. But they want a bonus, and they think that the canners might give them the bonus. Of course the canners have to pay for the disposal of offal, and the sums so appropriated would be considered a sufficient bonus. The offal, in case any arrangement could be satisfactorily arrived at, would be taken to the oil refinery, conveniently situate for all the refineries, instead of out into the gulf and dumped there."

"There are more Japanese on the river this year than last, are there not?" "Yes, that is true. Over one hundred Japs have taken out naturalization papers and are fishing on licenses. This does not include Japanese who may be fishing under cannery licenses. There does not seem to be any complaint of any moment and everything is working smoothly."

"How about the hatchery?" "We will put into the hatchery about 6,500,000 sockeye ova; already five million eggs are in. This is an increase of over half a million upon last year. About three thousand ova are taken from one mill of one male, and are fertilized from the mill of one female. The young fish, hatched out during the winter, are turned loose in the spring. The loss in the hatchery is not more than 8 per cent. The percentage of fish that arrive at maturity when turned out cannot be reckoned even approximately, but there is reason for supposing that a large quantity of them grow to be full sized fish. Their natural enemies, the trout and the chub, prey upon young salmon. But the instinct of self-preservation is great in the salmon, and the young salmon learn how to take care of themselves."

"Is there any increase in the output of the other fisheries?" "The supply of 1,000,000 eggs of white fish from the Selkirk hatchery were hatched out and put in the Okanagan lake. This has been of considerable benefit. There has been a good demand for halibut, and the output this year will be large. Deep sea fishing is being paid more attention to, and the persons engaging in the undertaking are receiving good returns."

THE MEDIEVAL LAW.

Against Suicide Invoked in the Case of Mr. Rowbotham.

The unique suicide statute has been dusted off again, and James Rowbotham, the unfortunate grocer who three months ago, driven to desperation by chronic illness and business cares, attempted to blow his brains out, has been brought into court to answer to the law. The preliminary hearing began in the police court at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. Rowbotham, looking pale and thin and with hair tinged with white, appeared in court accompanied by a friend. He sat down quietly, and outside of a little nervous twitching of his hands, made no move. An occupant of a seat at the press table said: "This horrible performance would drive an ordinary man to go and finish the job." William Smith, clerk for the accused, and Robert Dundas, who at the time kept the saloon next to Rowbotham's grocery store, told the story of the finding of the defendant in the store room, lying on his back in a pool of blood with a revolver at his side. Dr. Frank Hall, who attended Rowbotham at St. Joseph's hospital, also gave evidence. At the close of the harrowing recital Rowbotham was committed for trial.

Rowbotham's bail was fixed at \$500, \$250 to be furnished by himself and \$250 by one surety, G. H. Brown, qualified as the latter, and the accused was released.

LOOKING FOR AID.

The Northwest Deputation and the Hudson Bay Railway.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—The Manitoba and Northwest delegates met the government this afternoon at 11 o'clock and discussed the Hudson Bay railway. They want financial aid. They will meet again at 2, and will dine with Daly at the Rideau Club to-night.

Premier Davie went to Montreal last night and returned to-day.

The boiler of the French cruiser Arethuse, lying in the harbor of Brest, exploded this morning. Six were killed and twenty injured.

The conferences at the Vatican of the proposed union of the eastern church and the holy see will open to-morrow. Cardinals Rampolla, Ledochowski, Vanutelli, Gallimberti and Langenieux, and the Patriarch Joseph of Renni, will be present. The Maronites will also be represented. It is uncertain whether or not the pope will be able to attend the first sitting.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Vol. 10—No. 24 WHOLE NUMBER CAPRIVI'S Berlin, Oct. 25.—The emperor von Caprivi's resignation to the emperor Count zu Eulenburg ministerial council, Miquel, Prussian has been appointed president and Prince von Hohenhausen, minister of the interior, has been appointed chancellor of the empire. The emperor von Caprivi's resignation to the emperor Count zu Eulenburg ministerial council, Miquel, Prussian has been appointed president and Prince von Hohenhausen, minister of the interior, has been appointed chancellor of the empire. The emperor von Caprivi's resignation to the emperor Count zu Eulenburg ministerial council, Miquel, Prussian has been appointed president and Prince von Hohenhausen, minister of the interior, has been appointed chancellor of the empire.