BOND HAS
LARGE MAJORITY

ty Have Carried New-
dland with Exception
of Four Seats.

n's, Nfld., Nov. 12.—Complete
rom the Bona Vista district in
ial general election show that
Morine, Blandford and Chalain
have defeated Messrs. Cowan,
and Martin, Liberals, by an
majority of 580, as against 1,680
evious elections.
iberals are jubiliant over this
, because Mr. Reid had exerted
fluence to secure the election of
rine. Mr. Reid's son canvassed
rict with Mr. Morine, and the
p's steamers and trains were
elp him.
iberals criticized the fact that
rine is Mr. Reid's general coun-
Blandford his shipmaster and
aplain his outfitter. They con-
at this is not a seemly situation
bers of the legislature.
. George's district, Mr. Howly,
won the seat by a majority of
t went in the last election to a
andidate.
plete returns from the Burin dis-
how that Messrs. Gear and Dav-
erals, have secured a majority of
er Messrs. Lake and Lilly, the
The district was won by the
at the previous election by a ma-
f 53.
e Fortune district, Mr. Way, Lib-
as defeated Mr. McCuish, Tory,
g a majority of 778. He carried
t in the bye-election last Novem-
113 votes.
al returns from the Placentia dis-
omise the election of three Liber-
With these, Mr. Bond, the premier,
have 24 supporters in the new
and Mr. Morine 4.

THE FRENCH FLAG.

ctor Hoists Tricolor on Dominion
overnment Building in West-
minster.

Westminster Columbian of Friday

terday it was a joke on the
, but to-day it came in earnest,
olumbia street buzzed angrily
the tri-color floated over the post
The flagstaff was erected on that
g but this morning, and shortly
ha men had finished staying it up,
ctor Martell ran up some bunting.
olors were all right, true Red,
and Blue, but the order was wrong
The English don't take their Red-
and Blue in three bars, although
ove it in three crosses. The wind
llen, and the bunting did not blow
t the broad bars were very visi-
hile the little red ensign, with the
n the corner, that had been made
the halward, above the tri-color,
ot to be seen at all.
r an hour the latter hung there
every one had noticed it, and sun-
little knots were discussing the
bility of ascending the four
and vi et armis removing the ob-
nable banner. Down it came, how-
with but little trouble at the end,
clerk was sent from Mr. Morri-
office to assure the contractor that
exhibitions were not expedient, and
uld not be permitted,
nd now the 10x16 inch ensign owns
ole.

l Court.—A session of the Full
will be held at Vancouver on Mon-
Several Yukon appeals in which
rians are interested will come up.

al Adjourned.—The trial of McClel-
v. McClelland, an action for divorce,
was set for hearing yesterday,
adjourned until Saturday.

gment For Defendants.—In the
eme court yesterday, judgment was
for the defendant in Martin v.
a suit for wages for $773.95, which
tiff claimed for his services as pack-
The defence was that Mr. Pike was
g for the Cascade Trading Company.

BIRTH.

OKSLEY—On Nov. 11th, at 16 James
street, the wife of J. J. Cooksley, of a
on.

MARRIED.

EN-BERRIDGE—At the residence of
he bride's mother, View street, Vic-
oria, B. C., on the 8th inst., by the
Rev. Mr. Baer, Alfred A. Green and
Miss Louisa Dorothy Berridge.

DIED.

COQUHOUN—At the St. Joseph's Hos-
pital, on the 11th instant, Jean Molory,
youngest daughter of Jessie and the late
Joseph Colquhoun, a native of Montreal;
aged 18 years.

THE LIVER
IS DERANGED

ere Is Sallow Complexion, Fulness
About the Stomack and Pains in the
Shoulders and Back—Dr. Chase's
Kidney-Liver Pills Act Promptly and
Directly on the Liver.

A sense of fulness and oppression about
e stomach, a pale, sallow complexion
d pain in the shoulders and back are
ong the first indications of a disorder-
liver. Then there comes indigestion,
ind on the stomach, headache, coated
ngue a bitter taste in the mouth, de-
ession of spirits and despondency.
The bowels become irregular and con-
ipation and looseness alternate. The
le left in the blood by an inactive liver
isons the blood and causes liver spots,
otches and pimples.
The prescription from which Dr.
hase's Kidney-Liver Pills are prepared
as perfected by the doctor in his im-
ense practice, and has proven the great-
t liver regulator ever discovered. It
ts directly and promptly on the liver,
aking it active and vigorous as a filter-
g organ. At the same time it regu-
tes and tones up the kidneys and bow-
s and sets the whole filtering and ex-
retory system in healthy working order.
In these days of experimenting with
ll sorts of new, untried remedies, ap-
liances and treatments it is a comfort
nd pleasure to know that you can turn
o this prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase
nd find in it a safe and certain cure for
he many dangerous and complicated dis-
orders of the liver, kidney and bowels.
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill
dose, 25 cents a box at all dealers, or
Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR — THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST TUESDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1900 — VOLUME LXII—NO. 61

A Paris Sensation

Count de Cornulier In Jealous Rage Shoots His Wife Dead.

Marriage Had Been Unhappy and a Separation Had Resulted.

The Husband Says He Only Wanted to Create a Scandal.

Paris, Nov. 17.—Count de Cornulier this afternoon surprised his wife, visiting an apartment of a gentleman in the Rue du Province. The Count met the Countess on the stairway and fired three shots at her. She died on her way to the hospital. The Count was arrested.

The Count's brother is an army colonel, and the Count is well known in the highest Parisian society. He is 43 years old. His wife was 31 year old. She was formerly Mlle. Genevieve Bineau de Vianney. A suit for partition was pending between the Count and Countess.

The shooting of the Countess de Cornulier created consternation in social circles, where both the Count and the Countess were known. The Countess was of unusual beauty and was often seen at the theatres, race courses and other resorts frequented by the elite of Paris. She was the daughter of Count de Vianney, whose family is highly respected. She was married 14 years ago, and three children are the result of the union, the eldest of whom is 13 years old. The marriage proved a unhappy one, and acting upon the advice of her father, the Countess separated from her husband four years ago, and recently a decree was rendered giving her possession of the children.

The Count then began his espionage, and discovered that the Countess frequently visited M. Leroux, one of her former admirers. Count de Cornulier claimed that a liason was maintained by the couple, but the best information is that Leroux acted as the legal adviser of the Countess. It is stated that her father chose him to manage her affairs.

Yesterday the Count watched Leroux's home, but the Countess did not visit her adviser. To-day, finding her carriage before Leroux's door, the Count secreted himself on the stairway, and when the Countess descended, without a word fired three times, each shot taking effect. His wife never regained consciousness after the shooting, dying in the ambulance which was summoned to take her to the hospital.

The Count was calm upon surrendering himself, saying: "I did it; I am her husband." He was the first to give aid to his wife after she fell, and asked that a priest be sent for. He asserted that he did not intend to kill his wife, but wanted to create a scandal.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

Dr. McKechnie Will Act as Inspecting Medical Officer at Nanaimo.

Nanaimo, Nov. 17.—(Special)—Ralph Smith, M.P., to-day received a telegram from Dr. Montizambert, stating that the Collector of Customs had been authorized to employ Dr. R. E. McKechnie to inspect foreign arrivals not already inspected at a Canadian port.

Capt. Goodwin, representing important English interests at Atlin, leaves here Monday for London, to confer with capitalists. It is believed that the Captain, when he returns next spring, will not be a bachelor. He catches the Oceanic at New York on the 28th instant.

The Labor party here is protesting strongly against Ralph Smith resigning from the Oriental commission. It is possible Mr. Smith may decide to remain without fee.

Last evening Rev. W. C. Dodds, Presbyterian minister of Cumberland, was married to Miss Jennie E. Nicholl, Daughter of Capt. Nicholl, of the same place, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Russell, manager of the New Vancouver Coal Co.

G. T. R. MANAGER.

G. B. Reeve Appointed as Successor to Mr. Hays.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—Official announcement was made this afternoon by Sir Rivers-Wilson, president of the G. T. R. system, that George B. Reeve, formerly traffic manager, had been appointed general manager of the system, to succeed Mr. Hays, who is going to San Francisco as president of the Southern Pacific.

Mr. Reeve is now on his way to Montreal to confer with the chief executives of the company. It is intimated that President Wilson was governed in his selection by recommendation made a week ago at New York by Mr. Hays. From semi-official sources it was learned to-night that F. H. McGulgan, general superintendent of the G. T. R., had the refusal of the first offer to become general manager. It is also understood that while no changes are contemplated in any of the departments, it is believed that several officials who have been with Mr. Hays since his coming to Canada will join him in California.

George Bell Reeve was born October 23, 1840, in the county of Surrey, England. On May 1, 1860, he entered the service of the G. T. R. as a clerk in the freight department. His promotion was rapid in the departments, and in 1896 he became general traffic manager, from which office he retired May 1, 1900, going to his ranch in Southern California, where he has since resided. As general manager of the G. T. R., Mr. Reeve will also be chairman of the board of directors of the Central Vermont and other associated lines.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Skirmish in Which United States Troops Lose Three Killed.

Manila, Nov. 17.—Two hundred bolo men, with fifty rifles, attacked Bugasos, the island of Panay, on October 30. The Americans lost three men killed, Lieut. Koontz, Sergt. Kitchen and Corp. Burns, of the 114th infantry. The enemy lost 10 killed, 11 wounded and 20 prisoners.

A POWERFUL WEAPON.

United States Claims the New Twelve-Inch Gun Is a Wonder.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The tests of the new 12-inch naval gun within the last three days have resulted in some remarkable performances, entitling the gun to rank ahead of any of the 12-inch guns thus far made in this country or abroad. It was known that the tests had been most successful, but it was not until Admiral O'Neil received to-day, from Lieut. Straus, commandant of the Indianhead proving grounds, the detailed report of the tests, that it was known that the monster weapon had eclipsed all former records for velocity and power. With a charge of 360 pounds of smokeless powder, giving a pressure of 16½ tons per square inch, the gun gave a muzzle velocity of 2,854 feet. Prof. Alger, the naval expert, says this is the highest ever attained by a 12-inch gun, the record thus far ranging from 2,500 and 2,600 feet. With an 850-pound steel-tipped projectile, the big gun would pierce any armor ever made. It is the first of forty guns which will go on the new battleships and armored cruisers.

MORAL REFORM.

Bishop Potter's Letter Stirs Up Sluggish New York Officials.

New York, Nov. 17.—District Attorney Bird Gardiner, to whom Mayor Van Wyck, upon the receipt of Bishop Potter's letter, directed a communication requesting that steps be taken by the district attorney's office to suppress the vicious conditions existing on the East Side, in the "Red Light" district, after a long conference with Magistrate Zeller and Assistant District Attorneys O'Reilly and Hennessy, to-day secured 50 warrants, returnable to-morrow. Col. Gardiner and his assistants secured 100 warrants when Superintendent McCullough submitted his evidence and affidavits against the disorderly resorts on the East Side, which resulted in three arrests, one of the prisoners only being held for examination.

A Republic Of Bandits

Russian Despatches Tell of a Strange Find In Manchuria.

Assisted by Chinese Regulars They Engage Troops of the Czar.

Hongkong, Nov. 17.—Chinese officials aver that a certain power has demanded leave to place troops upon a hill overlooking Canton. No foreign authority confirms the assertion, but the Cantonese continue to fear French designs upon the city.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The Russian troops are encountering a robber republic lying south of Kirin, Manchuria, in the mountainous region. The president of this congress of banditti is a certain Chaidengue.

According to general staff despatches, Lt.-Col. Duroff, with two companies of infantry and a sothia and a half of Cossacks, while reconnoitering recently, collided with Chaidengue, and two battalions of Chinese regular troops, who were operating with him.

Lt.-Col. Duroff captured two guns in the engagement. Gen. Foh, a few days later, with a mixed Russian force, engaged 65 of Chaidengue's followers in the same pass in which Lt.-Col. Duroff had fought the bandits. Gen. Foh also took two guns. Gen. Rennenkampf, with five sothias of Cossacks, had a sharp fight on November 11, 20 versts from Kirin, on the Quirin-Mukden road, with Chinese regular troops. Twenty Cossacks were killed and 20 were wounded. A reconnaisance developed the fact that Mogeaschen is enclosed with a stone wall 18 feet high and five feet thick; the inner city also is walled.

THE STANDARD
OIL COMPANY

Charges That Trust Has Been Given Undue Preference by Railways.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The industrial commission to-day heard an affidavit made by Henry D. Lloyd, author of a book known as "Wealth Against Commonwealth," in response to charges made by John B. Archibold, of the Standard Oil Company. In his testimony before the commission, Mr. Archibold reflected upon the character of the book and motive of its author, saying that it was one-sided and unreliable, and intimating that Mr. Lloyd hopes to make something from the oil company through the prosecution of the Rice case against the company. All these charges are denied by Mr. Lloyd, who says that statements made by him are based entirely upon official and court records.

Mr. Lloyd also says: "The evidence taken at the investigation in the early part of 1900 by the Canadian parliamentary commission, if correctly reported, seems to indicate that the South Improvements Co. of Pennsylvania systems substantially has been extended by the Canadian railroads to the oil trust, and that these railways have been putting the price of transportation down for the favored customer and up for the others, just as the Supreme court of Ohio found the railroads of that state doing for the same organization in 1888."

TWO KILLED.

Railway Collision in Mississippi Has Fatal Results.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 17.—Two men were instantly killed and three others received injuries that will probably result fatally, in a rear-end collision on the Alabama-Vicksburg road, one mile west of here, this afternoon. The killed are: Koontz, Sergt. Kitchen and Corp. Burns, of the 114th infantry. The enemy lost 10 killed, 11 wounded and 20 prisoners.

Crowded Meeting

Vancouver Conservatives Listen to Addresses From Sir Charles Tupper.

Mr. Garden, Candidate In Burrard and Other Speakers Make Speeches.

Sir Hibbert on the Successor to the Leadership of the Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 17.—Sir Charles Tupper delivered a splendid address this evening to a crowded house in the central committee rooms. He dealt largely with historical questions, and denied that Sir Wilfrid had done the great things he claimed to have done for Canada, the Liberals really having opposed most of the great national undertakings.

Sir Charles was heartily applauded. Other speakers were Hon. R. McBride, Mr. W. J. Bowser and Mayor Garden.

Sir Hibbert Tupper, in an interview this morning regarding the question of the succession to the leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, said that a caucus of Conservative members of parliament would probably be held at some time antedating the next parliamentary session, at which caucus a leader of the party would be chosen. The names of various Conservatives being mentioned in this as prospective leaders, among them Mr. R. L. Borden, of Halifax, and Mr. E. B. Osler, of Toronto, Sir Hibbert Tupper, commenting on these names, remarked that in his opinion Mr. Borden possessed eminent qualifications for the leadership; but further than this expression of implied preference Sir Hibbert did not deem it proper to go.

Speaking of the trip of Sir Charles and Lady Tupper and himself to the Coast, Sir Hibbert stated that his father and himself had been profoundly impressed and deeply touched with the warmth and cordiality of the receptions they had received en route, and particularly of the welcome extended to them by Vancouver citizens. He remarked that the most unique reception tendered was that at Winnipeg, where 250 of the most prominent women of Winnipeg came to the station, presenting Sir Charles and Lady Tupper with bouquets and an address.

CUBANS IN COUNCIL.

Constitutional Conference in Havana Holding Daily Sittings.

Havana, Nov. 17.—The constitutional conference held a short session to-day. Secretary of State Tamayo addressed the conference, defending himself from the attacks made upon him by Senors Giberga and Gomez. Senor Tamayo said the election had been conducted legally. The conference sustained the report on credentials by a vote of 21 to 5, thus seating all the Havana delegates. The report on rules was laid on the table. It will be discussed on Monday.

MURDERER'S PIGTAIL.

Chinese Object to It Being Used For Souvenirs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 17.—The local Chinese colony is up in arms against Hangman Radcliffe, whom they charge with having cut off the queue of the executed Yip Lack, and with having distributed portions of it as souvenirs. The Chinese are preparing a memorial to the department of justice at Ottawa, reciting this accusation against Radcliffe and also charging that he was not in a proper condition to perform the execution on Friday morning.

FRENCH DUEL.

Captain Wounded in the Arm Over Quarrel Resulting From Insult.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The Coblentz affair is becoming an issue likely to lead to further anti-Semitic feeling in army circles. A few days ago the Lethandy Turfman issued the usual annual invitation to the officers of the military school at Fontainebleau to take part in a hunt. Capt. Coblentz, among other officers, accepted the invitation, but when he appeared, the Lebaudies abandoned the hunt on account of the incident at the Auteuil raced on November 4, and its outcome. As a result of this treatment on the day of the Lebaudy hunt, Capt. Coblentz sent seconds to Roger Luzarche and a duel with swords was fought this afternoon. In the second assault Capt. Coblentz received a slight cut on the right forearm, and in the fourth assault he was twice wounded in the same arm, after which the witnesses ended the contest. The commanding officer of the Fontainebleau school has forbidden the officers of that institution and the scholars to participate hereafter in the Lebaudy hunts.

RIFLE COMPANY.

Nanaimo Will Likely Have One by the End of the Year.

Nanaimo, Nov. 15.—(Special)—There is every probability of a rifle company being formed here before the end of the year. Mr. Geo. Pittendrigh to-day received a letter from Major Whyte, Westminster, stating that Lt.-Col. Benson had recommended to the government the formation of another rifle battalion. Major Whyte asked Mr. Pittendrigh if he considered that Nanaimo could raise and maintain a company of 42 men and 3 officers. Mr. Pittendrigh now has eighty names on the list and others are eager to join. Dr. Borden, minister of militia, approves of the project.

Punishment Of the Princes

Tuan and Chung Have Been Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

Dr. Morrison Says the Ministers Have Weakened In Their

London, Nov. 19.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Pekin under the date of November 15, says: "The foreign envoys have re-opened the discussion of the death penalty for princes and other high officials. It is evident that the ministers are weakening, as they have reduced their proposal from execution to the severest punishment provided by Chinese law, forgetting that princes lie beyond the reach of common law."

Shanghai, Nov. 17.—It is reported that Gen. Ma, with 10,000 men; Gen. Fang, with 3,000, and Gen. Yu, with 5,000, are marching towards the borders of the province of Chih Li to check the advance of the allies westward.

Li Hung Chang and the Yang Tse viceroys, it is said, have guaranteed the Empress Dowager's personal safety if she will return to Pekin, but she believes that they are in league with the allies to capture her.

The French force which went to the relief of the Catholic priests besieged in Chang Ting, in Chih Li province, succeeded in rescuing them.

Paris, Nov. 19.—The following advices have been received from Pekin, dated November 17:

"M. Pichon, French minister in Pekin, visited Li Hung Chang, who handed to him imperial decrees depriving Prince Tuan and Prince Chuang of the titles of nobility and directing that they be imprisoned at Mukden until death. The decrees assert that Prince Ying has already been degraded and imprisoned; that Duke Lan and Ying Nien, president of censorate, and others, have been degraded, and that Yu Hsien has been killed.

"Another decree says it is impossible to arrest Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang at present, because he is in possession of the troops, but that he will be punished later."

Tien Tsin.—Reports received from all directions in Chih Li province indicate that the imperial troops are at least making a show of punishing and dispersing the Boxers. It is said in reliable Chinese circles that this movement, which was promised by Li Hung Chang, on his return from the South, would assume larger and more general proportions, if fearly of the welcome extended to them by Vancouver citizens. He remarked that the most unique reception tendered was that at Winnipeg, where 250 of the most prominent women of Winnipeg came to the station, presenting Sir Charles and Lady Tupper with bouquets and an address.

Advices from Ping Tu state that five thousand men of the Chinese force have killed a large number of Boxers, and there is scarcely a market town but whose walls are adorned with the ghastly evidence of punishment. At Ping Tu city is stated that among the victims of Yuan's troops were a number of mere lads, whom the soldiers failed to spare. Their fanaticism, however, led them to resist the troops, and they were put to death.

Repeated evidence of the earnestness of the Chinese authorities in this direction are having an effect, and there is rather general belief that if assurance could be obtained that the imperial troops will not suffer molestation by the allies, they are amply able to quell any local disturbance in the North.

Yuan's troops have also been acting in southwest Yu Tung Fu, where it is said that early in the summer an entire community of native Christians, numbering about 120 persons, were massacred by Boxers. Yuan despatched a force to that region recently, and it is reported they found the perpetrators of the outrages, killing 70 of them.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—Despatches from Vladivostock say the Chinese have destroyed three hundred versts of the southern section of the Manchurian railway. All the stations were burned, and much rolling stock was destroyed. The damage is estimated at ten million roubles.

KRUGER AND FRANCE.

Expected to Land at Marseilles This Morning—To Be Dined.

Marseilles, Nov. 17.—Final arrangements have been made for Mr. Kruger's reception here. The ceremony at the landing has been reduced to a few words of welcome, and speeches will be reserved for the banquet which will be given in honor of the ex-President of the Transvaal. Even if the ex-President is not there, in any case Boer officials will be present.

Paris, Nov. 17.—Dr. Leyds and Delegates Wolmarens, Fischer and Wessels reached Paris to-day. This afternoon they held a conference at the Hote Scribe, where Mr. Kruger will stop. They leave in the morning for Marseilles. Mr. Kruger, they say, will land at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will arrive in Paris next Friday.

PACIFICATION.

Kitchener Will Employ Reconcentration to Stop the War.

Bloemfontein, Nov. 17.—The Boers heavily attacked the railroad at Edenburg on November 15. It is reported that the Boers were completely cut up.

Durban, Nov. 17.—The Natal Mercury reports that among the measures to be adopted in order to pacify the Boers is the reconcentration plan of Lord Roberts. Lord Kitchener has decided to take this step owing to the difficulty of dealing with the armed Boers while hampered by the civilian population of outlying small towns.

AROUSED AT LAST

To the horrible ravages of consumption in Ontario, the government is petitioned to establish hospitals for consumptives. As a preventative to consumption there is no treatment to be compared to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, which promptly and effectively cures every cough and cold. It has by far the largest sale of any remedy for throat and lung troubles. 25 cents a bottle. Family size, 60 cents. All dealers.

MacNeill Withdraws

And John McKane Will Be Conservative Candidate In Yale-Cariboo.

Mr. Flynn Denies That Liberals Will Have Walk Over In Quebec.

Five Penitentiary Guards Accused of Assault for Political Reasons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rossland, Nov. 16.—Mr. A. H. MacNeill, Q.C., to-night published his letter of retirement from the political contest in Yale-Cariboo. In it he gives his reasons for his action. Mr. MacNeill has the largest legal practice in the Kootenays, and it would mean, would he to enter political life, that he would necessarily neglect his private business. He was quite prepared while the issue in the Dominion was yet doubtful, to sacrifice much personally, but with the government in power with such a majority, he recognizes that, not only would he not be able to assist his party to any great extent, but he would be unable to accomplish for his constituency what alone would induce him to occupy a seat in the house. Conservatives and Liberals alike regret Mr. MacNeill's retirement. Mr. John McKane will take his place as Conservative candidate.

Montreal, Nov. 16.—A report has been extensively circulated that the Quebec local elections would be allowed to go by default, the opposition being allowed to return what members it now has by acclamation. The story is denied by Hon. E. J. Flynn, leader of the opposition. The Conservatives will make as good a fight as possible.

Five guards of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary were placed under arrest today. They are charged with having assaulted Teleshpore Ouimet, late warden of the penitentiary, on the evening of November 3, when he was returning from a political meeting at St. Leonard, Port Maurice. Ouimettock a prominent part in the support of the Conservative candidate in the recent election, and it is openly charged that all the penitentiary guards were engaged in the support of Fortin, the Liberal candidate. The men were admitted to bail. The hearing of the case promises to be sensational.

WAR NOTES.

Casualties to Canadians at Belfast—Kit-Bags Waiting For Owners.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—(Special)—A cablegram states that in a fight with Boers at Belfast on November 8, two Canadian Dragoons were killed, six severely wounded and five slightly wounded.

The militia department has a number of kit-bags belonging to invalided soldiers, and wants them applied for at once.

Officers who returned with the Royal Canadian Regiment on the Idaho are relieved from duty from the 10th instant.

Montreal, Nov. 16.—A Star cablegram from London says: "The war office has received advices from Africa that Bombardier W. J. Moore, "D" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, died of enteric fever on the 9th instant at Pretoria. He came from Acton, Ont.

MURDERER WANTED.

Reward for Slayer of Daw and Smith Increased—Water Works Investigation.

Winnipeg, Nov. 16.—(Special)—The Attorney-General of Manitoba has decided to increase the reward offered for the capture of Gordon, the alleged murderer, from $300 to $1,000. Gordon is accused of killing the two men, Daw and Smith, at Whitewater.

Five Neepawa hotel-keepers and druggists have been fined $75 and costs for selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the law. Two others accused have fled.

Burglars entered Whit & Manahan's furnishing store during last night and made a large haul in clothing.

Percy Thompson, who escaped from constables yesterday between the court house and jail, after having received sentence, is still missing.

The investigation into the Winnipeg water works expenditure will open on November 26, before a county judge.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

A Struggle Impending Between Mr. Reid and the Government.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 16.—The Newfoundland general election being virtually over, much speculation is now indulged in regarding the next move. Mr. Bond's unqualified victory makes it certain that Mr. Reid, the contractor, will be unable to procure any government sanction for the transfer of his concessions to a limited liability company, unless he consents to abandon certain properties now included in his control. Apparently he is disinclined to alter his ante-election attitude, and a prolonged struggle is expected. The floating of an enterprise involving $20,000,000 is involved unless Mr. Bond forces Mr. Reid by legislation and compels him to surrender.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

It Must Form One of the Subjects of a Commission.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Canadian members of the international commission know nothing of steps being taken by United States commissioners. Regarding the suggestion that the Alaskan boundary question be dropped in order to remove the chief obstacle of progress, it is pointed out that this was the principal question upon which the commissioners disagreed, and as regards Canada's part in that question, it is stated that until the United States shows itself willing to come to a fair arrangement regarding that paramount issue, the negotiations are not likely to be resumed.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the standard. A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Makes delicious cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuit, griddle cakes — palatable and wholesome.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Avoid baking powders made from alum. They look like pure powders, and may raise the cakes, but alum is a poison and no one can eat food mixed with it without injury to health.

ATTACKED THE KAISER.

Crazy Woman Throws a Hatchet at Him

Breslau, Nov. 16.—Emperor William was the object of an attempted outrage this morning, which, however, failed. As he was driving in an open carriage to the Cuirassier barracks, accompanied by the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, a women in the crowd hurled an axe at the carriage. The rapidity with which the vehicle was passing saved its occupants. The axe, or hatchet, fell just behind. The woman was immediately arrested. The missile, it developed later, was a short hand chopper. The woman is believed to be insane. Her name is Selma Schnapke. She occupied a place in the front rank of the spectators, on the side furthest from the Emperor.

The chopper was so well aimed, it was afterwards said, it actually struck the carriage.

A crowd of people who witnessed the outrage threw themselves on His Majesty's assailant, but the prompt intervention of the police saved the woman from injury.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

Earl of Rosebery Installed as Lord Rector.

Glasgow, Nov. 16.—The Earl of Rosebery was installed to-day as lord rector of the Glasgow university. His rectorial address, on the subject of the British Empire, was a stirring appeal to the race to realize its responsibilities and to prepare to fight for its existence.

Never, said the former premier, had the Empire so urgently required the strenuous support of its subjects, because there was a disposition abroad to challenge both its naval and commercial supremacy. The twentieth century, he declared, would be a period of keen intelligence and almost fierce international competition, more probably in the arts of peace even than in the arts of war. Therefore, he added, it was necessary to undertake a periodical stock taking, to remodel the state machinery and educational methods, and to become more business-like and thorough as warriors, merchants and statesmen, an dlook thoroughly to the training of first-rate men for the struggle ahead, as on these depended the future of the Empire and race. He thought that the now antiquated methods had almost resulted in commercial disaster, and the time had arrived to reconsider the educational apparatus.

THE FROZEN EAST.

Blizzard in New York State With Lots of Snow.

Oswego, Nov. 15.—A blizzard struck this city this afternoon, raging for an hour. Several inches of snow fell and the temperature dropped quickly. All trains from the east are an hour or more late.

ARMOR PLATE.

United States Government and Steel Companies Have Come to an Agreement.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Secretary of the Navy Long this afternoon announced the settlement of the armor plate controversy. The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies are awarded contracts on a basis of $420 a ton for Krupp armor, and certain royalty fees, not exceeding a total cost of $455.52 a ton.

Russia and The Railways

Reasons Given For Refusing to Hand Over the Chinese Lines.

Proceeding After John Bull's Maxim "What We Have We'll Hold."

London, Nov. 16.—A news agency despatch from Shanghai, referring to the alleged new imperial edict depriving Princes Tuan and Chang of all rank and offices and handing them over to the imperial clan court for close confinement, pending further punishment, says the punishment of Prince Tuan means that his son, the heir apparent, can never be emperor. The edict also makes the early opening of formal peace negotiations probable.

New York, Nov. 16.—A despatch to the Herald from Yalta says:

"The British government, having called the attention of Count Lamsdorf to the manner in which Russian troops are holding British railroads in China, and the English papers having made attacks on Russia, which, if founded on truth, would place this country entirely in the wrong, the following statement has been made by a Russian official:

"'Russia,' said he, 'was the first to arrive on the scene after the outbreak in the neighborhood of Pekin. She found the railways destroyed and abandoned. It was a question about which there was no time to waste or to go and ask advice of the English, who showed no anxiety to come and guard their road. We proceeded forthwith, using the utmost speed, to make repairs, manned it and placed it in running order. Did the English expect that after we had expended an extraordinary amount of labor and after large expenditure, we are going to hand back the railway at their request? Would anyone expect that? We therefore held, and are holding, the sections until an estimate of the cost has been made out. As fast as this is done such sections, with estimates, will be turned over to Marshal Count von Waldersee, for him to deal with. That is the plan, and it is a very simple one.'"

Paris, Nov. 16.—A despatch received here from Pekin says the Russians are abandoning surveillance of the railroad from Taku to Tang Tsoun (Yang Sun), and that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has telegraphed direct to the Russian minister of war, complaining strongly of this measure of which he had not previously been notified.

CARNEGIE'S COMPANY.

Enormous Capitalization of the Great Steel Concern.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 16.—The initial quotation on the Carnegie company stock was made at the Pittsburg stock exchange to-day, when one share was sold for $1,500—$500 above par value. At this figure, the total capitalization of the Carnegie company will be valued at $408,000,000, of which Andrew Carnegie owns 58 per cent.

VICTORIA GREETS HER HEROIC SONS

City Resounds With Welcoming Cheers For The Boys From The Battle Fields of South Africa.

Drawn Through The Streets in State by Their Enthusiastic Comrades While Thousands Throng The Route.

Sergt. Joe Northcott, Privates Alex. Wood, William Stewart and George Neill, who left here in October, 1899, with the members of the first Canadian contingent for South Africa—the fighting men who gave the Canadians a place in British history as "the men of Paardeberg," and the men of whom Gen. Smith-Dorrien said, "They are among the finest soldiers in the world"—returned home last night. Private S. H. O'Dell, who was to have returned with them, did not make connections with the steamer, the train having been six hours late, and he is to come down to-day.

The welcome to the quartette of khaki-clad Victorians, who, as members of the first contingent of the Royal Canadian Regiment, assisted in "wiping something off a slate" in South Africa, and in winning fame for their country by their bravery, was a wild scene of enthusiasm.

Long before the steamer Charmer approached the harbor, crowds had gathered on the wharf, and by the time her sonorous and long-sounding whistle was heard, there were thousands there waiting to give a welcome cheer to the fighting men from Africa. Waiting, too, on the wharf was a carriage gaily decked with bunting and flags, which was held in readiness to convey the soldiers to the Drill hall for the formal welcome. To this hack came W. J. Deasy and A. Gray, of the Victoria fire department, and, assisted by the driver, they took out the horses and fixed long ropes to the hack. The members of the Fifth Regiment, who with their band had paraded on the wharf, seized these ropes and waited for the coming of the returned volunteers. Near by a detachment of Royal Engineers and one of Royal Artillery, each about fifty strong, under command of Capt. Bowdler, had been drawn up and were waiting to help form the guard of honor. On Wharf street were the khaki-clad men of the R. C. R., under Col. McKay and Lieut. Clarke, also waiting to form part of the guard. In the space left by the soldiers was Victoria and his wife, several thousands strong.

Thus they waited for some time before the lights of the Charmer could be descried through the mist. At length she came in sight, and the Rosalie, the only steamer in the harbor the crew of which was on board, whistled again and again in honor of the boys. Then the Charmer tooted longer and more often than is her wont. From that time pandemonium reigned. The band of the Fifth Regiment started up "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and the mighty throng tried its best to drown the music with their cheers. The monster crowd, ranging from the C. P. N. wharf right up the slip and along Wharf street for a considerable distance, standing on sheds, warehouses and every available place, was cheering, shouting and waving canes, hats and umbrellas. All shouted and hurrahed in honor of the boys on the incoming steamer.

The lines were put ashore and the boat made fast. Then there was a small-sized stampede on to the steamer. Privates Finch-Smiles, Clarke Gamble, and A. C. Beach were there in the now well-known uniform, and they were among the first to board the Charmer. The four men of the Fighting First at Paardeberg and other well-known fights were standing forward in the smoking room, and the three other members who had returned in advance were the first to welcome them.

The meeting of the volunteers was unique. Sergt. Northcott and Privates Wood, Neill and Stewart were standing in a little square, seemingly waiting for the ordeal of welcome. As they saw the trio in the uniform of khaki approaching, they brightened up, and, stepping forward, the volunteers grasped each other by the hand.

"Hullo, Gamble, old comrade," shouted Wood; "how are you? It looks good to see you again. We've seen a good deal since you left us."

"Here's Smiles," sang out Northcott. "Hullo, Smiles, my boy; how's the leg? And Beach—why Beach, you don't know how we missed you from the mess. You were quite a rustler, weren't you?"

Then Northcott, shaking hands with his father, City Assessor Northcott, with one hand, and a friend with the other, turned his head to Beach. "Beach," he said, "do you remember the commandeered baby buggy, and that night we had near Jacobsdal? We had—" but this belongs to Beach and Northcott.

There was one thing the already returned trio commented on, too, and that was the way Neill had put on flesh since they last saw him.

Private Finch-Smiles to the quartette, "you've all got rather chunky." Which was a very evident fact. All looked in the pink of condition, notwithstanding the fact that they had experienced things calculated to have an opposite tendency, and one of them—Private Neill—had but recently recovered from enteric fever.

He was from England and had caught up with the other three—Northcott, Wood and Stewart, with O'Dell, who was delayed by illness, were direct from South Africa, having come to Halifax from Capetown on the steamer Idaho. They had been the recipients of celebrations all along their route homeward.

As Northcott put it, "We've had a real good time. There were celebrations all along the line. Halifax turned out, St. John's, Montreal—all along the line. Nothing was too good for us."

All this occurred in the brief space while the steamer was being made fast and the gang-plank put out; these comrades of the boys had not waited for the plank. The plank out, the boys, together with fathers, mothers and friends, moved aft to the plank. At the foot of the saloon companionway they were met by Lieutenant-Governor Joly de Lotbiniere and Lady Joly, Mayor Hayward and some of the aldermen, who shook hands with the boys and welcomed them in the name of the province and the city.

Outside salvos of firecrackers and frenzied cheering almost drowned the music of the band, which was playing martial airs as the seven men in tarnished khaki made their way to the bunting-hung hack. Chief Langley and a number of his men made a pathway for them through the cheering crowd.

Seated there they were hidden from most of the crowd, and there were cries of "Stand up!" One by one they stood up, and the crowd cheered again and again. Then, amid a wild scene of enthusiasm, during which steamers tooted their whistles, the band played, firecrackers splittered, and men and women shrieked their cries of welcome and praise, the men of the Fifth Regiment took up the ropes of the carriage, and, pushing their way through the great crowd, commenced the parade to the Drill hall.

The band was in the van, playing that stirring march, "The Maple Leaf Forever." Behind them came the Royal Artillery, and swinging along behind them were the red-coated Royal Engineers, trailing their rifles, as were the Artillery. These were followed by the men of the R. C. R. in their recently arrived uniforms of khaki. Following the R. C. R. were the militia of the Fifth Regiment, under Col. Gregory. There was a company in advance marching without rifles, and behind this company came the too long lines of men clutching the ropes which dragged the carriage of the honored members of the first contingent.

The parade swung along Wharf street, passing between long lines of cheering people to Yates street. As they marched up this street there was a dim after the manner of those memorable nights of the relief of Ladysmith and Mafeking and the fall of Pretoria. Strings of firecrackers filled the street with noise and smoke. It was like an old-time Chinese New Year. Through this din could still be heard the cheers; the thousands along the roadway were shouting in honor of the boys.

Along Government street they went. Here some of the stores were conspicuously decorated. Monster flags hung from the first floor of Spencer's Arcade, banners flaunted the air from the White House, and streamers hung from the Victoria Book & Stationery Co.'s store. North & Richardson had draped great flags across their archway, and decked the store with paper lanterns. Past these the bunting-decorated carriage was drawn, between two great lines of applauding citizens. Many thousands lined Government street on either side, allowing no more room than was necessary for the parade.

Passing Davies Bros. store the faces of the throng were lit up by a big flare of red light, illuminated in honor of the returned fighting men. Then they passed on again into the mist and down the hill to the James Bay bridge. Crowds marched along with them, and small boys following a circus band-wagon. Right on amid the cheers and enthusiasm the parade went to the Drill hall, where the parade halted and the boys alighted from the carriage and passed through Col. Gregory's rooms into the hall.

The reception to the returned soldiers in the Drill hall was of a most inspiring character.

Long before 7 o'clock streams of people flowed down the streets leading to the Drill hall, and by half-past there was not an unoccupied seat of point vantage in the galleries. The advance guard of spectators consisted principally of ladies and children, the men and boys of larger growth evidently preferring to meet the Charmer and join in the procession from the wharf.

At 8 o'clock the welcome strains of the band were heard by those in the hall, and shortly after the detachment of Royal Artillery and Engineers marched in, followed by the Royal Canadian Regiment and the Fifth Regiment. The troops formed up in a triple line, extending from the main door to the temporary stage, upon which the band took its position. By this time the hall was packed with people, and there was a good deal of struggling and confusion caused by the attempts of some to force their way to the front. The living barricade of soldiers, however, kept a broad avenue open down the centre of the hall, and by this after a tedious interval of waiting, His Honor Sir Henri and Lady Joly, His Worship the Mayor and Miss Hayward and Ald. Yates, Brydon, Williams and Cameron advanced and took their places on the stage. The entrance of the Governor's party was signalized by hearty applause.

Then, after several minutes of impatient expectancy, the African heroes marched in, amid deafening cheers and shouts, "Bood boys!" "Good old Bill!" "Don't they look fine!" and other cries of affection and welcome, and came to a halt at the front of the stage. There arose immediately an insistant shout of "Platform!" Platform!" Room was made for them on the stage, to which they mounted at the invitation of Mayor Hayward, and the crowd went wild again as the gallant boys faced it and saluted in response to the ringing cheers.

When the people had cheered themselves hoarse, Mayor Hayward stepped to the front and said:

"Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen, Soldiers of the First Contingent:—It affords me great pleasure to have the privilege this evening of extending to you, on behalf of the people of Victoria, as well as on my own account, a cordial and hearty welcome, and to congratulate you on your safe return to your homes. When bidding you good-bye and God speed in this very place, a little over a year ago, you left us untried—full of loyalty and patriotism, but inexperienced, knowing nothing of the art of war—but you have proved your worth and valor on all occasions and under the most trying circumstances, and return to us tonight after having distinguished yourselves with honor. (Applause.)

"From the moment you left your homes we watched your movements from day to day, feeling confident that you would do your duty to yourselves and country, and our anticipations have been more than fulfilled. On the march, on the field of battle in the face of death, you have shown yourselves worthy of the confidence we reposed in you, the comrades in arms and the equals in bravery of the tried veterans of the British army. We are proud to feel that the Canadian Contingent, throughout the arduous campaign, so lived up to the traditions of the British nation as to draw praise from Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Lord Roberts, Gen. Buller, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Gen. Smith-Dorrien, and on all occasions aroused the emulation and admiration of your comrades in the field. We rejoice and feel grateful that the name of Canada has been honored and made famous by you and your fellows. (Applause.)

"The Motherland will never forget the sympathy and ready help extended by her colonies in the darkest hour of the Empire's time of trouble and trial, nor the fervor with which her citizens and soldiers hastened to her support and fought and died to maintain the flag and the common interests of a united Empire. (Applause.) But that rally to arms by the men of Canada and the colonies generally has shown the world that the love of freedom, equality and justice is inherent in men of British blood, and that however separated we may be by oceans from the Motherland, we are ever ready to give our best and bravest in defending those precious heirlooms of our forefathers. (Applause.)

"Above all, both you, your brothers in arms and those, alas, who will never return to us, who nobly died a soldier's death, and whose bodies lie in soldiers' graves on the cold South African veldt to-night, but whose immortal souls, we hope, are conscious in some way of the grateful, loving appreciation of their memories and noble deeds that pervades our utmost hearts to-night. (Applause.) I say that you, brave boys, both living and dead, and those from the uttermost parts of Her Majesty's vast possessions, have demonstrated, in a way not to be misunderstood, that we are a loyal unit of the Empire, ready always to defend its prestige and preserve its honor. That a wrong or an insult to Queen or flag is an injury and an affront to each one of us, and that our country's enemies must reckon with millions of British subjects all over the world, whenever the hour of action may arise. (Applause.) The advantages to the Empire from this outburst of patriotism are self-evident, they cannot be overestimated, they come home to all of us. There is no fear for the perpetuity of the Empire now, the future is full of promise, not for ourselves only, but a guarantee of peace and the progress of civilization over the whole world, and the hastening of the time when war shall cease over all the earth. (Applause.)

"To you and the rest of the brave colonials is due a great part of the credit won by British valor in Africa, and your names and deeds are enshrined in the grateful memories of the people of a united Empire. (Applause.)

"With your permission, and availing myself of a certain license, I will read a couple of verses to this occasion.

There's a sound of many voices, there's a tramp of many feet,
There's a cry of "They are coming" in all the crowded street;
And they come, our city soldiers, in their khaki and their felt,
The men who climbed the kopje, when they crawled across the veldt.
And there's joy in every heart,
As they go by straight and smart,
And all Victoria shouts a welcome
To her returning Volunteers.

They have made a record march through long days and nights of toil,
In hunger, thirst and heat, and cold, they have slept upon the soil;
And oft in want and weariness, in weakness and in pain,
They have gone into the battle, but have never fought in vain.
And there's joy in every heart
As they go by straight and smart:
And all Victoria shouts a welcome
To her returning Volunteers.

"In conclusion—one word. You are returning now to your dear parents and friends, those who, with tears and prayers, have followed your perilous course, who await with grateful hearts your home-coming—be conscious of your present proud position, and live up to the high reputation which you have so nobly earned. (Applause.)

Sir Henri Joly was received with loud applause.

"I have been invited to-night," he said, "to address you in words of welcome on behalf of the province of British Columbia. I am proud to lift my voice in the name of British Columbia; but I ask a greater privilege, that of speaking for Canada, and in behalf of Canada I thank you for the noble manner in which you have done your duty to her and the Empire. We all knew that you would do your duty, and we thank you. I was present at the embarkation of the first contingent at Quebec, and I felt then as confident as I am at this moment that Canadian soldiers would not fail in their duty. Those who fell so nobly in the field are not forgotten; their memories are here with us to-night, and will dwell always in our hearts. It is gratifying to see you, who have undergone so much hardship and danger, returning to your friends and your homes, looking so well and so fit for the duties of private life, to which you are returning. I trust that you will long be spared to do your duty in everyday life as well and faithfully as you have performed your military service. Welcome to you." (Applause.)

Mayor Hayward then invited the vast assemblage to join in singing the National Anthem, which was heartily rendered.

This was followed by cheers for Her Majesty, the returned volunteers and Sir Henri Joly, and the crowd, kept within bounds up to that moment, crowded about the heroes of the evening, who were each made the centre of a vortex of excited humanity, all eager to clasp the hand of one who had braved death from Boer bullets. How the men eventually escaped from their well-wishers is something which even they would be at a loss to explain.

REMINESCENT.

To the thousands who thronged the Drill hall last night to do honor to Victoria's victorious sons memory presented another scene, in which enthusiasm mingled with pathos, when the same thousands assembled there to bid farewell to the gallant little band who were leaving all they held dear to battle for the Empire in South Africa. Who that witnessed the parting on Sunday, October 23, 1899, can ever forget the wild outburst of patriotism, the encouraging shouts, the cheers, good wishes and the hot tears of regret that marked the contingent's departure? Alas, that the hopes that lightened that occasion, for the safe return of the brave band—vain as they were, even in their inception—should have been so cruelly shattered—Scott, Blanchard, Maundrell, Todd and Sommers lie mouldering in death on the lonely veldt, their heroic blood seeding the soil of Empire, their names embalmed, their memories sacred for all time in the hearts of their grateful countrymen. Theirs was a fate more glorious even than that of those who survive them, and in last night's welcome, though smiles were on every lip, the tribute of unshed tears moved many a heart for those occupants of lonely graves in far-off Africa.

The men who were so warmly welcomed last night were all members of the Fifth Regiment, and the reception their comrades gave them will dwell long in their memories.

Joseph R. Northcott, a native-born Victorian, son of the city assessor, W. W. Northcott, is too well known and too universal a favorite to require a newspaper introduction to his townsmen. His previous service in the regiment was a creditable record, and his trying experience in actual war will make him a more valued and respected comrade when he rejoins the ranks.

George Neill was born in Toronto, but lived in Victoria for 10 years previous to the call to arms. He is a pressman, and his fellow-craftsmen were out in force to give him welcome.

James Stewart is a Scotch-Canadian, who had resided in this city for many years, and was welcomed by a host of warm friends.

Alexander M. Wood, born in Toronto, had resided in Victoria, and was a valued member of the Fifth for two years before volunteering for Africa.

Up-to-Date Styles at

WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties From

Paris, Berin, London.

WEILER BROS.'

UNITED IN DEATH.

One Old Friend Could Not Survive the Loss of Her Companion.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—(Special)—St. James' cathedral was the scene of a most solemn and unusual funeral service to-day. Two coffins lay side by side in the chancel, and two sets of mourners, united in sympathy by their common grief, sat together in the front pews, a large gathering of prominent citizens was present. One coffin contained the remains of Mrs. James McGill Strachan, widow of the late Captain James Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada many years ago; the other those of Mrs. W. D. P. Jarvis, mother of Aemilius Jarvis. The friendship of these two women began in childhood, and was continued through life, until on Monday last one daughter, and on Tuesday the other followed. Their regard for each other was welded by many years of most intimate companionship, and at last in the evening of their lives when one was called away, the realization of it was too much for the other to bear.

LORD ROSEBERY

Hopes That He Will Return to Leadership of Liberals.

London, Nov. 15.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, speaking at Dundee to-day, said he hoped Lord Rosebery would return to the leadership of the Liberals, adding that if he did he must be chief of the whole party. He said he never understood why Lord Rosebery retired in 1896. The Liberals would welcome him back again.

BLYTH ROBBERY.

Men Did Not Go on Rosalie, but Nevertheless Thought to Have Got Out.

Although working assiduously on the case, the police have not yet secured a clue to the perpetrators of the robbery at Blyth's jewellery store on Thursday evening, and believe that the men got out of town, but not on the Rosalie, as at first thought. The crew of the Rosalie saw two men rush down to the boat as she was pulling out from the wharf, but they changed their minds and returned up town. It is possible that these were the men the police were looking for and that from the Rosalie they proceeded to the outer wharf and boarded the steamer Umatilla for San Francisco. If they are on her they will be apprehended upon the arrival of the steamer at San Francisco, and it is thought they are on her, as three men with parcels were seen running along the streets leading to the dock a few minutes before 8 o'clock. All other outgoing steamers and trains were watched, but bold men with $1,000 in booty would take their chances in a small boat.

Mr. Blyth says he locked the door when he left the store, but the police fail to see how the lock could be picked in such a short space of time. Then Mr. Blyth is a thoughtless man. Even after the robbery had been committed, he left his store open for an enterprising burglar that night come along. It is the habit of the police to try store doors as they cover their beat. The sergeant on duty early yesterday morning found Blyth's door unlocked and the key in it.

One of the bracelets stolen was found yesterday morning in front of the Union Club, where it had been dropped by the robbers in their flight.

NOT DEAD YET.

But Montreal Citizens Already Have Decided on a Monument to Strathcona.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—A public meeting of citizens to-day decided to erect a monument to Lord Strathcona, in recognition of his loyalty in equipping and sending the Strathcona Horse to South Africa at his own expense.

THE CZAR'S CONDITION.

Impression Exists That It Is More Serious That First Supposed.

London, Nov. 15.—The impression exists in most European capitals that the illness of the Emperor Nicholas is more serious than it is reported to be, and is based upon the knowledge that the Czar's constitution is not strong and is little likely to resist a serious attack.

STORMY WEATHER.

The Worst Experienced in Many Years.

Fort William, Nov. 15.—The past two days have been the worst that vessels on Lake Superior have experienced in many seasons. A steady gale has been constantly blowing, and captains have been put to their greatest skill to keep the big lake boats from being driven from their course.

Bankers Oppose Mint.

Special to the Colonist.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The annual general meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association was held to-day, Mr. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, presiding. In the course of his address he referred to the numerous evidences of expansion of trade and commerce in Canada, as shown by the growth of the note circulation and bank deposits, and by the immense development of foreign trade.

Referring to the proposed establishment of a mint, he expressed the opinion that decision to do so had been arrived at without due consideration. He feared it would lead to some disturbance of our currency system. The use of gold instead of notes as daily currency would cause heavy loss by abrasion, and was not appreciated generally. On the other hand, bankers were only allowed to hold gold to the extent of 60 per cent. of their cash reserves, the remainder being required to be in Dominion notes. If banks, on the other hand, exported gold, which they would doubtless be driven to do, they would be subject to considerable loss on exchange. There was some profit in minting silver, but this came to the Dominion government from England, in any case amounting to $70,000 yearly. Minting of gold entailed actual loss. Mr. Clouston concluded by saying:

"The establishment of an assay office in British Columbia is not, perhaps, open to the objections I have urged against a mint, but I deem it my duty to record my conviction that the coinage of gold in Canada in our present circumstances is undesirable, because: (1) The very basis of banking and currency sytsem is thereby disturbed; (2) The coin will not circulate, and neither demand nor occasion for it exists; (3) It cannot be retained by banks, and must either be exported at a loss or demonetized; (4) It involves loss to the government; (5) It tends to displace and disorganize the currency system, which is at present safe, stable and peculiarly adapted to the needs of our commerce; (6) It opens the door to that incalculable mischief, free coinage of silver."

Mr. Clouston closed by commenting on the evidence of prosperity found throughout Canada, and the splendid spectacle shown of imperial unity last year, by the action of the colonies during the war.

Byron E. Walker echoed the remarks of Mr. Clouston on the subject of the mint.

THIRTEEN KILLED

And Many Injured in a Wreck on French Railway.

Bayone, France, Nov. 15.—The Southern express was derailed at noon to-day, thirty-three miles northeast of Bayone. Thirteen persons were killed, twenty injured, seven seriously. Five passengers are missing.

The list of killed includes Senor J. F. Canevaro, Peruvian minister to France, and attache of the Peruvian legation in Madrid. The engineer says that the ground gave way under the locomotive, which sank into the ballast. The restaurant car came into collision with the tender and rolled down the embankment. It was luncheon hour, and out of 34 passengers in the train, 30 were at the table. The bodies are terribly mangled. One of the butlers of the restaurant car, who was injured, suddenly became insane and walked to and fro amid the wreckage, singing at the top of his voice. The engineer and stoker were thrown into a field and had a miraculous escape.

A BITE IN THE DARK.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A young man whose work keeps him down town until the early morning hours, usually reaches home with a sharp appetite. His mother, an indulgent mother, too, puts a little lunch out where he can get it, but this frequently fails to satisfy him. His wise parent knows this, and she saves the larder from a wholesale onslaught by locking things up.

Now, if there is one thing in particular that the youth dotes upon it is jelly. But jelly is an article of food that takes time and skill in its preparation, and if the lady left her jelly jars at his disposal—well, there would be none to dispose of after a few mornings. So the jelly is locked up the tightest of all.

The other morning the youth let himself into the house just as the gray streaks of dawn were cross-barring the Eastern sky. There was milk and bread awaiting him, but his soul craved for jelly. He determined to hunt for some. Taking a slice of bread and a knife, he stole down cellar and searched the fruit shelves. What happiness! He dimly made out the outline of a jelly jar. Was there any jelly in it? He dipped in his knife and felt the soft, quivering mass. What a joke on his usually careful mother. She had forgotten to turn the key on this treasure.

He drew out a generous quantity and carefully spread it on the bread. He had to do it largely by guesswork, because the cellar was almost totally dark. When the spreading was done he smacked his lips lightly and took a generous bite.

No, it wasn't jelly. It was soft soap.

HAWAIIAN ELECTIONS.

Native Party Bury Democrats and Republicans and Elect Their Men.

Honolulu, Nov. 9, via San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Robert Wilcox, the Independent Royalist candidate, has been elected Hawaiian delegate to congress by a small majority over Samuel Parker, Republican. Some depression has resulted among the whites, as Wilcox was opposed by Republicans and Democrats alike. His campaign was an anti-white canvass, with promises on the part of some of his campaign workers that is he were elected, Queen Liliuokalani should be restored to the throne. The vote shows the native bitterness over annexation to be still alive. The Republicans carried Honolulu and the Island of Oahu for Parker by 259 majority. The Democrat candidate, Prince David Hawananakoa, received only about one-third as many votes as Parker. It is reported that Queen Liliuokalani secretely threw her influence to Wilcox. There is much bitterness against her among the Democrats, who hoped that even if they did not elect their man, they would at least so divide the native vote that Wilcox would be behind Parker. The Native party carried the house of representatives with a large majority. They will have 14 members, with no Republicans and six Independents and Democrats.

In the senate there will be 70 Republicans, 8 Independents and 1 Democrat. With the Independents in control, a lively session is expected, as they are against the ruling regime. It is expected that congress will be asked to establish some limitations upon the voting privilege. Many of the whites want a property qualification for voters. It is argued that in voting upon a simple color line, many of the natives have shown themselves unfit for universal suffrage.

Execution Of Yip Luck

The Chinese Murderer of Chief Main Dies on the Gallows.

He Confesses That the Crime Had Been Planned Beforehand.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vaucouver, Nov. 16.—The hanging of Yip Luck in the yard of the provincial jail at New Westminster this morning was witnessed by about 80 persons. The hanging was accomplished at 8:16 o'clock, but the murderer of Chief of Police Main, of Steveston, was up before daylight. He was in excellent spirits and quite talkative. He calmly declared that he was not afraid to die, that he was a Christian and that at death he had renounced Main, that he knew he would go straight to Heaven. By and bye he said he would come back again. He exhibited a tombstone, which he had ordered made, and which he has kept for several days in his cell. The stone bears his name, age, birthplace and the date of the execution. It is to ornament his grave in China, where his remains will be interred.

Yip Luck confessed that the murder of Chief of Police Main had been determined upon long before the actual commission of the crime, the reason given being the accusation of the Chinese that Main was extorting tribute from the Chinese residents of Steveston, particularly from the Highbinders, of whom Yip Luck was a leader.

The procession to the scafold was led by the sheriff, followed by the condemned man, then the parson, the doctor and the governor of the jail and the jail officials. Mr. Tonche, a Chinese missionary, was also of the party. It had been arranged that Yip should recite the Lord's Prayer on the scaffold, but at the last minute Yip remarked to the missionary that he thought he would not say the prayer, as he was afraid of his voice trembling.

There were 15 steps up to the scaffold, and at the steepest part Yip faltered, and was assisted by the public hangman. On reaching the scaffold, Yip took a last look at the sky, and then the cap was placed over his head and the rope adjusted.

Radcliff, the hangman, was rather nervous, and there was a slight hitch in springing the trap. The drop was 3 feet 9 inches. Yip's neck was broken by the fall. He was pronounced dead in 11 minutes.

BANK CLERK SHOT.

Nanaimo Man Comes to Grief With a Supposed Burglar—Resigned From Commission.

Nanaimo, Nov. 16.—(Special)—The police have failed to find a clue to the identity of a supposed burglar, in a struggle with whom this morning on the threshold of the Bank of British Columbia, Purvis Smith, a clerk of the bank, received a painful wound on the forearm. The fight with the robber was a desperate affair. Smith hearing some one moving about the building at 2:30 this morning, went out with his revolver, and seeing a man, told him to throw up his hands. The stranger grappled, and in the struggle Smith was shot in the arm.

Ralph Smith to-day resigned his position as a member of the Chinese commission.

Fred. Crewe and Miss Annie Calverty, daughter of H. D. Calverty, a well-known farmer, were married last night. The people of the district made quite a celebration of the event, as both parties are very popular.

DOWIE'S LACE WORKERS.

Their Faith Was Not Strong Enough to Get Them to the United States.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.—The board of inquiry, which has been investigating the case of 25 lace workers alleged to have been brought to this country from Europe by Zionite Dowie, in violation of the labor contract law, has decided that the men, women and children comprising the party must return to their homes. The matter was once before decided against them, but the case was re-opened upon an appeal.

SNOWED UNDER.

Northern New York Buried Under Drifts of the Beautiful.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The fall of snow in this vicinity and Northern New York is unprecedented for this early in the season. There is a fall of three feet on the level along the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railway, and drifts four to ten feet deep.

Dodging The Issue

Wants to Resume International Commission With Boundary Question Omitted

United States Efforts to Further Postpone the Troublesome Subject.

But Anxious to Secure Valuable Concessions From the Canadian Government.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Steps have been taken for resuming the important work of the international commission, made up of representatives of Great Britain, Canada and the United States. It is understood that the United States commissioners will endeavor to remove the possibility of such ineffectual results as occurred at their last sitting. The indications are that this can be done through the co-operation of the state department by omitting to Alaskan boundary question from those to be considered, thus removing the chief obstacle to progress. On the Alaskan question the commission was practically deadlocked, and it made no report on the progress of questions because of inability to exclude the question. Since then, however, a modus vivendi on Alaska has been agreed upon, and while this lacks permanency, it is felt here that the question can be best left to direct negotiations between the two governments, thus permitting the commission to proceed with the many other questions involved.

The purpose of the commission is to frame a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain, covering the various questions arising along the Canadian border, and thus disposing of a wide range of controversy. The questions before the commission are long-standing and include the establishment of the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, the issues over Behring sea and the catch of fur seals, the unmarked boundary between Canada and the United States near Pasamaquody Bay, in Maine, and at points between Wisconsin and Minnesota and Canada; the northeast fisheries question, involving the rights of fishing in the North Atlantic off Newfoundland and other points; the regulation of the fishing rights on the Great Lakes; labor immigration across the Canadian and United States borders; commercial reciprocity between the two countries; the regulation of the bonding system by which goods are carried in bond across the frontier; and also the regulation of traffic by international railways and canals of the two countries; reciprocal mining privileges in the Klondike and other points; wrecking and salvage on the ocean and Great Lakes coasting waters; the modification of the treaty arrangement on the Great Lakes with a view to allowing warships to be built on the lakes and then floated out to the ocean.

Progress has been made on some of these questions, and a practical agreement arrived at on several of them, but in each case the concessions were dependent on a disposal of all of them. With the prospect of omitting Alaska from the points involved, the chances of reaching a treaty agreement on the other points will be materially improved.

The personnel of the commission is a notable one. The British government was represented by the late Lord Herschel, former chancellor of the exchequer, but his death shortly after the last adjournment leaves a vacancy; and although no appointment has been made, the name of Lord Alverstone, better known as Sir Richard Webster, is being mentioned. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, heads the Canadian representation, with Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine and fisheries, and the Premier of Newfoundland also included.

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, is chairman of the United States representation, with ex-Secretary John W. Foster, Reciprocity Commissioner John Kasson, ex-Senator G. J. Falkner of West Virginia, Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, and Sereno Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, as associates.

CUBAN CONVENTION

Opens in Havana and Will Meet Again To-day.

Havana, Nov. 15.—The Cuban constitutional convention held a short session to-day in the Marti theatre and adjourned until to-morrow. The report of the committee on credentials sustained the election of all the delegates from the province of Havana. Some irregularities, the committee asserted, had been committed, and some votes had been thrown out, but not enough to change the general result. The report was laid upon the table for discussion. The committee's findings with reference to the other provinces were accepted by the convention.

The Havana Trades Union is endeavoring to interest individual delegates in a proposal to incorporate in the constitution a provision declaring that monopolies are a detriment to native labor and must be prevented. The petition, by its terms, shows that it is directed against Spanish cigar manufacturers. Eldiaria de la Marina denies that any discrimination is now made against Cubans in the tobacco business.

The resignation of Horatio Rubens, special counsel of Gen. Wood, regarding Cuban matters, has created a stir among the leaders. At first they understood that the move meant that Mr. Rubens considered the case of importance lost, but in a letter to La Discussion, he says that he has full confidence that the United States government will keep all its promises and that he is resting for a short time from his labors in behalf of Cuba, in order to attend to personal affairs. The future of Cuba, Mr. Rubens asserts, now rests with the delegates of the people in the constitutional convention.

DELAYED RETURNS.

Storm Prevents Results in Newfoundland Being Made Known.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 15.—In consequence of the stormy weather, which prevents the collection of the ballot-boxes from some scattered coast settlements, the final results of the polling in the colonial general election are still delayed.

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There were about 40 passengers. Included among these were S. A. Singlehurst, the New York mining man who is working some rich quartz properties at Kitselas canyon, on the Skeena; C. W. D. Clifford, M. P. P.; Mrs. G. L. Sipperell and family, who are down from White Horse to spend the winter in Victoria; Miss Annie Chapman, daughter of the superintendent-engineer of the Canadian Development Company, who is down to be educated here; D. Van Kramer, of the Bank of Halifax; Henry B. Warner, who has been surveying a cannery site on the Skeena for Malcom & Windsor, the site selected being almost opposite the Inverness cannery; Fred. G. White, of the Victoria-Yukon Company, and H. Nicholdon; W. J. Dunegan, of the B. C. Market at Bennett, who brings down a large consignment of hides; P. D. S. Crear, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who is returning to Regina; Capt. H. D. McDougal, a former sealing man, who has been on one of the C. D. steamers, and who is down for the winter. Other passengers were: A. W. Steele, J. Pike, G. T. Baxter, W. A. Kettle, W. R. Carter, E. Perley, P. P. Martin, Robert Perry, Mrs. Stanley, G. Ritchie, John P. Colquhoun, James Coburn, J. Hamilton, S. Peters, W. H. Binns, William Drury, C. Rusland, M. Foster, Charles Nynan, R. J. Quinn, John Ming, P. Kaufman, J. G. Inckston, Edgar Ashton, A. Sheppard.

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MEMORIAL TO SOLDIERS.

Public Meeting on Wednesday Evening Next to Consider the Matter.

His Worship the Mayor, in response to the following letter, enclosing a numerously signed requisition, which appears in the advertising columns, has called a public meeting of the citizens for Wednesday evening, November 21, at the city hall, to consider the matter:

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 14, 1900.

His Worship the Mayor,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Mr. Mayor:—I beg to enclose a requisition asking you to call a meeting at an early date for the purpose of considering the advisability of erecting a memorial commerorative of the fact of our boys going to the front.

I may also say in connection with this matter that Mr. Robert Jamieson, lessee of the Victoria theatre, told me last night he would place the theatre at our disposal on the occasion of any entertainment being held, provided that the total proceeds went to the benefit of the Fund.

I thanked him for his generous offer, and told him I would bring it without fail to your notice.

Believe me,
Dear Mr. Mayor,
Yours faithfully,
H. D. HELMCKEN.

DAIRYING.

Paper Read Before the Spallumcheen Farmers' Institute.

A meeting of the Spallumcheen Farmers' Institute was held in the Foresters' hall, Armstrong, on Friday evening last, to hear a paper on the subject of dairying read by Mr. Stonehouse, formerly of Ontario, now on the government dairying staff in Assiniboia. There was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by the president, Mr. Donald Graham, supported on the platform by Mr. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, there being also present Mr. Earl, chairman of the board of horticulture, and others.

Before the proceedings began, Mr. Anderson remarked on the interest shown in farmers' institutes, and the benefit derived from the papers read and the discussions following thereon. He thought the proceedings at these meetings should be recorded at length and sent to the local newspapers, as he considered them of great importance. He wished it were possible to have the services of a stenographer, so that a detailed minute might be taken, but said he supposed such could not be had; whereupon the secretary, Mr. Lorimer, replied in the affirmative, and a verbatim report was taken by Mr. Winning, of Armstrong.

The chairman having briefly introduced the lecturer, Mr. Stonehouse in some preliminary remarks pointed out that, in view of the high tariff rates on the railway, farmers there must condense their products into the smallest space, and counselled attention to milk, butter cheese, and meat and poultry products, as this industry returned to the soil the elements of plant food, which, if bought in the market, would cost $4. He was astonished at the farmers of this valley burning or otherwise discarding their straw, and not turning it into manure; and also criticized unfavorably the absence of buildings for keeping stock in. They could not expect to let their stock run loose side of a straw stack in any weather, and yet do well and make manure worth putting on their land. They summer-fallowed in the valley, but summer fallowing was a makeshift; they should either manure or grow clover, or do both. In either case they must put back into the soil the plant food, provided with humus. Sowing down to clover makes the soil more porous and gets the air into it, so that when the ground is brought up again there is plant humus in it. The speaker also referred to the success of creameries, and gave statistics of the dairying and stock, furnished by Mr. Tilson, of Tilsonburg. He advocated dairying with good stock and on systematic lines, and compared butter products with potatoes, etc., to the advantage of the former.

After the reading of Mr. Stonehouse's paper, questions having been invited by the chairman, a gentleman in the audience referred to corn-growing as being successful in this valley, owing to frost and drouth. Mr. Stonehouse remarked that it might not be a corn-growing country, but they had to grow some feed for winter, and the question was, what was the best feed and the best way of preserving it. The best substitute he knew of for corn was clover, of which large quantities could be grown in this province—three or four tons to the acre. Clover feed, along with bran and some roots, was certainly the best winter feed for cows, outside of silage. Potatoes, the speaker remarked, were one of the worst things to feed to cows, for butter.

Some discussion took place as to the growing of clover and alfalfa, the latter of which Mr. Anderson said grew well in Kamloops, where they have not the moisture that they have in Spallumcheen; and the chairman enquired as to crimson clover, which, Mr. Anderson explained, had been tried on the Coast, but with poor success, and was not to be recommended.

Discussion also took place as to creameries, etc., and a very interesting meeting was brought to a close by the usual vote of thanks.

AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

How A. McDonald Bagged a Deer With No Weapons.

Few men have had the exciting experience which fell to the lot a short time ago of Mr. A. McDonald, book-keeper at Higgins' Camp, Chemainus. While walking along the track a few days ago, at a point about three-quarters of a mile from Chemainus station, he was surprised to find himself within a yard or so of three deer, which were grazing.

Acting on the impulse of the moment, he dropped on his knees and seized a three-year-old buck by the hind legs. Then he had fun and excitement enough to last him, it is safe to say, for many months.

The buck, frenzied with fear, reared itself and bolted over the railroad track and into the bush, McDonald all the while holding on. The animal tried to turn on him, and he dare not let go his hold, as he realized it meant a fight to the death. The struggle lasted for upwards of 15 minutes, when McDonald, seizing his chance, pinned the deer in a ditch, and, with a heavy stone, struck it behind the horns, despatching it. Mr. McDonald was able to carry his deer triumphantly to Chemainus and treat his friends to fresh venison. While the struggle was in progress the morning logging train thundered past, and the fight was witnessed by the train hands, who vouch for the truth of the story.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, trembling, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

The Sealers Have Combined

Corporation To Centralize the Industry Has Been Formed.

Schooner Allie I. Alger Was Purchased Yesterday For The Company.

The sealing corporation for a combination of the Canadian sealing interests, which are centred at Victoria, is now an accomplished fact. With the exception of three owners, Capt. Peppett of the Umbrina, Capt. Clarke of the Enterprise, and the owners of the Teresa, all the owners have joined the company.

The newly formed company yesterday purchased the sealing schooner Allie I. Algar, the owners of which had refused to enter the combination, and it is to be placed under the company's flag. Richard Hall, M.P.P., purchased the schooner, acting in the interests of the company. The sale was consummated yesterday afternoon, when the bill of sale was given at the customs house, and Mr. Hall's cheques for the several amounts for each owner paid over to them. The owners of the Allie I. Algar, from whom the schooner was purchased, were John Snow,, Darius Barry and Sam Vierge, a trio of Victoria sealers, and A. G. Willey, of Wellington. The price paid is not stated.

The directors of the new company have been selected. Capt. W. Grant is to be managing director and the other six directors chosen were: Richard Hall, M.P.P., J. G .Cox, William Munsie, R. Seabrook, A. Bechtel and Thos. Earle, M.P. All are men of considerable experience in the sealing industry.

A committee has been appointed to make a valuation of the schooners placed under the company's flag by the several owners—about 46, or thereabouts, in all—and the committee will begin its work to-morrow afternoon or Saturday. The committee which has the work of appraising the vessels and appurtenances consists of Capt. Collister, inspector of seals, Capt. McC. Smith and Capt. Baker.

The capital of the new company is placed at $500,000. The formation of such a corporation for the centralization of the industry has been on the tapis for several years, and until now there was not sufficient unity among the sealing owners to allow of it. Now, by persistent effort, the scheme has succeeded, and there are but three schooners, and possibly before long there may be even less, which will act independently. An effort was made to have these vessels also in the corporation, but the owners persisting in their refusal to sign the agreement, the company was formed without them.

The formation of the company will have the effect of lessening the price paid to the Indian hunters, which has been raised higher than ever of late years, owing to the competition between the different schooners for the hunters. Now that the vessels are under a central management, there will be no competition, and the Indians will receive no fancy wages to attract them from one vessel to another.

ENGLISHWOMEN IN POLITICS.

From the London Telegraph.

That things are not what they seem is a truism too trite for repetition. But the Old World fact learned by most of us in the nursery—not without some howls—has received many a quaint and not unpleasing illustration during the past elections. With a energy worthy of the cause it canvassed in a district not twenty miles removed from London, and it got constant peeps into the home life of the people. Across the "one man vote" there may be opposing opinions, but about the innate courtesy of the working man and woman there can be no manner of doubt. It is an intrusive act to canvass from house to house. The loud rap-a-tap-tap six times out of seven brings a tired, harassed looking woman, the mother of some half-a-dozen branches, from the washtub, not infrequently wiping the telltale suds from her hands. "I fear I am disturbing you," somewhat feebly you remark. "What can I do for you, Miss!" is the blunt but not unkindly response.

And in some unexplainable way you become aware that the hot water is rapidly getting cold, and that those clothes must be hung out while the sun shines. Promptly yet cautiously, for it is a question often repeated, you inquire: "Is your husband Liberal or Conservative?"

"My husband don't tell me," says the matron of some thirty-five summers, with all those children around, often six, ranging from one to eight years of age. She has no time to gossip with a stranger; and the shrill wail of a baby, or the fizzling over on the hob of a midday dinner, often causes the door to be shut somewhat abruptly. But at forty-five, when the eldest boys are at work, and the girls may be in service, she is chatty, and sometimes even communicative; at sixty she may be positively garrulous. The secret of how to be happy, though married forty years, I learned from a hale woman of some sixty Winters. To the oft-repeated query, "Is your husband Liberal or Conservative?"

"I don't know, I am sure, Miss," was the listless reply.

"Well, as you don't know, perhaps he has not made up his mind yet. And I want to persuade him to come to a meeting that we are holding to-night. Even if he is opposed to us, we want him to come and hear all we have to say, and then, of course, he votes as he likes."

She listened in silence to my somewhat long oration, and then, with passive face, yet emphatic intonation, said:

"Me an' my 'usband—we've been married forty years. We never 'olds no conversation. We never talks, and so we never quarrels."

"Well, I should think that must be a very good way."

"You need not think, Miss. You may be quite sure," with superior wisdom born of long experience, she assured me.

Not a half dozen houses off I met with her direct antithesis. A bright eyed woman opened the door. After the preliminary "Good morning" had been passed, I put some of the literature—that is what the local agent called it—which I had been amply provided, in her hands.

"I hope you'll persuade your husband to come to the meeting that the Liberal candidate holds to-night."

"My husband is the head of the house and he does as he pleases," was the curt rejoinder.

"Yes, of course; but——"

"He's the first thing and he's the head; but," and this with an energy that brooked no interruption, "I'm the second, and I'm the neck, and the neck twists the head whichever way it pleases."

"As in illustration of this well acknowledged physiological fact, she turned her own head sharply from right to left, and a friendly smile broadened over her homely face.

"Yes, I understand. Good morning, Mrs. Z.," I laughed. "I only wish I could meet many women like you, and there would be no fear but that the right man would get in." And so, mutually pleased with one another, we parted.

My experiences with men were of quite another character. One old man—he would hardly rank as a farmer, perhaps he could more accurately be described as a small potato grower—seemed puzzled by the terms Liberal and Conservative, so I spoke of the candidates by their names. His weather-beaten face showed still no sign of enlightenment. But after a moment's pause, with a stroke of genius, he cut the Gordian knot.

"What's your color, lady?"

"Yellow, of course," lproudly asserted.

"Then I'll vote yaller. And my mate, he's got a vote, and he shall vote yaller, too."

It was worse than useless to try and point out the advantages of voting yellow.

"THE SORROWS OF SOCIETY."

Mr. Labouchere Poaches Upon Marie Corelli's Preserves."

From London Truth.

Miss Marie Corelli has described the "Sorrows of Satan;" it has been left to me to describe some of the sorrows of "Society:"

I had been exceptionally idle. Possibly dinner had disagreed with me. The chambertin was excellent, but it is a heavy wine.

I discovered a little lady sitting opposite—a trifle too well dressed to be correct and too anxious looking to be well bred.

The story she had to tell can be soon told. Her husband—who was rich—was "something in the city," and she was nothing in the West End. Could I suggest a remedy? Certainly.

"Madam," I said, "you suffer from a common complaint. You wish to know people who do not wish to know you?"

"Precisely," said the lady.

"Have you principles?"

"Yes." (hesitatingly.

"Well, I am not altogether opposed to principles—in the abstract—but you must not put them in practice. Principles in practice are generally old fashioned, and are frequently vulgar. You have relations and friends?"

"Several."

"Your husband you must hide, your relations you must renounce, your friends you must abandon——"

"But I have a good heart——"

"Madam, it is not a good heart that you require, but a good cook. Be so kind as not to interrupt me."

She begged my pardon.

"It is not only new clothes that you require, but new surroundings, new ideals, and new affectations."

"Affections?"

"Most affections are affections in the world of fashion. You must cultivate the sense of the successful that you adopt and admire the successful for just the instant that it is at the height of its success! Can you talk?"

"Yes; but I fear not intelligently."

"That is especially satisfactory. The best conversation is composed of sound without sense. It is like music, harmonized noise. Talk loud to show that you have confidence in yourself, talk about nothing to show that you have no confidence in others.

"'Society' is the fortuitous concourse of fortuitous atoms. The appearance of principles, affections, and intelligence are more valued than the reality, for 'Society' deals in surfaces alone."

"I beg your pardon, sir. Two o'clock, and the club is closing."

"Eh! What, madam?"

"No, sir; I am the waiter."

"Oh, of course—quite so.
a cab, please."

RAILWAY PROMOTERS.

What Nanaimo Paper Says of Visit to the Coal City.

From Nanaimo Free Press.

Last evening Messrs. Lugrin, Victoria; Bogue, New York, Atkinson and Cushing, Port Angeles, had an informal conference with such members of the Nanaimo Board of Trade as were available, regarding the projected railway extension from the United States to the Vancouver Island side. The strangers were seeking information of every kind respecting this section of the Island, and the members of the board did what they could to enlighten them.

After the conference, Mr. Bogue, who is a railway expert, and who has to make a detailed report to his company on the resources, etc., of the Island, called upon Mr. George L. Schetky, United States consul, and had a long interview with him. Mr. Schetky placed at Mr. Bogue's disposal all the statistical information in his office, and this the New York expert declared to be of the greatest service to him. He will incorporate in his own report the information given him by Mr. Schetky, showing as they do at a glance, what business the company could expect in the event of their deciding to extend their line on this Island. So far as could be learned, the object of these promoters is to run a railroad from Seattle to Port Angeles, connect with Victoria by ferry, extend the line through the Island to Cape Scott or Hardy Bay, and there connect with the steamers to Skagway and the North. The promoters were seeking, not giving away, information, and they were well satisfied with the mass of interesting and useful detail placed at their disposal by the members of the board of trade and the United States Consul. The visit of these railway magnates is principally due to the negotiations which Mr. Lugrin has been energetically conducting for the past few years.

[There is a little inaccuracy in the above, inasmuch as it conveys the impression that Mr. Bogue is associated with the Port Angeles Eastern Railway Company. He represents a syndicate of New York capitalists, and is not connected with the Port Angeles company in any way.—Ed. Colonist.]

Good Service.—The fact that Colwood is a few miles from Victoria should not preclude anyone from attending the Hunt Club races on Saturday, as there will be a good train service on the E. & N. railway. A train will leave the Store street station at 1:30, and returning, leave Colwood at 3.

The health depends upon the proper mastication of food. That depends upon the teeth. The daily use of

Dental Floss

Prevents decay. If you call we will explain to you its merits. 15 cents per reel.
Our line of Tooth Brushes in all grades is something to excite admiration.
We invite inspection.

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Telephone 425.
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From Victoria To the Pole

Captain Bernier of Quebec to Lead a Canadian Polar Expedition.

Will Sail From This Port For The Arctic in June Next.

A polar expedition, the first distinctively Canadian expedition in search of the North pole will probably set out from this city in May or June next. Capt. Bernier, an old-time Arctic explorer, is to command the expedition, and he is making inquiries on the coast in regard to the project. Capt. Bernier's plans include some novel propositions for reaching the long-sought goal in the pursuit of which many explorers have died.

Capt. Bernier is a resident of Quebec, and being promised aid for the expedition from the Dominion government, has gone to England to consult Sir Clement Markham, president of the Royal Geographic Society, and to make arrangements for a new ship for the voyage. It has not yet been decided whether the vessel will be of wood or malleable steel—that is, the Siemens-Martin mild steel. Capt. Bernier has expressed himself in favor of the steel craft. Sir Clement Markham has suggested to Capt. Bernier that he continue Nansen's work, taking the drift ice further to the east of where the Norwegian explorer did. In such a case the geographer believes that the vessel would float over, or nearly over, the pole.

Capt. Bernier does not share the belief of some that there is any extent of land in the neighborhood of the pole that would interfere with the regular drift of the Arctic ice. He declares it to be unreasonable to believe there is other than deep water in the vicinity of the pole, when 300 miles south of it, in the direction of Greenland, the depth of water is from 1,800 to 2,000 fathoms.

Capt. Bernier proposes to start out on his voyage about June 1, leaving Victoria for Behring straits, accompanied by a crew of twelve, all possessed of special scientific attainments. The coast of Siberia will be followed as far as the New Siberian islands, the expedition passing to the west of them to survey Sannikof Land and to finish the survey of North Bennett island, commenced by the Jeansette's crew. There the opportunity will be watched for trial the late period of navigation to proceed to the the Jeannette's crew. There the opportunity will be taken to proceed to the openings in the ice.

The winter quarters of the ship will be about 500 miles from the pole. There the explorers will winter, the live stock taken along for food, and store the flesh in a depot on the ice alongside of the ship. In the latitude where the first winter will be passed the explorers expect to kill large quantities of bears, seal and walrus, not only for current use, but also to add to their reserve stores.

All this time Capt. Bernier expects to be gradually nearing the pole, carried toward it by the drift of the ice in which his vessel will be imbedded. So gradual is the drift and so slow will be the progress of the explorers that they expect to reach the pole only during the third summer of their absence from home.

Because of the westerly drift it may not be possible for the expedition to take the drift ice far enough to the east to be sure of passing directly over the pole. In order to counteract this as far as possible, a series of observation stations will be established on the ice ten miles apart and stretching away due east of the main camp. They will be connected by telephonic communication, supplemented by a system of wireless telegraphy. The flagstaffs of these stations will be composed of hollow aluminum pipes, two to three inches in diameter, containing emergency supplies of food. These pipes will be 18 feet high. Each station will be supplied with self-registering barometers.

At least five of these camps are to be established. If these are found to be insufficient to overcome the westward drift, the number and extension of these observation stations can readily be increased, so that the passage of at least a portion of the party immediately over the pole may be definitely accomplished.

Capt. Bernier estimates the total cost of the expedition at from $80,000 to $90,000. Of this, $45,000 to $50,000 will be required for the vessel and its outfit. He gives his own services free.

Small balloons with records of the expedition's progress will be released at monthly or fortnightly intervals. Each succeeding balloon will contain the record entrusted to former ones, in order to provide against the loss of any of the former. Each will be furnished with twenty days' supply of hydrogen. To avoid evaporation they will be so freighted as to be imprisoned in the cold air near the surface of the sea. Capt. Bernier is convinced that the prevailing currents of air will carry them first to the south and then east.

Boats, for use in cases of emergency, will be taken out in sections.

The expedition expects to return by way of Spitzbergen.

The Royal Society of Canada and the Quebec Geographical Society have endorsed Capt. Bernier's plans. So has J. W. Tyrell, the explorer of the Barren Lands, and the chairman of the committee on polar searches of the Ontario Land Surveyor's Association.

ONLY A YARN.

The Vancouver Dream Factory Evolves One On a Proposed Change of the Empress's Route.

The American Shanghai-Vancouver has had its fake factory at work again. The Vancouver correspondent of the Post-Intelligencer has dreamed as follows: "Anticipating keen transpacific competition in the near future for the passenger business to and from China and Japan, the Canadian Pacific Railway is preparing to make a great effort to rival the projected fast line of Oriental steamers of the Great Northern from Seattle to Yokohama and Hongkong. It is planned to forestall the magnificent service arranged by the Great Northern, so as to effect primarily a considerable shortening of time with the present line of Empress steamers and eventually to supplant these with a new line of up-to-date ships.

"It has always been considered that the three white boats of the Empress line are beautiful and commodious vessels, but they have been in this service for ten years, and naturally, do not possess all the luxuriousness and special features of the latest ocean flyers. At the present time they are the fastest steamships running from a Pacific Coast port to the Orient, their schedule time across being eleven days. Under the pressure of a Empresses can reduce this time by two days. A further reduction in the running time could be accomplished by a modification of the route, whereas steamers going to and from Vancouver could pass Vancouver Island on the northern end instead of the present southern route via Victoria. This suggested change would, of course, take the Empresses altogether away from Victoria, but this is really not so radical a move as might at first appear.

"The Canadian Pacific steamers do not now actually call at the port of Victoria, approaching no nearer to that city than the quarantine station, by a lighter. All this is unsatisfactory to the people of Victoria, necessitates delay and occupies time, without proving of great financial advantage to the Canadian Pacific company, for as it does not at all satisfy the Victorians, they give no freight or passenger traffic to the Empresses which can conveniently be placed with any other transpacific line.

"As soon as the new line of Great Northern steamers is placed on the Oriental run, as Victoria will be a regular port of call, every Victoria passenger, and every pound of freight controlled in that city, will, beyond any doubt, go to the American line. This will afford the Empresses an additional reason for adopting the northern route. This will cause them to run from Vancouver up the Gulf of Georgia, and directly through Queen Charlotte sound, from where they will run out into the Pacific, making the start thus far on the trip as quickly as if they were running down to Victoria, and being 350 miles further on their route in the same time. Another day would thus be cut off from the running time, reducing the time from Vancouver to Yokohama to eight or nine days at the outside.

"It has been reported on several occasions that the Empresses will be put on the run between Vancouver and Australian ports, to replace the Aorangi and other boats, while new and very fast steamers would be built for the Oriental trade. Some such arrangement as this will, in all probability eventually be adopted.

The local agent of the C.P.R. has heard nothing of any such plans, and places no credence in the story. Of course, other transcontinental lines classed it as "rot," when shown the despatch. There is no foundation in fact for the story, with the exception of the last paragraph. As stated, it has several times been reported that the Empresses were to be placed on the Australian line, and new vessels secured for the Oriental line. Whether this will be done or not is merely a matter of conjecture. One thing only is certain, and this is sure: No effort has been made to have the efforts have been made to have the company give a fortnightly service, and it is understood that plans are being laid to accomplish that object within a year.

REQUEST AN INTERVIEW.

Ching and Li Hung Chang Want to See Waldersee.

London, Nov. 16.—The Daily News publishes the following from Pekin, dated November 12: "It is reported here that Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have requested an interview with Count von Waldersee, which will be granted. The Field Marshal intends to make an excursion to Nan Kau Pass and the Ming tombs, as Prince Henry of Prussia did in 1898."

MINING DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. R. E. Brown Returns From a Trip Through the Interior.

Mr. R. E. Brown arrived yesterday on the Victorian. Mr. Brown has just finished a trip through the Boundary Creek and Rossland districts, in this province, and expresses a most favorable opinion concerning the likely future of the mining industry in those localities.

"There is," said Mr. Brown, "a healthful, steady development in those camps, free from that feverish boom excitement which is the bane of so many camps. Properties such as Knob Hill and, on the sides, the Mother Lode, the I. X. C., the Brooklyn, the Stemwinder, the R. Bell, the Greyhound and many others, are steadily exhibiting the vastness and richness of the mineral wealth of that part of the province. Few of these mines are of the type that can be speedily developed into dividend-payers, but the ore bodies are enormous and proper transportation and smelting rates will make them contribute in high measure to the wealth of the Northwest. Patience and money are required with them all, but profits for shareholders, increase of population and certain prosperity for the entire district is in store for the future.

"On the whole, any interested visitor is bound to be gratified with the progress of mining in the province."

POLAR EXPLORATION.

Still Another Expedition in View For Next Spring.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 15.—Evelyn Bildwin, who, as a member of the Wellman expedition, spent the winter of 1898-99 in Franz Josef Land, and who was a member of the Peary expedition of 1893-94, arrived here to-day, in search of steamers, men, dogs and other requisites for his projected North Pole venture next summer, backed by the purse of Mr. William Zeigler. He will secure a sealing steamer prior to next spring's sealing voyage, if possible.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Major-General O'Grady Haly has decided that the arrest of Col. Cooke, commanding the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, Montreal, for refusing to parade men in connection with the Valleyfield strike unless pay was guaranteed them, was due to a misunderstanding between Cooke and acting D. O. C. Col. Cole. Cooke is therefore released.

The Canadian Banking Association opened its annual meeting at Toronto yesterday.

At the annual meeting of the Deer Trail Consolidated Mining Company, held in Montreal yesterday, the reports submitted showed the Deer Trail and Bonanza claims had been paying their way. The old board was re elected by acclamation.

Princess Victoria of Wales is engaged to be married to Prince George of Greece, Governor-General of Crete, says a London despatch. Prince George spent some time at Windsor Castle with the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The marriage will take place shortly.

"I would give every penny I have, and begin again at the bottom of the ladder, to lift the America's cup.—Sir Thomas Lipton.)

No gamer yachtsman sure than he
E'er ran his colors un.
Who'd gladly through away his Tea
But to possess the Cup!

Farmer Greene—Glad t' see ye home Silas: how's things in N' York?

Farmer Brown—Hustlin', Joshua! Hustlin'! Why, th' way folks push arroun' there we'd think th' cows was loose in th' cabbage patch th' hull tarnation time!—Puck.

The Campaign In Burrard

Garden and Maxwell Formally Nominated as Candidates For the District.

Sir Charles Tupper Receives a Splendid Reception in Vancouver.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 15.—James F. Garden, Conservative, and George R. Maxwell, Liberal, were nominated for the Commons in Burrard district to-day. The nomination was uneventful.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper and Sir Hibbert Tupper arrived here this evening by the overland train.

Although the night was stormy and it was raining heavily, they received a magnificent reception. A large concourse of people, comprising the leading citizens of Vancouver, packed the platform and surrounded the car, giving Sir Charles a most enthusiastic greeting.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, Sir Hibbert and Mayor Garden then made their way to the spacious waiting room of the C. P. R., where on an impromptu platform Sir Charles delivered a stirring address. He said:

"Although we are still in opposition, the Liberal-Conservative party occupy an enviable position to-day. Before dissolution the government had a majority in every province in the Dominion except one; to-day the Conservatives have a majority in three provinces, and in the premier province of Ontario we have converted an adverse vote of 10 to a majority of 22. I think the Liberals are not proud, and will be less so as the time goes on, at the fact that they are being kept in power by the French vote.

"After the elections in Burrard and Yale-Cariboo are over, I have no doubt that British Columbia will be added to the list of provinces on the side of Conservatism and good government. My son and myself came out to help elect Mayor Garden."

Sir Hibbert also made a brief speech.

After this an impromptu reception was held, and then, headed by a brass band and seated in a carriage drawn by a four-in-hand, Sir Charles and party were driven to Sir Hibbert Tupper's residence, followed part of the way by a procession of citizens in carriages and on foot.

It is stated that Mr. Tarte is anxious to take part in the provincial elections in Quebec, and for that reason will not come to Vancouver.

Nanaimo, Nov. 15.—W. W. B. McInnes gives emphatic denial to the rumor that William Sloan will protest Ralph Smith's election. Sloan is perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the campaign.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 15.—Yesterday was declaration day in East and West Prince. Hackett, Conservative, was elected in the former by 9 of a majority, and Lefurgey, Conservative, in the latter by 226 majority.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—Hon. E. J. Flynn, leader of the opposition in the Quebec legislature, arrived in town this evening and held a conference with the local Conservative leaders.

BUNGLED ELECTION.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 15.—The re-count of ballots for Kings county, to take place on Friday, at Hampton, will probably upset the elections. It is said a large number of ballots were not printed according to law. There is also a rumor that the deputy returning officers in some of the booths failed to initial ballots.

KEEP THEIR RIFLES.

Canadian Soldiers Retain the Weapons They Bore in South Africa.

In describing Montreal's splendid welcome to the soldiers returned from South Africa the Star of that city says:

"An interesting feature in connection with Saturday's (Nov. 9) demonstration was the presence of the rifles which did such splendid execution on the morning of Paardeberg. Most of these were carried by the Canadians all through the war, and they are now the property of those who carried them.

"In years to come they will form an interesting memento of the event.

"The boys also wore the belts and pouch sacs worn by them during the entire campaign. The leather is not as bright now as

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1900.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAND.

The area of Vancouver Island is four-fifths that of Nova Scotia. It contains perhaps as much arable land as Nova Scotia. We know that the correctness of this statement will be challenged, but it is not made hastily. Nova Scotia contains about 2,000,000 acres of improved land, of which about one-half is in crop. This Island has an area in acres of over 10,000,000, and we believe if the quality of land, which is improved in Nova Scotia, were improved here, it would be easily possible to utilize one-tenth of the area for cultivation and one-tenth for pasture. The far-famed Annapolis valley is the banner portion of Nova Scotia, from a farming point of view, yet there is more than one valley in Vancouver Island just as extensive, just as fertile and in the enjoyment of just as good a climate. There is no comparison between the timber resources of this Island and those of Nova Scotia, the former being so immensely greater than the latter. There is probably nowhere in the world an area of 16,000 square miles which contains so much timber of so good a quality as Vancouver Island. It is not extravagant to claim that there is as much coal on this Island as in Nova Scotia. There is probably at least as much iron, and the quality is as good. Nova Scotia has nothing to be set against our copper mines, and the known deposits of auriferous quartz and our beach sands carry much more than enough gold to offset the Nova Scotia production of this metal. The fisheries off our coast are equal to those of Nova Scotia. And as the Eastern province lies out in the Atlantic on the way towards Europe, so Vancouver Island lies out on the Pacific on the way towards Asia. Nova Scotia has a great number of towns and cities. Among them are Halifax, Sydney, Yarmouth, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Amherst, Annapolis, Pictou, New Glasgow, Stellarton, Kentville, and so many more that a column of the Colonist would be needed to give the list as set out in the Atlasses. The population of the province is probably eight times as great as that of this Island. Down on the west end of Nova Scotia is the city of Yarmouth. Its population must be between 7,000 and 10,000. A railway runs to it, and there are lines of steamers from it to Boston, Mass., St. John and other places. We do not recall that when it was proposed to subsidize a railway to develop this steamship business, any one cried out against it because it would hurt Halifax, yet that is what some people in Victoria tell you when you advocate a railway to the north end of Vancouver Island, substituting, of course, Victoria for Halifax. But this is a digression, although it is worth thinking over.

We put it to the people of Victoria and Vancouver Island generally, if the development of this magnificent territory around us is not worthy of the best effort that they can put forward. For this development certain things are necessary. Indeed they are absolutely essential. One of them, and perhaps the chief, is a railway to the north end of the Island. Others are railway ferries to the Mainland. We say ferries advisedly, for the development which will ensue on this Island, when once a progressive policy is entered upon, will call for more than one railway ferry. The railway to the North must be located with good judgment. It will necessarily utilize all or nearly all of the E. & N. as a part of a through line, but for the remainder of this distance it ought to be located with a view to future mining development. It ought also to be built so as to allow fast running, because it is certain to become a very important passenger line.

The public mind must be kept concentrated upon this subject. By and bye, and we hope very soon, action will be necessary. We do not suggest that this city ought to bonus such a road. On the contrary, if the city does its duty in the way of promoting ferry connection, it will immensely strengthen its claim upon the provincial and federal governments for the aid requisite to secure the early construction of the railway. The effort to be exerted must be chiefly, if not altogether, a moral effort. The whole weight of the city's influence should be thrown, with that of the other sections of the Island, in favor of this extremely important project. The influence of our Island representatives in both the local Legislature and the House of Commons will doubtless be put forth to the same end. The time has come for a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether. Let us have it.

AN ADMONITION.

It is timely to utter a word of warning against the danger which confronts communities as well as individuals when any experience calculated to engender great joy is felt. On such occasions people are apt to delude themselves into the belief, which creeps on them all unconsciously, that such things are lasting. That we should all rejoice that thoughtful Nature has seen fit to order a change from the monotonous climatic conditions which have palled upon us, is very natural and very proper. The constant succession of sunshiny days, with flowers in bloom and the birds twittering in the trees, soon palls upon the senses and we yearn for a change. But let us not make the mistake of supposing that such charming conditions can be lasting. They will pass away all too speedily, and it is right that we should try and nerve ourselves to await with becoming fortitude a return of the time when Old Sol and a cloudless sky beam down upon us with untiring faithfulness.

THE OBLIGATION TO REVERENCE.

"Quo Vadis," as a play, fell extremely flat here. So it did in London. We think the explanation is that our people feel the obligation to reverence. The Church Times has lately entered a strong protest against a play with the highly objectionable title, "The Prince of Peace." In the course of this play a marriage ceremony is performed, with an attempt to reproduce all the solemnity of such a function in Westminster Abbey, and "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden" is sung, together with other hymns. The Church Times thinks this "shocking," and we do not think the adjective at all too strong. The only possible object of such a thing is to present something novel in the way of a spectacular exhibition, and we think matters, usually termed sacred, ought to be left untouched for that purpose. If any good lesson were taught by them, it would be quite another matter, but none is, neither does any one pretend that the object is to teach a lesson. Very much has been said recently about the desirability of realism on the stage. We think the plea extravagant. Realism, so-called, is only a substitute for genius, and a very poor one at that. Many plays are so realistic that they are raw. The actor is not content to drink imaginary wine, but must have champagne. He will not go through the motion of a kiss, but must actually imprint one on the lady's face. True art suggests, and the imagination does the rest. But this is apart from what we set out to speak of, which is the obligation to reverence for things that are deemed sacred.

Like many other things of a religious nature, this obligation is frequently misrepresented. Much is made of the real or supposed effect of reverence upon the Deity, and little or nothing of its effect upon ourselves. The suggestion that we can add anything to or detract anything from that which is Omnipotent, Omniscient and Omnipresent is unthinkable. The effect is upon ourselves. "As a man thinketh, so is he." If we have high ideals, and respect them, we are better men and women than if our ideals are base. The highest possible ideal is that we should live as becomes children of a Divine Father. Everything which tends to the development of that thought is a powerful agency for the betterment of mankind, and, consequently, anything calculated to destroy such an ideal works injury. There are two classes of agencies at work in the world—that is, the moral world—one for good and the other for evil. Irreverence is certainly among the latter. It belittles the man who practices it. He makes himself thereby appear to be the crown of the edifice of creation, the ultimate consummation of life, and down in the bottom of our hearts we all know that we are pretty poor stuff at best, and hence such self-exaltation leads immediately to debasement. We need something above, beyond and far better than ourselves, towards which our aspirations may be directed. We need something that will take us above the grind of labor in its hundred forms, and show us that there is something better and nobler than material triumphs, which are often gained only to be lost. Hence it is a good thing to observe religious ceremonies, even regarding the matter from a purely temporary point of view. Many excellent people rarely go to any church. They have got out of the way of doing so, and this, and nothing else, is the reason why they do not attend. Possibly they are just as correct in their lives as the average of regular church attendants. Nevertheless they miss something by their omission. The practice of attending church and joining respectfully in the services begets reverence, and reverence stimulates thought by elevating it out of the rut of daily routine. Day after day a man goes to his workshop, his store or his office, and pursues much the same routine. When Sunday comes he is just as likely as not to remain in the week-day rut, so far as his thoughts go, unless he makes a practice of attending services and participating in them.

This article has drifted a long way from its starting point, but it is just as well sometimes to let the thoughts drift, especially when the current sets in the right direction. So we will close by saying that reverence for things pertaining to God ennobles the man. All mankind in all ages have stretched out their hands, more or less feebly and more or less intelligently, to a Father, whom their hearts told them must be somewhere in the mysterious universe beyond the ken of actual sight. "Our Father, which art in Heaven," is not simply the beginning of a prayer; it is the heart-cry of humanity.

THE MAYOR AND THE BY-LAW.

His Worship the Mayor said to the Colonist yesterday that his position in regard to the Ferry by-law had been somewhat misunderstood. As mayor of the city he conceived it to be his duty, as well as that of the City Council, to make the best bargain possible with the promoters of the railway ferry. This had been done. When it comes to the exercise of his individual position as a ratepayer, he occupies quite a different position, and in this capacity it is his intention to give the by-law, as agreed upon, his hearty support.

A MEMORIAL.

We print a requisition to the Mayor, asking for a public meeting to take up the question of a memorial to our soldiers, who served in South Africa, and His Worship's announcement that the meeting will be held on Wednesday evening next in the Victoria Theatre, which Mr. Jamieson has very thoughtfully placed at the services of the citizens for the purpose. It is hardly necessary to ask for a large attendance, for without any invitation, the people wishing to attend are sure to be more than the building will accommodate.

We are glad to see that the Times takes in with the Colonist's suggestion that the memorial should be completed before the next 24th of May, and we heartily endorse all that our contemporary has said on the subject. The memorial ought to be something of which Victorians will feel proud. It also ought to be one to which every person can contribute. The money ought to be raised by popular subscription, and the subscription list ought to be placed in the foundation stone of the monument with other mementoes of the beginning of the new century.

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

Said a young Victoria business man yesterday: "There are some people in this town who talk as if they would have to pay the whole of the money for the railway ferry out of their own pockets. There are also one or two business houses which could afford to pay it out of their own pockets, because of the saving and advantage it will be to them." He also said something about the younger business men being determined upon bringing about a change in Victoria. It is time for a change. We do not mean by this that Victoria is not a highly prosperous city, for it is. Neither do we mean that it is not advancing in wealth and importance, for it is. We only mean that Victoria is not as closely in touch with the progressive spirit of the West as such a city ought to be. If you do not know just what is meant by this, take a day or two and visit some of the other cities and learn.

Victoria lacks the prestige which comes from being associated in the public mind with men and enterprises of national importance. We have some excellent people here, we mean now excellent business people; but they are not much known publicly outside of the province. Let us illustrate the idea. When any one speaks of the Canadian Pacific, Vancouver is likely to suggest itself, because it is the terminal of that great railway system. There is nothing, about which people talk much, which is associated in the mind of the general public with the name of Victoria. Even the naval station does not advertise us to any great extent, for that is spoken of as being at Esquimalt, as it really is. No one ever speaks or writes of the naval station at Victoria, although we all know that the business of the naval station is done here. So also there are no moneyed men of international reputation whose names are associated with our city. In Seattle a few years ago some enterprising people induced General Alger, George Pullman and other well-known capitalists to invest a little of their loose funds there, and the fact that they had invested was spread broadcast all over the continent and everywhere else where the English language is spoken. During recent years "Jim" Hill has been, next to the Klondike, Seattle's trump card. Everything he says or does in connection with Seattle is sent broadcast, and intending investors or immigrants are influenced thereby. People who are familiar with the history of Seattle know how the Northern Pacific ignored that town. As late as eight years ago, Seattle, then a place of fully 45,000 people, was classed upon the Northern Pacific folders with such places as South Bend, Hoquiam, Gate City, and so on, and was called "Seattle City." When the Great Northern began to come in over the mountains there was the largest kind of a change. Now the Northern Pacific advertises Seattle quite as much as Tacoma, and is building a short line so as to get into the city in the least possible time.

The change, which the younger business men want to see, is an assertion by Victoria of its importance and its determination to make itself recognized all the world over. People of assured income may feel very content with things as they are, and sitting down at their dinner tables, after a walk or drive through the beautiful suburbs, may wonder why people want to disturb the community over railway projects. They come into your office and ask you why you want to agitate for a railway to the North End of the Island, or what in the name of common sense you think a ferry to the Mainland would be worth to any one. They will tell you that Victoria can only hope to become a residential city, and by that they have in mind the probability of some amiable people like themselves coming here to enjoy the dolce far niente. To all such good people the Colonist extends an expression of its esteem, and invites them to be kind enough to step out of the way and let the procession proceed.

The younger generation of Victorians are awakening, and it is useless to attempt to stop the enthusiasm of youth, when it is exerted in a good cause. It is not only time for a change, but Victoria is going to have one along the lines indicated.

INVESTMENTS AND MANAGERS.

A gentleman, well known in London financial circles, spent some time this year in the West, where he and his associates have large investments, and before going away, after expressing his satisfaction at the present outlook for the enterprises in which he is interested, he said: "I have learned one thing since I came, and that it is folly for us to send money out to this country to be invested, and at the same time send an Englishman to manage it." Many of us can endorse this view, for we all know of investments which have come to ship-wreck, or perilously near it, for no other reason than that the management of them was entrusted to men utterly unfamiliar with Western conditions. It may not be easy to point out exactly why a man, who can manage a concern in London or New York, finds himself all at sea here, but we suppose it is much the same sort of reason that makes a Western business man feel at sea, when he goes to New York or London to engage in any pursuit. The methods of the places are different. The apparently hasty way with which a Westerner does important things shocks the more staid business man from the large centres, just as the slower methods of the latter exhaust the patience of the West. To manage almost any Western venture successfully, men familiar with Western people, with what they expect, and with their manner of dealing with things generally, are needed, and we venture to suggest to British investors that they devote a little more attention to this consideration. A young business man from the large centres is likely to have been trained in a groove. In this particular line he may be beyond criticism. But put him out here, where he must attend to a thousand things he never heard of, and he cannot reasonably be expected to make a success of it. He will in time, perhaps, if his directors will let him stay here long enough and pay for his Western education; but the process is usually too expensive a luxury to be talked much about at the annual shareholders' meeting.

This does not by any means imply that different canons of business honesty prevail here to those obtaining in the older communities. It only means that men's wits are sharpened by life in new countries, and they therefore have the business "tenderfoot" at an advantage, and it is not human nature, and certainly is nowhere in the world regarded as essential to honesty, for one party to a business transaction to look after the other's side of the transaction as well as his own. If a man from Victoria should go to London with a lot of money and tried his hand at speculation or business of any kind, we do not know that the people, who know the ropes, would feel called upon, when he had any transactions with them, to show him their side of the case in advance, nor that after he had lost all his money, as he probably would, they would accuse themselves of dishonesty. They would simply say, if they said anything, that he ought to have had more sense than to engage in business which he knew nothing about. We do not know why the same rule should not be applied to business "tenderfeet" in this country. There are Western people who invest money in the great centres, but they never do anything so absurd as to send a junior clerk or some equally inexperienced individual to look after it. They get the best man on the ground available. So we say for outside investors that the lesson, which the Londoner learned, is one that they may well make a note of.

EVERY OBJECTION MET.

It is not unreasonable to claim that every reasonable objection made to the Ferry by-law has been fairly met and answered. The first objection was that the personnel of the people who are to find the money has not been disclosed. This is all that can be meant by the statement that no one has said who is behind it. It is an objection that might have been made to the construction of every railway in Canada, except, perhaps, the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific. For example, who was behind the Columbia & Western when the legislature granted a subsidy, on the strength of which the Canadian Pacific built the line from Robson to Midway? Certainly not the people who built the railway, and certainly no one who intended to build it out of his own funds. Who were behind the scores of roads which the Canadian government and the several provincial governments have subsidized? It is safe to say that, except in very few cases, no one, who could undertake to build them. There are two conspicuous exceptions, and they are both in the province of New Brunswick, where two railways, aggregating nearly 400 miles of track, were built by the promoters out of their own funds, without issuing a dollar of bonds among the holders of the stock. At the time this was done, it was alleged that no other lines in Canada had been so built, the almost invariable rule being that the granters of the bonuses never asked who was to find the money, care being taken that nothing should be paid until sufficient had been expended to secure the completion of the work. Every government, federal, provincial and municipal, in Canada has been ready to offer subsidies, payable as the work progressed. The subsidy asked from Victoria to the proposed ferry is not payable until the work has been completed and in operation six months. This is the city's guarantee. So that the line is built and the ferry put on, what earthly difference does it make who furnishes the funds, provided the city is not called upon to do any more than is asked by the by-law? Take the matter home to yourself in a business way. You want a horse and carriage. A man comes to you and says: "I have just the horse and carriage you need. I guarantee that the horse is sound, safe and a good driver, and that the carriage is well built. You may take it and try it, and if it is what I say it is, you will pay me." Would you suppose that you were running any risk? Well, hardly. There is no substantial difference between this supposed case and the proposition in the by-law. The city has its guarantee in its own hands.

The proposed railway will connect with the Great Northern. That is a physical fact, which cannot be disputed. Neither can it be disputed that the Great Northern agrees that all its Victoria freight shall be handled over the ferry when in operation. To all intents and purposes this makes the line, so far as Victoria business is concerned, exactly the same as if it were built and owned by the Great Northern Railway Company. The volume of freight which will come will, of course, depend upon our merchants. The volume of local freight brought into the city will depend upon circumstances, but to a large extent upon the enterprise of our business men, which surely will be equal to the occasion, and upon the development of the Fraser valley, which will assuredly be rapid. By the proposed ferry, Victoria will have direct railway connection with the most fertile area on the continent. Surely this is worth a great deal. Surely the ratepayers will not brush this aside as something which is not worth taking into account. It is only by a railway ferry terminating upon the south side of the Fraser that Victoria can hope to compete with Vancouver for the trade of the Fraser valley. If the local traffic by rail goes through to Vancouver it will stop there. A railway ferry to Vancouver will come in good time, but Victoria needs something quite different. It needs an independent line into the Fraser valley. The doubts that are expressed in some quarters in regard to the desirability of a ferry connection with the Fraser valley are singularly in contrast with the strong desire expressed until this year for just such a connection.

PROVINCIAL POLICE.

The recent tragedy at Esquimalt has suggested the question of bringing the provincial police force back to that state of efficiency which characterized it previous to the regime of the Semlin government. When Mr. Hussey was brought from Kamloops to take the position of superintendent, every paper in the province—government and opposition—complimented the government on the selection. The task of providing a force which would both prevent and detect crime in a province the size of British Columbia and so sparsely populated, was an arduous one; but Mr. Hussey, backed up by the governments of the day, succeeded, and it was conceded on all sides that no country in the world was better policed. One of the first acts of the Semlin government was to undo this work, taking the management of the force out of the hands of a tried and experienced man and vesting it in the attorney-general's office. The regulations issued by the superintendent, which had been the means of making the force a disciplined body of men, were annulled, and nothing was substituted in their stead, the men being left to act on their unaided discretion. In the remote districts an allowance had been made for the keep of horses, which the constables provided at their own expense. This was stopped, and the men ordered to remain at their station unless called upon. Thus there was no effort to prevent crime, the men remaining at the lock-up until a crime had been committed, and then going to the scene, in all probability to find that the bird had flown. Previously the constables had been in the habit of visiting all parts of the districts, preventing as well as detecting crime. The foolishness of the change was instanced soon after its promulgation. The constable at Grand Forks was notified of a crime committed some 15 miles distant. He had disposed of his horse, being unable out of his small salary to keep it at his own expense. There was not a rig to be hired in the town, and he had to wait until the next day to proceed to the scene by a slow stage. When he arrived the perpetrator of the crime had two days' start of him, and his capture was out of the question. There are many other instances which could be quoted.

But to return to the occurrence which suggested this article. It was formerly the rule to have a man on duty in the head office of the force in this city all night, to answer telephone calls from the near-by districts and attend to any cases submitted to him. The force was so reduced that this had to be discontinued, and the telephone might ring from 6 o'clock at night until 6 in the morning without being answered. On Monday night a telephone message was sent to the provincial police office to notify them of the Ashley murder, but no answer was received until Constable Hoskins happened into the office to write a letter. He was not required to be there, having been on duty all day, but by good luck dropped in. In many cases an attempt to get a provincial police officer at night has failed. So far no serious results have occurred, but a time may come when the immediate services of an officer are imperative, and some provision should be made for a man for night duty.

It is understood that the Attorney-General has asked Superintendent Hussey for a report on the condition of the force, and that an effort will be made to restore it to its old state of efficiency.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP.

There is a good deal of talk about the Conservative leadership, but it is, we think, premature. When parliament meets, the Conservatives will doubtless select one from among their number to act as their leaders on the floor of the house, and we venture to offer the suggestion that, if they remain content with that for the present, they will act very wisely. The party has suffered some severe losses, but there is a good deal of fighting material left, and out of those who have now, or who may hereafter, secure seats in the house, some one will come to the front, whom the united party will recognize as the man to lead the way to victory by and bye. The selection of anything more than a sessional leader will, we think, have a weakening effect upon the party. A new leader is always regarded with doubt, and it would be an extremely difficult matter to get rid of him, if the choice should prove ill-advised. A sessional leader is necessary for the purposes of party organization, but it ought to be distinctly understood that the choice is only temporary. Let it not be forgotten it is not the politicians who choose party leaders, but the great mass of the people. The Liberals once met and solemnly choose Mr. Blake as their leader. No one ever disputed Mr. Blake's great talent, but his leadership was almost a farce. Laurier was chosen as a leader, but before the choice was made, events had pointed him out as facile princeps in his party. He was chosen by the rank and file long before the politicians selected him. Some people talk about a dual leadership, but that is an impossibility. There may be an English-speaking leader with a French-speaking lieutenant, or vice versa, but as the Governor-General can only call upon one person to form a cabinet, so there must be one person only who can be regarded as the choice of the Conservatives for the premiership. When the elections next come on, the Conservatives must go before the people with an affirmative policy, and the person to lead them to victory must be a man associated in the public mind with that policy. So our advice is against being in a hurry. Wait until parliament meets, and then choose a leader for the session only. After the session is over, he can be continued in his position, if it is thought advisable. This would be ten times as good a plan as formally selecting a party leader now. It may well be that the man, who will suit the views of the politicians, will not suit the views of the rank and file of the party. Be patient. Wait until the session is over. Formulate an affirmative policy. Organize the young vote, and when the people again pronounce their verdict there will be an excellent chance of winning. Hasty action now may only delay this result. In politics, as in many other things, often the more the haste the less the speed.

THE OLD MEN'S HOME

On numerous occasions during the year the council has had its attention directed to the unsuitability, both in location and building accommodation, of the Old Men's Home. One of the chief objections raised is that the site on which the home stands is one which should never have been chosen, inasmuch as it overlooks Ross Bay cemetery. Without taxing the imagination to too great a degree, it can easily be understood that the constant daily contemplation of a graveyard by the inmates of the institution is hardly calculated to dissipate the feelings of despondency natural to old age, and men who find themselves the inmates of a charitable institution for the few remaining years left to them. It is palpable for the reason mentioned that a mistake was made in choosing the location of the Home. The building is unsuitable, having been constructed only for a private dwelling, and consequently being lacking the modern conveniences which are to be found in all public residential institutions. Then, again, the city has no title to the property, and altogether for almost every reason the Home is unsuitable.

Perhaps it is too late in the year to hope that the present council can do more than take the initiatory steps towards providing a new Home in a suitable locality, but the matter should be given consideration and the improvement made at the earliest possible day. The Home is now a fixture among our civic institutions, and as the city is growing in importance every day, and there will be a gradual increase in the number of the inmates, it is only right that a solid, modern building should be erected at an early date.

The trek of the Boers into German territory has begun. They are making a mistake. They will find that under German rule they will have much less freedom than will be enjoyed by the burghers who remain at home and accept the British conquest.

The Czar has the typhoid fever. Unfortunately he is not a strong man physically, and his illness will therefore cause more than usual anxiety. His influence in Europe has been for good, and there would be universal regret outside of Russia if his illness should have a fatal termination.

Is not the Dominion government going to invite the Duke and Duchess of York to visit Canada? We know that it is said that Her Majesty does not wish the royal pair to make a voyage round the world just now, but this is no reason why the invitation should not be extended.

The Victoria Literary and Debating Society has held its first meeting, and the membership of the society is quite large. If the matter is gone about seriously, as will no doubt be the case, the members should reap great benefit from the discussions, and from practice in public speaking.

Trustee Belyea acted very sensibly in opposing at the school board meeting the suggestion that the school children should be allowed to bring their Christmas donations for the poor to their respective schools, the same to be afterwards sent to the Friendly Help Society for distribution. Nothing could be more calculated to create discord among the children than an arrangement of that kind. How would the children of poor parents feel in going to school empty-handed? And then, again, could each of the members of a large family of children take presents? The suggestion ought not to have been seriously entertained for a moment.

There are quite a number of people in Victoria capable of writing very good poetry. Take for instance the verses "Welcome Home," by Frederic Irving Taylor, and "The Boys Who Hammered Paul," by G. S.—they are really excellent and far superior to much of what appears as poetry in more pretentious columns.

A long letter from Mr. Higgins on the Ferry by-law, with some comments thereon, is unavoidably held over until Tuesday.

The news from Atlin and White Horse is highly satisfactory. The northern country will from year to year advance in importance. Victoria means to be up to date and get in line with the progress that will result from the exploitation of the vast hidden wealth in the mountains in which the great Yukon takes its rise.

Through a misunderstanding it was stated in yesterday's Colonist that Mr. Jamieson's kind offer of the use of the Victoria theatre for the purposes of the Memorial Fund would be utilized next Wednesday for the public meeting. Mr. Jamieson is quite willing that this should be the case, but it has been thought better to hold that meeting in the city hall, reserving the theatre for an occasion that can be turned to financial profit.

There never was anything of the kind taken hold of by the business men of Victoria with the same kind of earnestness as marks the promotion of the railway ferry. A very interesting phase of the matter is that those who are most active for this project, are outspoken in their belief that the step, if taken, will only be the beginning of new undertakings in which Victoria will have a deep interest and from which it will derive great advantage.

In the matter of the proposed memorial to our South African volunteers, the Colonist has been favored with a suggestion from an active member of the Fifth Regiment, to the effect that the public ought to leave the erection of a memorial tablet in the Drill Hall entirely in the hands of the comrades of the men who died for the flag. While we should all like to have the honor of contributing to a fund for that purpose, it is fitting that the men of the Regiment should be allowed to have their own way in this regard. The general public can take charge of the larger memorial, which is to be considered at the meeting on Wednesday evening.

We print a letter from Col. Prior, with which it is unnecessary to say we heartily agree. That Col. Prior should have thought it necessary to preface his remarks by the statement that he saw the matter referred to mentioned in the Eastern press is somewhat uncomplimentary to the Victoria papers. On November 13, the Colonist had an editorial on the advisability of giving a donation of land to the returning soldiers, and even went so far as to suggest the character of the locality out of which the land should be chosen. This article was written because of one to the same effect which had appeared in the Times of the previous evening. The statement of Premier Hardy was also printed in the telegraphic news in both papers.

It is a little matter, but nevertheless it ought to be mentioned. We have some very excellent paved sidewalks, and a great many people use them. A piece of paper on a paved sidewalk on a wet day is dangerous. It is as bad as a banana peel. Therefore, keep loose scraps of paper off the sidewalks. Indeed, it is high time that the city ordinance against throwing paper in the streets was enforced rigorously. The amount of rubbish allowed to lie about in this way is disgraceful. It is not infrequently that people are seen sweeping the rubbish from stores out upon the street. Let this sort of thing be stopped at once. The distribution of "dodgers" to people on the streets is also objectionable. They are read and thrown aside to add to the litter. This distribution is absolutely prohibited in some cities, and ought to be prohibited here.

That credit may be given to whom it is due and to prevent any misunderstanding, it may be mentioned that the column of matter specially relating to labor questions, which appears each Sunday in the Colonist, is not to be understood as editorial, and therefore contemporaries in quoting from it ought to give credit to Mr. T. H. Twigg, whose name appears at the head. Mr. Twigg is allowed, in preparing that department of the paper, to exercise his own discretion, the only stipulation being that nothing of a partizan political nature shall appear in it. Recently President of the Trades and Labor Council, and at present actively engaged in work connected with labor questions, Mr. Twigg may be regarded as fairly representative of Victoria workingmen, and the object of the Colonist in giving him the use of its columns is twofold: First, that workingmen might have a department of the paper devoted specially to their interests, and second, that the general public may be kept in touch with what workingmen are thinking.

The idea of that German woman thinking that she could hit the Kaiser by throwing something at him is preposterous. She never can be found guilty of anything, for the simple fact that she hit the carriage proves that she was aiming at something in the opposite direction.

At the latest stock quotation, Andrew Carnegie is only worth $216,000,000, not counting what he may have outside of the Carnegie Company. If he really meant it when he said it would be a disgrace for a man to die rich, he had better hurry up and get some of this surplus distributed.

Colorado Lynchers

Chain Negro to the Stake and Burn Him to Death.

He Was Accused of Murdering a Young Girl Named Frost.

Horrible Cruelty of the Mob Equals the Atrocities of Savages.

Limon, Col., Nov. 16.—Chained to a railroad rail, set firmly in the ground on the exact spot where his crime was committed, Preston Porter, Jr., or, as he was familiarly known, John Porter, this evening paid a terrible penalty for his deed. The father of the murdered girl touched the match to the fuel which had been piled around the stake, and twenty minutes later a last convulsive shudder told that life was extinct. What agony the doomed boy suffered while the flames shrivelled up his flesh could only be guessed from the terrible contortions of his face and the cries he gave from time to time.

The executioners, who numbered about 300 citizens of Little county, had not the least semblance of the ordinary mob. Their every act was deliberate. During all the preparations, as well as throughout the sufferings of the negro, hardly an unnecessary word was spoken. Grimly they stood in a circle about the fire until the body was entirely consumed, and then they quietly took their way back to Limon, from which place they departed for their homes shortly afterwards.

Preston Porter did not seem to realize the awful punishment he was destined to undergo. As he had exhibited indifference to the enormity of his crime, so he seemed to lack all understanding of its terrible consequences. For more than an hour while preparations for his execution were in progress, he stood mute and sullen among the mob. When everything was ready, he walked to the stake with a firm step, pausing as he reached the circle of broken boards to kneel in prayer. He was allowed to take his time. He rose and placed his back to the iron stake, and half a dozen men wound chains about his body and limbs.

Kerosene oil was applied to the wood and after a brief pause, Richard W. Frost, the father of little Louise Frost whose cruelly mutilated body was found one week ago on that very spot, applied a match. For a moment but a little flickering flame arose; then the oil blazed up, sparks flew into the air, and the wood began to crackle.

Almost instantly the negro's trousers caught fire; but even when the flesh must have been scorched he did not utter a sound. Then the flames crept slowly, and sparks flew up in a cloud of smoke. Porter turned his head, and frightful expression changed his face. With a sudden convulsive tugging he stretched his head as far from the rapidly increasing flames as possible, and uttered a cry of pain. "Oh my God, let me go, men! I've got something to tell you more. Please let me go. O my God! My God!" in terrible screeches, the first words he had uttered aloud, came from the negro.

A terrible tugging at the chains, a succession of awful groans and screams the negro's agony was at last breaking down his sullen composure. Not an one escaped him, but he begged and pleaded to be shot. Suddenly the rope holding his hands burned through, then arms, head and shoulders slipped through the chains; for an instant the body stood erect, the arms were raised in supplication, while burning pieces of clothing dropped from the murderer's body; it fell from the fire, the head lower than the feet, still fastened to the rail.

This was not expected, and for a few minutes the stolid executioners were disconcerted; they feared that the remaining chain would give way. Had this had occurred, the partly burned human being would have dashed among them in his blazing garments, and many would have cared to catch him again. But the chain held fast. The body was in such a position that only the legs were in the fire. The cries of the wretch were redoubled, and he still begged to be shot. Some wanted to throw him over into the fire; others tried to dash oil upon him. Boards were carried and a large pile made over the prostrate body. As they were ignited the terrible heat and lack of air quickly rendered the victim unconscious, but it was death a few moments later.

The train bearing the negro, in charge of Sheriff Freeman and his deputies arrived on time, 3:45 p.m. The depot were crowded with newspaper reporters and people who were curious to see the negro executed. R. W. Frost, the murdered girl's father, was one of the passengers.

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Her Majesty, the Queen, is very fond of loyally keeping up the old customs of her predecessors. On her table dishes which were the favorite ones of Kings and Queens long departed are still to be found, and even the much-liked perfume she uses, Bouquet, possesses a right royal past.

The history of a fashionable scent

are quite a number of people a capable of writing very good Take for instance the verses e Home," by Frederic Irving nd "The Boys Who Hammered y G. S.—they are really excel- far superior to much of what as poetry in more pretentious

letter from Mr. Higgins on the by-law, with some comments is unavoidably held over until

ws from Atlin and White Horse ly satisfactory. The northern will from year to year advance tance. Victoria means to be up and get in line with the progress l result from the exploitation of t hidden wealth in the moun- which the great Yukon takes

gh a misunderstanding it was n yesterday's Colonist that Mr. n's kind offer of the use of the theatre for the purposes of the al Fund would be utilized next sday for the public meeting. Mr. n is quite willing that this should case, but it has been thought bet- hold that meeting in the city hall, ng the theatre for an occasion that turned to financial profit.

e never was anything of the kind hold of by the business men of ia with the same kind of earnest- s marks the promotion of the rail- erry. A very interesting phase of atter is that those who are most for this project, are outspoken in belief that the step, if taken, will e the beginning of new under- s in which Victoria will have a interest and from which it will great advantage.

the matter of the proposed rial to our South African volun- the Colonist has been favored with gestion from an active member of ifth Regiment, to the effect that blic ought to leave the erection of morial tablet in the Drill Hall en- in the hands of the comrades of en who died for the flag. While ould all like to have the honor of buting to a fund for that purpose, fitting that the men of the Regi- should be allowed to have their way in this regard. The general can take charge of the larger rial, which is to be considered at meeting on Wednesday evening.

print a letter from Col. Prior, with it is unnecessary to say we heart- ree. That Col. Prior should have ht it necessary to preface his re- s by the statement that he saw the r referred to mentioned in the ern press is somewhat uncomplimen- to the Victoria papers. On Novem- 3, the Colonist had an editorial on advisability of giving a donation of to the returning soldiers, and even so far as to suggest the character e locality out of which the land ld be chosen. This article was writ- because of one to the same effect h had appeared in the Times of the ious evening. The statement of Pre- Hardy was also printed in the tele- hic news in both papers.

is a little matter, but nevertheless ught to be mentioned. We have very excellent paved sidewalks, a great many people use them. A e of paper on a paved sidewalk on et day is dangerous. It is as bad as anana peel. Therefore, keep loose ps of paper off the sidewalks. In- , it is high time that the city ordin- e against throwing paper in the ets was enforced rigorously. The ount of rubbish allowed to lie about this way is disgraceful. It is not in- quently that people are seen sweep- the rubbish from stores out upon street. Let this sort of thing be pped at once. The distribution of odgers" to people on the streets is o objectionable. They are read and own aside to add to the litter. This tribution is absolutely prohibited in e cities, and ought to be prohibited re.

hat credit may be given to whom it is and to prevent any misunderstand- , it may be mentioned that the col- n of matter specially relating to la- questions, which appears each Sun- in the Colonist, is not to be under- od as editorial, and therefore contem- aries in quoting from it ought to give dit to Mr. T. H. Twigg, whose name pears at the head. Mr. Twigg is allow- in preparing that department of the per, to exercise his own discretion, the y stipulation being that nothing of a rtizan political nature shall appear in Recently President of the Trades and bor Council, and at present actively gaged in work connected with labor estions, Mr. Twigg may be regarded as irly representative of Victoria work- gmen, and the object of the Colonist in ving him the use of its columns is two- ld: First, that workingmen might ve a department of the paper devoted pecially to their interests, and second, at the general public may be kept in uch with what workingmen are think- g.

The idea of that German woman think- g that she could hit the Kaiser by rowing something at him is preposter- us. She never can be found guilty of nything, for the simple fact that she hit e carriage proves that she was aiming something in the opposite direction.

At the latest stock quotation, Andrew Carnegie is only worth $216,000,000, not ounting what he may have outside of he Carnegie Company. If he really meant it when he said it would be a dis- race for a man to die rich, he had bet- er hurry up and get some of this sur- us distributed.

Colorado Lynchers

Chain Negro to the Stake and Burn Him to Death.

He Was Accused of Murdering a Young Girl Named Frost.

Horrible Cruelty of the Mob Equals the Atrocities of Savages.

Limon, Col., Nov. 16.—Chained to a railroad rail, set firmly in the ground on the exact spot where his crime was committed, Preston Porter, Jr., or, as he was familiarly known, John Porter, this evening paid a terrible penalty for his deed. The father of the murdered girl touched the match to the fuel which had been piled around the stake, and twenty minutes later a last convulsive shudder told that life was extinct. What agony the doomed boy suffered while the flames shrivelled up his flesh could only be guessed from the terrible contortions of his face and the cries he gave from time to time.

The executioners, who numbered about 300 citizens of Little county, had not the least semblance of the ordinary mob. Their every act was deliberate. During all the preparations, as well as throughout the sufferings of the negro, hardly an unnecessary word was spoken. Grimly they stood in a circle about the fire until the body was entirely consumed, and then they quietly took their way back to Limon, from which place they departed for their homes shortly afterwards.

Preston Porter did not seem to realize the awful punishment he was destined to undergo. As he had exhibited indifference to the enormity of his crime, so he seemed to lack all understanding of its terrible consequences. For more than an hour while preparations for his execution were in progress, he stood mute and sullen among the mob. When everything was ready, he walked to the stake with a firm step, pausing as he reached the circle of broken boards to kneel in prayer. He was allowed to take his time. He rose and placed his back to the iron stake, and half a dozen men wound chains about his body and limbs.

Kerosene oil was applied to the wood and after a brief pause, Richard W. Frost, the father of little Louise Frost, whose cruelly mutilated body was found one week ago on that very spot, applied a match. For a moment but a little flickering flame arose; then the oil blazed up, sparks flew into the air, and the wood began to crackle.

Almost instantly the negro's trousers caught fire; but even when the flesh must have been scorched he did not utter a sound. Then the flames crept slowly, and sparks flew up in a cloud of smoke. Porter turned his head, and a frightful expression changed his face. With a sudden convulsive tugging he stretched his head as far from the rapidly increasing flames as possible, and uttered a cry of pain. "Oh my God, let me go, men! I've got something to tell you more. Please let me go. Oh, my God! My God!" in terrible screeches, the first words he had uttered aloud, came from the negro.

A terrible tugging at the chains, a succession of awful groans and screams, the negro's agony was at last breaking down his sullen composure. Not an oath escaped him, but he begged and pleaded to be shot. Suddenly the rope holding his hands burned through, then arms, head and shoulders slipped through the chains; for an instant the body stood erect, the arms were raised in supplication, while burning pieces of clothing dropped from the murderer's body and fell from the fire, the head lower than the feet, still fastened to the rail.

This was not expected, and for a few minutes the stolid executioners were disconcerted; they feared that the only remaining chain would give way. If this had occurred, the partly burned human being would have dashed among them in his blazing garments, and not many would have cared to catch him again. But the chain held fast. The body was in such a position that only the legs were in the fire. The cries of the wretch were redoubled, and he again begged to be shot. Some wanted to throw him over into the fire; others tried to dash oil upon him. Boards were carried and a large pile made over the prostrate body. As they were ignited the terrible heat and lack of air quickly rendered the victim unconscious, bringing death a few moments later.

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From London Mail.

Her Majesty, the Queen, is very fond of loyally keeping up the old customs of her predecessors. On her table dishes that were the favorite ones of Kings and Queens long departed are still to be found, and even the much-liked perfume she uses, Ess Bouquet, possesses a right royal past. The history of a fashionable scent is as interesting as a love story, and truly the romance that attaches itself to Her Majesty's favorite is a thrilling and tender one. Long years ago, upon an occasion when King George IV gave a state ball, he was attracted by the exquisite aroma of a certain perfume used by the Princess Esterhazy. His Majesty enquired the name of the scent and was told that it was Ess Bouquet. Immediately he sent a large order to the maker and inventor of the perfume, Mr. Bayley, a far-famed purveyor, who was the maker of scents and powders for royalty and society in those days. And from that time on until his death Ess Bouquet became the monarch's favorite perfume. Still from their treasure house in St. Martin's lane the same firm send out the same scent. It has a peculiarly delicate and refined aroma, and for that reason the Queen finds it always acceptable and pleasant.

Good scents are not cheap luxuries, but poor ones are a bad investment. There is something exceedingly vulgar about a common perfume, whereas a dainty aroma gives its owner, if she be a woman—for men still use very little—a cachet or smartness which is undeniable.

A perfume that has a triumphant vogue among the Russians in high life is called Espirit Unis. The Czarina herself uses it, and sends to London for it. The Russians are very good and lucrative customers to the makers of perfumery, for it flows like water as a spray in their apartments, and in the little ornamental fountains that decorate their drawingrooms and state apartments, among the utmost luxury that prevails in rare flowers and plants, especially in St. Petersburg during the long winter season.

The recipe of a favorite and popular scent such as the Ess Bouquet just mentioned is as precious as a big fortune to its owner. Only the heads of the firm know to this day what they knew in the days of Queen Anne—namely, precisely what treatment is needed to compose it—and from generation to generation the secret has been handed down. A neat little business is done by fraudulent persons, who profess to sell recipes of famous perfumes which, when carried out will cost per bottle about half as much as ordinary scent; but those who are foolish enough to be taken in always find that even though the ingredients may have been correctly purloined, the process of distillation is incompletely stated, and so the result is not what it ought to be.

Tons of roses and other deliciously scented flowers are specially grown and expressed every year for the perfume market. Chemistry is so wonderfully developed a science now that scents closely imitative of those produced by the flowers themselves are procured from coal-tar, but old-fashioned methods are the best, and perfumes expressed from real flowers cannot be equaled by "made-up" scents for beauty and refinement. Bulgaria is a great country for the distillation of attar of roses, which is used in so many ways by perfumers and soapmakers. It is a precious product that cost about £5 per ounce.

But it is not only from flowers that scents are obtained. Civet, for instance comes from the civet cat, and comes to this country in rhinoceros horns from Africa; musk from the musk deer; castor from the beaver, and ambergris which fetches £2 10s. per ounce, from the sperm whale. One of the chief uses of these scents, which in themselves are detestable is to "fix" other perfumes—in other words to prevent them from losing their power. Fruit is also a scent producer. Try if there is not the most enchanting aroma in the skin of a tangerine orange next time you eat one, and to see the oil, squeeze the peel against the flame of a candle.

The way in which the true aroma of a perfume can be thoroughly enjoyed is not by putting some on a handkerchief and smelling it that way through cambric, but by employing a spray, which seems to divide the perfume into its exponent parts. The person who wishes to enjoy the aroma to the full should stand some two feet or so away from the operator. Dabbed on the temples behind the ears, beneath the nostrils, and on the wrists, scent is most potent and refreshing waters like eau de cologne and lavender can be used in such a way upon sick people with a very pleasant and vitalizing effect.

Old-fashioned scents such as above, as well as lily-of-the-valley, wall-flower, and violet, continue to have a steady sale. There is a new Japanese odor called Fusiyama which is building up its claims to fame, while any one who pines for the Scotch moors in vain can almost fancy he is there in person as well as in thought by sniffing a bottle of perfume appropriately called "Braemar."

Many ladies use scent in the form of sachets to perfume their clothes. The newest sachet is of enormous size. Made to fit the bottom of a drawer, lying quite flat, it is composed of layers of scented flannel. Wealthy women often have their wardrobes lined with sachets.

CLERGYMAN ON DAWSON.

Takes the Government to Task on Their Policy in the Yukon.

Rev. E. D. McLaren writing to the Westminster, a religious periodical with a decidedly Liberal list says:

Dawson is a wonderful place. Four years ago it was nothing but a name, 600 miles beyond nowhere, and shut off from the comforts and advantages of civilization by weary weeks of difficult and dangerous travelling. To-day, in close touch with the outside world, possessing an electric light plant and a system of water works, it is a bustling modern city, where all the luxuries of life can be procured (by those who have long enough pouches)—a city where the size and quality of the stocks carried by the large mercantile establishments make strangers open their eyes wide with astonishment—where the sidewalks are thronged with miners from the creeks, and red-coated policemen from the barracks, and capitalists from New York and London, and commercial travelers, from everywhere—a city of large stores and small log cabins, of gorgeously furnished saloons and gambling dens and plain furnished log churches—a city remarkable for its dogs and for its gold dust, for the keen business activity of its citizens and for their large-hearted, generous hospitality. A stranger cannot help feeling shocked at the shamelessly open way in which the proprietors of gambling dens and dance halls are allowed to carry on their illegal and disgraceful business. In company with a number of old Vancouver friends, the writer had an opportunity of seeing two or three of these establishments, and he has no hesitation in saying that in the kind of life for which they stand, and to which they minister, lies the one great danger for Dawson's future. In most other respects the condition of things is highly creditable. The Sunday closing law is rigidly enforced, even barber shops being compelled to keep shut; and life and property in Dawson are quite as secure as in any other part of Canada.

There is one question, however, to which public attention cannot be called too soon or too strongly—the question of the liquor traffic in the Yukon. All through that district, one who loves his country is compelled to hang his head in shame as he hears on every hand, both Canadian and foreigners, open charges or thinly-veiled insinuations of wholesale corruption in connection with the granting of permits for the importation of liquor. The policy of prohibition in the Yukon, about which so much was said in the early days, has been made a ridiculous farce by the granting of these permits; for they are permits to take in, not small quantities of liquor for personal use, but thousands of gallons for commercial purposes. The prohibition policy has been practically, if not formally, abandoned, for liquor is openly sold under Government license throughout the whole district. But after a man has paid $2,500 for his license he is not permitted to import his stock; he must purchase it from some of the men who have secured liquor permits from the Minister of the Interior. The whole miserable business is humilating in the extreme. For the credit of the Liberal party, and for the sake of the fair name of Canada, one hopes (and may even be ready to believe, that the charges of official wrongdoing that are constantly heard in connection with this matter are without foundation, and that the worst that can be truthfully said is that, under the system in the Yukon now in vogue, liquor dealers and liquor drinkers in the Yukon are compelled to pay high prices in order that some friends of the ruling party may be handsomely rewarded for their party services. The Minister of the Interior may be able to say with truth,

"The very head and front of my offending
Hath this extent—no more."

But, unfortunately, this is enough to lay himself open to the disgraceful insinuations of personal corruption, his party to the fierce attacks of its political foes, and his country to the scornful sneers of every foreigner. It certainly does not speak well for his sagacity that this aspect of the situation seems never to have suggested itself to him.

"It is the little rift within the lute which ever widening, makes the music mute." It is just a little rift in the health of a woman often, which gradually takes the spring from her step, the light from her eyes, the rose from her cheek and the music from her voice. Perhaps the bug-bear which has frightened the woman from the timely help needed at the beginning has been the dreaded questions, the obnoxious examination, the local treatments, of the home physician. There is no need for these. Nor is there need for continued suffering. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can be relied on by every woman, suffering from what are called "female troubles," to renew the health and cure the disease. Women are astonished at the results of the use of this medicine. It not only makes weak women "robust and rosy cheeked," but it gives them back the vigor and vitality of youth.

Free. Dr. Pierce's People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1,008 pages, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing and customs. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Talk on Metric System

Lieut.-Governor Joly Delivers an Interesting Lecture at A.O.U.W. Hall.

His Arguments Illustrated by Use of Weights and Measures.

Owing, no doubt, to counter attractions the inclemency of the weather and the fact that sufficient publicity had not been given the anouncement that the lecture would be delivered, there was only a small attendance at the A. O. U. W hall yesterday evening when His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Joly delivered a very interesting address in his inimitably charming manner on the merits and advantages of the Metric System.

With the use of a few measures he gave a practical demonstration of the simplicity of the system and his argument throughout was so clear and convincing that no doubt remained in the minds of his auditors that his contention was correct that the time was not far distant when every country in the civilized world would have adopted the Metric System.

The chair was occupied by Hon. D. Helmcken, Q.C., M.P.P., and on the platform were His Worship Mayor Hayward, Hewitt Bostock, W. H. Price, Phil R. Smith, and other representatives of the Board of Federated Societies, under whose auspices the lecture was given.

The distinguished lecturer opened his remarks by reading a despatch in the Colonist of recent date to the effect that British manufacturers had decided on a large reduction in prices in order to meet foreign competitors. He did not think this action would meet the case as Great Britain was at a great disadvantage in foreign markets, owing to the fact that she had not yet adopted the Metric System.

In order to indicate how important was the subject and the attention it deserved at the hands of the people of Canada, he quoted the powerful plea of Sir Charles Douglas Fox, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in his presidential address. Sir Charles said:

"The question of the adoption of the metric system has been dealt with by others. I therefore only desire to record my opinion that it is of the utmost importance to the engineers and traders of this empire that this simple and effective mode of measurement, already in force in almost every other civilized nation, should be introduced here. Having had occasion for many years to work under both systems, I can bear testimony to the great saving of time and of labor effected by the metric weights and measures, and to the ease with which the system is acquired, even by those trained to use our antiquated and complicated standards. I am strongly of opinion that the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, Great Britain and the United States, must fall into line with the rest of the world in this matter. . . . One great obstacle in British designs and manufactures finding their way upon equal terms through the continent of Europe, and into the vast empire of China, Japan, and elsewhere, would thus be removed, and engineers throughout the world would be thinking and designing upon a basis of like dimensions."

This showed quite clearly how necessary it was that Great Britain should fall in line and adopt the system. The House of Commons had appointed a committee to investigate the merits of the system and that committee had recommended that it should be applied at once in all the public departments. He read a list of the school boards and Chambers of Commerce in England and Wales that have also adopted resolutions favoring the system. Canada was making a move in the matter, as the Montreal Board of Trade had passed a resolution endorsing the system. The superintendent of education for Nova Scotia had written: "In our Normal school all our pupil teachers have to take a course in woodwork, and one of the exercises is to make a set of metrical standards, including a cubical decimeter box. Vancouver also was in favor of the adoption of the system, and he thought there was trade enough in Victoria to warrant the people here in taking an interest in the matter. The board of trade of Toronto was urging the matter on the attention of the Dominion government.

The lecturer pointed out that in the United States, as well as in England, the necessity for the speedy adoption of the metric system was well understood, as well as its advantages, as would be seen from the report of the committee on coinage, weights and measures at Washington: "No compulsion on the individual citizen is attempted, and none will be needed. He may use his pounds, pints and bushels, varying as they do in different localities, and when applied to different commodities, if he chooses, but when the convenience of the metric denomination has had practical demonstration, he will abandon the present system as completely as he did the shillings and pence, in his currency."

Every country in the civilized world, with the exception of Great Britain, the United States and Russia, had adopted the system, and these now were agitating for the taking of it up. There was exactly the same difference in ease of adoption to business methods between the metric system and dollars and cents as between the latter and pounds, shillings and pence. No matter whether Canada liked it or not she would certainly have to adopt it some day, so it would be well if the children were educated up to the uses and advantages of the system. It would be better to meet it half way than adopt it under compulsion.

Sir Henri then gave a little practical demonstration of the merits of the system by the use of a few weights and measures, the audience witnessing the exhibition with great attention. Unit of measurement was based on the 40th millionth part of the whole circumference of the earth—that is 3 feet, 3 1-3 inches, as a measure of length. This measure also could be utilized to give all degrees of weights and capacity, as he demonstrated by a few simple experiments.

An advantage of the system was that there were only three words in the nomenclature—metre, from the Greek "metron," meaning a measure; litre, from the Greek "litron," meaning a measure of capacity; and gramme, from the Greek "gramma," meaning a measure used by physicians—equivalent to about one scruple. Multiples are expressed in Greek terms—"deka," "hecto," and "kilo"; and fractions in Latin terms—"deci," "centi" and "milli."

If a favorable opportunity should occur, Sir Henri expressed a willingness to repeat the lecture at one of the public schools.

Loud applause greeted the conclusion of the lecture and a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. William Marchant and Dr. Ernest Hall. A vote of thanks to the chairman was also moved by Mr. W. H. Price in a brief speech complimenting Mr. Helmcken on his readiness to always officiate on occasions when anything was going on in the public interest. The City band was also thanked for rendering a choice programme of music during the evening.

TWAIN INTERVIEWED.

From the New Orleans Democrat.

"I see that Mark Twain has returned after his long absence abroad," remarked an old newspaper reporter last night, "but I am sorry to note that he has changed his mind about coming south to lecture. I hoped to have a chance to interview him and, incidentally, to thank him again for a big favor he did for me a good many years ago. It was rather an odd experience," the old reporter went on. "I was young and green at the time, and secured a 'trial job' on a newspaper in Detroit, when Mr. Clemens came to the city to deliver a lecture. It so happened that all our best reporters were off that night on a local murder sensation, and the city editor called me up, very reluctantly, as I thought, and assigned me to have a talk with the great humorist. I had stepped out of the office, but was still within earshot when the night editor came in. 'Who have you got on the Clemens interview?' I heard him ask. 'That new fellow,' the city editor replied. 'Oh, Lord!' said the night editor. That brief remark filled me with mingled emotions, in which wrath, mortification and apprehension were present in about equal quantities. But it also put me on my mettle, and I determined to get that interview or perish in the attempt. The city editor had said that he wanted something about a column long and 'very bright and snappy,' and while I was waiting at the hotel for Mr. Clemens to return from the opera house, where he was speaking, I tried to frame in my mind a series of suggestive questions. I can't say I was particularly successful, and many a time in after years I have thought of the folly not to say cruelty, of sending inexperienced boys on such errands and expecting anything like results. However, that's neither here nor there. The fact is I writhed and sweat blood, and by the time the night clerk told me that 'Mr. Clemens had just gone up on the elevator' I was in a condition bordering on nervous prostration.

"I found the humorist standing before the fire place," continued the old reporter, "smoking a briar pipe and attired in a suit of pajamas. His appearance startled me, for I didn't dream that he had had time to undress, and I promptly lost my few remaining shreds of self-possession. All my questions flew out of my brain like a scattering covey of quail, and absolutely the only thing I could think of asking him was how he liked the town. He looked at me quizzically. 'Considering that I arrived after dark,' he drawled, 'and was driven direct to the theatre and then direct to the hotel, my impressions are favorable. I think you have a very good quality of nights in Detroit,' he added, after a pause; 'fully equal to the nights I have encountered anywhere.' That was a capital lead, but I was too badly rattled to take it. I stumbled through a few idiotic commonplaces, and, realizing, evidently that there was no more use wasting any more fun on such a chump he answered in a weary monosyllables. In a few moments I gave up in despair. 'Now, don't make too much of this,' he remarked, as I started for the door, and while the caution was no doubt prompted by fear that I would write something phenomenally stupid, it had the effect of putting me suddenly at my ease. 'Don't worry about that, Mr. Clemens,' I replied; 'I'm not going to write anything but my resignation,' and thereupon I told him briefly the story of my assignment. As I had by that time fully determined to throw up my job and was no longer apprehensive, I suppose I told it easily and naturally. At any rate, his eyes twinkled, and when I came to the part about the night editor he threw back his head and roared with laughter. 'Hold on!' he exclaimed when he caught his breath. 'We'll have to turn the tables on that fellow sure! Just sit down there with your paper, and I'll see whether I can't dictate something.' I obeyed in a sort of daze, and he began striding up and down the room, puffing his pipe and running his fingers through his bushy hair. In half an hour he had given me a column monologue about his experiences on the train coming in. The road was a notoriously ramshackle affair, and he 'roasted' it in his happiest vein. 'Now, you must cut that up into paragraphs' he said, when got through, 'and sling in a few questions here and there to make it look dialogy. Then I think you'll have about what you want. Tell those other fellows, as you go out, that I have gone to bed.' Those 'other fellows' were two reporters from rival sheets who had sent up their cards and were then cooling their heels in the corridor. I tried to thank him, but he cut me short, and I went away, walking on an ambient air. When I turned in my copy the city editor nearly fell off his chair. His astonishment pleased me more than a raise in salary, but I was a little disappointed in the demeanor of the night editor. I expected he would look ashamed and remorseful, but he didn't. He merely remarked that 'appearances were deceptive,' which I took as unkind."

"Did you ever tell them how you got the story?" asked one of the younger men who had been listening. "No," replied the old reporter. "I never told. I let concealment, like the worm in the bud, prey on my damask cheek. I had a good deal of cheek those days," he added thoughtfully, as he started downstairs.

They Want The Railway

Prominent Citizens Organize to Ensure Passage of the By-Lay.

Strong Committee Appointed to Canvas the Entire City.

That Victoria is thoroughly aroused over the desirability of allowing no opportunity to slip whereby she may get direct railway connection with the Mainland and the continental system, was demonstrated conclusively yesterday evening, when a large number of her solid citizens assembled in the parlors of the Hotel Driard with the object of determining upon ways and means to ensure the passage of the railway ferry by-law now before the people.

There were present at the meeting: T. H. Hall, S. J. Pitts, W. H. Bone, Theo. Lubbe, A. G. McCandless, John Piercy, Wm. Munsie, Chas. Todd, Simon Leiser, A. B. Fraser, sr., E. M. Johnson, Ald. Cooley, Ald. John Hall, Ald. Alex. Stewart, S. Perry Mills, Dr. Lewis Hall, Geo. Munroe, A. E. Shore, Lt.-Col. Gregory, E. E. Billinghurst, John Jardine, Geo. Powell, Dr. Hanington, Peter Steele, jr., P. C. MacGregor, Max Leiser, Dr. T. S. Jones, Beaumont Boggs, A. Smith, of M. R. Smith & Co., Stephen Jones, Samuel J. Matson, Thos. Burns, Geo. Anderson, John Meston, J. A. Sayward, A. Huggett, Robt. Erskine, E. V. Bodwell and Percy R. Brown.

Mr. T. B. Hall was voted to the chair, and P. C. MacGregor chosen as secretary. E. M. Johnson created enthusiasm by stating that, while His Worship the Mayor was unable to be present, he had authorized him to state that he was in favor of the by-law as at present drawn, would vote for it and do all in his power to secure its passage. The Mayor desired it to be understood, said Mr. Johnson, that when the by-law was under discussion at the council he had dealt with it as carefully as he would a matter in his own private business, and had tried to make the best bargain for the city. This explanation was perhaps necessary, as an impression might prevail that the Mayor had been antagonistic to the scheme.

Organization work was at once determined upon by the meeting without much discussion, and ward committees appointed as follows: North Ward—A. G. McCandless, chairman, and 16 members; Centre Ward—T. B. Hall, chairman, with 15 members; South Ward—E. M. Johnson, chairman, with 14 members.

An executive committee was appointed, consisting of Dr T. S. Jones, permanent chairman; P. C. MacGregor, permanent secretary, and Simon Leiser, John Piercy, S. J. Pitts, P. R. Brown, Dr. Lewis Hall, Theo. Lubbe and the chairmen of the ward committees ex-officio, six to form a quorum.

The announcement was made that Mrs. Herbert Kent had undertaken to organize, with Miss Williams and others, a ladies' committee to promote the passage of the by-law and obtain for it the support of the ladies in the community who are entitled to vote.

The selection of meeting places for the South ward committee was left in the hands of the chairman. The executive committee and Centre ward committee will meet over P. C. MacGregor's office, and the South ward committee at E. M. Johnson's office.

It was also decided to arrange for public meetings to be held throughout the city—at Victoria West, Johns Bros. hall, Oak Bay, Spring Ridge and at other places. Maps, etc., will also be placed in the hands of every ratepayer.

If you are nervous of dyspeptic, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic: either one makes you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

CORP. O'DELL HOME AGAIN

Was Delayed at Halifax by Sickness But All Right Now.

Corporal Seymour Hastings O'Dell, one of the Victoria men of the first Canadian contingent, who landed at Halifax with the rest of the returning soldiers from South Africa, reached Victoria yesterday evening, his non-arrival with the other Victoria boys being accounted for by the fact that he was delayed by sickness.

He looked in the pink of condition last evening, however, as he stepped off the Charmer, to be greeted by the large number of friends who had assembled to meet him and welcome him back from the war.

He is the only Victoria member of the contingent who has returned from Pretoria, and he has many interesting stories to tell. Of the departure from Pretoria of the Canadians he says:

"The six home-bound companies—'C,' 'D,' 'E,' 'F,' 'G,' and 'H'—arrived at Pretoria on the 25th of September, and on the following day were reviewed by Gen. Lord Roberts in the open square close by the railway station. The General was attended by all his staff, Lady Roberts and her two daughters accompanying him; and in the course of his remarks to the regiment, said that a year ago the Canadians were practically strangers to him—and on the never-to-be-forgotten occasion of the evening before Majuba Day, when they were in the trenches, he lay awake thinking of the result; and when 3 o'clock came, he felt that the men of the Royal Canadian Regiment would do their duty, little expecting that the marvellous result—namely, the capitulation of Cronje—would be so ably brought about.

"He said, further, that he felt himself honored to command such a regiment sent from Canada, and he hoped that, should occasion arise in future for Canada again assisting the Mother Country, to have another such regiment under his command.

"Good-bye, men," he said, "the British army is proud of you, and will never forget you!"

"He then had each of the officers come up to him separately, shook hands, and spoke a few words of cordial farewell to each.

"The next day we entrained for Capetown. Orders were telegraphed by the assistant adjutant-general to the various commandants en route to give Major Pelletier, who commanded the six companies, every assistance in their power in feeding the men and pushing the train through southward.

"At Elandsfontein the regiment picked up 'G' Company from the armored train. Here they said good-bye to Major Buchan, second in command.

"On arrival at Vredefort Weg the regiment remained over for one night to supplement the garrison, as an attack was imminent, Gen. Dewet then being known to be roaming about in that district. After standing to arms at 4 a.m. we again entrained, and left southward bound at 5.

"At Kroonstad a band of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders played the troops into the station. The General in command at Kroonstad and the battalion of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders entertained us at breakfast.

"Bloemfontein was reached at 9:50 p.m., one day later; the train was met by Gen. Kelly-Kenny, commanding the Ninth Division, and his staff, Major-General Baden-Powell, and a number of ladies. The latter had prepared an excellent supper in a marquee just outside the railway station.

"Gen. Kelly-Kenny addressed the troops, congratulated them on their manly behaviour throughout the campaign, and repeated the complimentary assurances of appreciation that had been previously voiced by Field Marshal Lord Roberts. Major-General Baden-Powell inspected the men, and informed Major Pelletier that he would be proud to have some of the men in his Transvaal police force. Cheers were given on both sides, and again the home-bound Canadians proceeded southward. At Norval's Pont and other points these scenes were repeated, and in fact all along the line of communication from Pretoria to Capetown, the British troops cheering the men as they went by.

"After another session in hospital at Halifax up to the 8th, I have been making my way westward in easy stages, breaking the trip at Winnipeg, where I was most heartily entertained by the jovial sergeants' mess of the Royal Canadian Dragoons."

A NEW RELIGION.

From North American.

A new religious sect is gaining ground in Pennsylvania. It is called the Abilennial Dawn Circle," and has members as far west as Pittsburg and as far east as Philadelphia.

The disciples of this new faith believe that the millennium is at hand, and the present is the time of transition between the gospel age and the era of perfect peace and happiness promised in the Holy Writ.

This conclusion has been arrived at partly through an exhaustive study of the bible and the prophecies and the observation of the signs of the times. The "Bible Christians" as they are also called, point out that the present social order is satisfactory neither to rich nor poor, but that no human instrumentality can improve it, and that only the coming of Christ can produce conditions under which all men, all races and classes can live together in love, peace and harmony.

One of the principle leaders and disciples of the new faith is Professor E. C. Walters of Tamaqua, Pa. Describing its tenets, inception and progress in a recent interview, Professor Walters said:

"Our main objects are careful study of the signs of the times and of the bible, in order that we may properly interpret the scriptures. We are not seeking to organize as a denomination, but fraternize with Christians of all denominations and gladly accept their help in our work.

"We differ, however, with accepted bible teachings on many important points. We do not believe that the world will ever be destroyed, nor do we believe that an all-merciful father will condemn untold millions into eternal torment. This belief has arisen through careless scriptural reasoning and a wrong interpretation of figurative language.

"According to our belief the millennium will take place during the next fifteen years. The interval will be filled with unrest, with wars and fearful convulsions, but then will come an era of peace, and all the people of the earth will receive the blessings promised throughout the bible.

"The greater number of the families of the earth have gone to the grave without the promised blessing, hence must be resurrected to hear and to receive the benefits of it.

"During the millennium the whole human race will be brought to a full knowledge of righteousness, love and peace, through practical operation, and, being equipped with knowledge on both sides and instructed by the royal priesthood, mankind will be ready for the tests of that age. At the end of this time the governments will be under the full control of Christ and his church, and order shall be brought out of chaos and all things shall be gradually restored to Edenic conditions—the theme of all the holy prophets. Acts iii. 19-21. Contrary to existing beliefs, the literal earth will abide forever. Eccl. i, 1-4.

"We are constantly gaining new converts to our faith, which is based only on broad love for humanity and a desire to so prepare for the great times to come that the Divine purpose may be more fully carried out, and all the benefits and glories of the millennium age realized."

ADVERTISING CANADA.

What the C. P. R. is Doing in Making the Dominion Known Abroad.

Mr. J. C. Holden, president of the Ames-Holden Company, who recently returned to Montreal, after a two-and-a-half years' tour around the world, concluded an interview in the Montreal Gazette by stating:

"Two things in particular are making Canada more widely known and more highly considered the world over. First, her part in the war, which has excited interest not only in England, but in every part of the globe; secondly, the widespread advertisements of the C. P. R. Wherever Mr. Holden went he found the pamphlets of the great railroad. He found them in Russia, in Norway, in Turkey. When the P. & O. steamship reached Hongkong all the passengers wished, if possible, to go by the Empress boats; for, after experience of the ships of many lines and many nations, Mr. Holden declares them unsurpassed for comfort, table and attendance. Even in out-of-the-way up-country inns in Japan, where guests are forced to eat and sleep on the floor, and their diet consists of fish in every possible form, the C. P. R. advertisements were found. Canada's reputation has never stood higher than now."

HANDS CRACKED WITH SALT RHEUM.

Mr. James McIsaacs, 25 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I suffered with salt rheum for upwards of ten years, the skin on my hands cracking and breaking so as to make them useless. After trying all sorts of remedies in vain, I became discouraged and thought my sufferings would never end. Last spring I used Dr. Chase's Ointment and in a short time was perfectly cured." Dr. Chase's Ointment is of unparalleled merit as a cure for all itching skin diseases. All druggists.

LORD ROSEBERY LOOKS BACK

"What Might Have Been" If Tea Were Not a Beverage.

Glasgow, Nov. 16.—Lord Rosebery, who was installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University to-day, said in his address that but for the small incident of the acceptance of a peerage the Empire might have been incalculably greater. Had the elder Pitt when he became first minister left the House of Commons, he would have retained his sanity and authority, and would have prevented or suppressed the reckless budget of Townshend, induced by George III., and have listened to reason, introduced representatives of America into parliament, and preserved the thirteen colonies to the British crown. It is fanciful to dwell for a moment on what might have happened, continued Lord Rosebery. The Reform bill of 1832 would have been passed much earlier, for the new blood of America would have burst the old vessels of the constitution. It would have provided a self-adjusting system of representation, such as now prevails in the United States, whereby the increasing population is proportionately represented; and at last, when the Americans had a majority of seats, the Empire would have been moved solemnly across the Atlantic and Britain would have become a historical shrine—the European outpost of the whole Empire.

What an extraordinary revolution it would have been, the greatest known without bloodshed, the most sublime transference of power in the history of mankind. Our conceptions can scarcely picture the procession across the Atlantic of the greatest sovereign and the greatest fleet in the Universe; ministers, government and parliament departing for another hemisphere—not as in the case of the Portuguese sovereigns emigrating to Brazil under the spur of necessity, but under the vigorous embrace of the younger world. America would have hung on the skirts of Britain and pulled her back out of complications; she would have profoundly affected her foreign policy in the direction of peace, and her influence on her domestic policy would have been scarcely less potent.

Probably she would have appeased and even contented Ireland. The ancient constitution of Britain would have been rendered more comprehensive and elastic.

On the other hand the American yearning for liberty would have taken a different form; would have blended with other traditions and floated into other moulds. Above all, there would have been no separation, no war of independence, no war of 1812, with the bitter memories these have left in America. To secure that priceless boon I could be satisfied to see a British federal parliament sitting in Columbian territory.

THE NERVES RULE THE BODY

Feeble Nerves Are Aroused to New Vigor and Life by the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (Pills.)

The movements, the functions and the very life of each and every organ of the body are under the direct control of that great organism—the nervous system.

Whether weakened and exhausted by over-work, worry or disease, the effect is always to produce derangements of the most serious order, and the result is usually paralysis, locomotor ataxia, prostration, epilepsy or insanity.

When nervous, irritable, sleepless and despondent, re-vitalize the wasted nerve cells by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. (pills). Don't wait for neuralgic pains and nervous headache and dyspepsia to drive you to the use of the great nerve restorative.

The longer you delay treatment the more distant will be your recovery. Nervous diseases never wear away, but gradually get worse. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) is the only preparation which is certain to cure you, and it is certain because it contains in condensed form the very elements of nature which go to form new nerve tissue. It cures by building up the system. Fifty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the

EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd. Homœopathic Chemists, London England.
BREAKFAST SUPPER
EPPS'S COCOA

NEW BOOKS You Should Read

Quisante—Anthony Hope .... 75c.
Master Christian—Marie Corelli .... 75c.
Isle of Unrest—Merriman 75c
Boy—Marie Corelli 75c
Deacon Bradbury—Edwin Asa Dix 75c
Winifred—Baring Gould 75c
Coffee and Repartee—Bangs 75c
To Have and to Hold—Johnson 75c
Prisoners of Hope—Johnson 75c
Caged—Headin Hill 75c
Prince of Swindlers—Guy Boothby 75c
and others.

Add 5c for postage.
About two thousand old titles at 15c each: 3c extra postage.
POSTAGE STAMPS taken for small amounts.
A full line of Stationery and Blank Books, etc. Mail orders solicited and prompt and satisfactory attention guaranteed.

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Victoria, B. C.

Notes From The Gazette

Appointments to the Public Service Given Notice of in Yesterday's Issue.

Private Bills Being Prepared For Next Session of the Legis ture.

Yesterday's Gazette contained notice of the appointment of:

Ernest Spraggett, of Grand Forks, as a justice of the peace for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Westminster, Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay.

Valentine John Robert Christian, of Vancouver, to be fourth clerk in the land registry office at the said city.

Joseph Dee Graham, of Atlin, S. M., to be acting district registrar of births, deaths and marriages for the Atlin Lake and Bennett Lake mining divisions during the absence hpon leave of E. M. N. Woods.

Joseph Dee Graham, of Atlin, S. M., to hold a Small Debts court in and for the Atlin Lake and Bennett Lake mining divisions.

Edward J. Thain, of Atlin, mining recorder, to be acting registrar of the County court of Vancouver, holden at Atlin and Bennett, and acting registrar of the Atlin Lake registry of the Supreme court during the absence upon leave of E. M. N. Woods.

Alfred Marchmont Watson, of Alberni, M. D., to be resident physician at the said place.

The appointments of Hon. J. D. Prentice as acting finance minister, and of Hon. W. C. Wells to issue marriage licenses, etc., during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, have been rescinded.

The resignations of W. J. Brewer, of Vancouver, as justice of the peace, and of H. P. Horan, of Williams Lake, as coroner, have been accepted.

G. Murray has been appointed a deputy mining recorder at Nicola.

The firm of M. R. Smith & Co., of this city, manufacturers of bread, biscuits and confectionery, has been incorporated, with a capital of $100,000.

H. B. Beecher, of Barkerville, has assigned.

All placer claims held in Revelstoke riding of West Kootenay may be held over until June 1.

The Dominion government has transferred to the province a tract of land on the North Thompson river, for school purposes.

Messrs. Bodwell & Duff give notice, as published in the Colonist yesterday, of their intention to apply to the legislature for the incorporation of a company to build and operate a railway and steam ferry between Victoria and Chilliwack. L. P. Eckstein will apply for an act to invalidate certain by-laws of the city of Grand Forks; and Wilson & Senkler will ask for the incorporation of a company to build a railway from the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers to Princeton.

A list of the barristers and solicitors practising in the province is published, as required by statute.

G. L. R. Weyl has been appointed attorney of the Chapleau Consolidated Mining Co., vice J. M. Williams and C. W. G. Browning.

Doxat & Rayson, freighters and contractors, of Cariboo road, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Doxat continuing.

A meeting of the Empress of India Mining Co, will be held on December 19, for the purpose of considering the advisability of selling the Empress of India mineral claim.

The council of public instruction has created the tract of land included within the under-mentioned boundaries a school district, under the title of Anaconda school district: All that tract of land in Osoyoos division of Yale district extending south for three miles from the southern boundary line of the city of Greenwood, and east and west for a distance of one and one-half miles on each side of Boundary creek for said distance of three miles.

The council has also altered and redefined the boundaries of Greenwood school district as follows: All that area embraced within the corporate limits of the city of Greenwood.

SOLDIERS' ROW.

Germans and British Come to Blows in Shanghai.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—An official version of the recent affray between German and British soldiers at Shanghai, says two Germans had a row with the landlord of a tea house, and a British police patrol attacked the Germans. At the guardhouse the Germans resisted. One of them was shot in the shoulder and the other was also wounded. It is admitted that the conduct of the Germans caused the affray. The British authorities have suspended a sergeant and are dealing with the matter in a spirit of fairness.

FOXES.

Some Eat Fish and Others Fruit or Corn.

From Forest and Stream.

It is well known that several species of the dog family in North America to some extent feed on fruit. The domestic dog is of course accustomed to a mixed diet, of which flesh constitutes only a small part. We have seen many dogs that would eat apples, and others that would swallow down grapes as fast as they were offered to them. Domestic animals, however, have perverted tastes, and offer no sure guide as to what wild animals will do.

On the northwest coast we have seen the droppings of gray or timber wolf which were composed almost entirely of the seeds of the salmon berry, while it is well known that the coyotes of the Southwest feed to a very considerable extent on the fruit of the prickly pear. The foxes of Alaska and the Northwest coast feed almost entirely on the wash of the beach, which consists largely of fish and shellfish; our own red fox in times of scarcity eats fish, crabs, shellfish, eggs, and even insects. The South American guara lives largely on fruit and roots, as does also the so-called raccoon dog of Japan. The African fennec, which is a fox, is fond of dates, and is said to be able to climb the date palm in order to obtain the fruit. There is a crab-eating dog in South America, which may be assumed to take its name from the food it lives on. In general terms, it may be stated that the dog-like animals of southern countries appear more disposed to adopt a vegetable diet than those inhabiting the North.

The food habits of the raccoons and of the bears are well understood to be ominverous, and beechnuts are said sometimes to be eaten by the fisher or black cat (Mustela pennantii).

The gray fox is more given to eating vegetable food than the commoner red fox of the North, although fruit is sometimes eaten by that species. It is said that occasionally the gray fox tears down the corn stalks and feeds on the corn in the milk. That a knowledge of the fruit-eating habits of foxes is old is shown by this quotation, attributed to him whose name has become as a proverb for wisdom: "Take us the foxes, the little foxes that spoil the vines, for our vines have tender grapes."

The fox grapes of Eastern America, however, so familiar to every country dweller, are believed to have received their name, not from the fact that they are eaten by foxes to any extent, nor from the further fact that they hang high and so are inaccessible, but from the slightly foxy or musky odor which the clusters exhale.

KILLED IN LE ROI.

Timberman Falls Down the Mine Shaft, Receiving Fatal Injuries.

Rossland, Nov. 14.—A fatal accident occurred in the Le Roi mine this morning at 10 o'clock, when Norman McDonald, a carpenter employed in the Le Roi, fell 100 feet in the main shaft, and subsequently succumbed to his injuries. McDonald was working on a scaffolding in the main or Black Bear shaft of the Le Roi, at the 700-foot station. The scaffolding was stretched across the shaft, and McDonald was timbering. It is said that he was placing a wedge in between the timbers, and missed his blow, causing him to stumble forward. The plank on which he was standing turned over, and the unfortunate man was precipitated headlong down the shaft, falling a full 100 feet to the 800-foot station. The injured man was at once brought to the surface and taken to the Sisters' hospital, where Doctors Bowes and Sinclair attended him. McDonald was too badly injured, however, and never had any chance of recovery. He died within a very short time after he was brought to the hospital, without recovering his senses. He was single, aged 28, and came from Kinross, P. E. I.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Little Child Upset a Lamp and Caused a Tragedy.

Winnipeg, Nov. 14. A shocking tragedy occurred this evening in the west end of the city. The year old Clarence Hayman was sitting with his mother and three-year-old brother at the tea table. The mother left the room for a moment, and Clarence pulled the tablecloth, upsetting the lamp, which exploded. The child's clothes caught fire and the mother rushing in to extinguish the blaze, set herself on fire, and suffered so terribly that she was compelled to go out and roll in snow to extinguish the flames. Meanwhile the baby was burned to a crisp. The unfortunate mother was removed to the hospital, and has but the merest chance of recovery.

A CAUSE CELEBRE.

Condemned to Death After a Trial Lasting Two Years.

Vienna, Nov. 14.—A remarkable trial for murder has just been concluded at Pisck, Bohemia, after lasting two years and being the centre of a bitter conflict between the anti-Semite party and the Jews. Leopold Hilsner, a Jew, who in 1898 was charged with the murder—immediately before the Jewish passover—of a young peasant girl, whom it was alleged he waylaid in a lonely forest on the road from Kuttenberg to Prague, was to-day found guilty of being an accomplice in the crime, and was condemned to death by hanging. The jury, by the terms of the verdict, declared that the killing was not actual murder.

HARRY PHILLIPS SKIPPED.

Forfeited Bail Rather Than Face Charge of Forgery.

Montreal, Nov. 14.—Harry Phillips, the well-known sporting man, once the backer of John L. Sullivan, arrested recently on a charge of being implicated in the theft and forgery of the endorsation of a $1,500 check, was to have appeared in the Court of Queen's Bench this morning. When the case was called he did not answer to his name. His bail has been forfeited and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. He is supposed to have gone to the United States.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Victoria Government Defeated in the House.

Melbourne, Nov. 14.—In the legislative assembly of Victoria to-day, a resolution expressing want of confidence in the government was adopted by 61 votes against 42.

HOUSE DISSOLVED.

P. E. I. Elections to Take Place on December 12.

Halifax, Nov. 14.—The provincial legislature of Prince Edward Island has been dissolved. Elections are on December 12 and nominations a week earlier.

"What are we coming to? If this sort of thing keeps on every social barrier will be swept away."

"What's the matter now?"

"Why, somebody's maid here in the police court actually got up and insisted that she is a kleptomaniac!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE 'FRISCO LINE.

City of Puebla Has Small Passenge List—Umatilla Sails for the South.

Steamer City of Puebla arrived from the Golden Gate yesterday morning. She had a small crowd of passengers, the tide of travel being light. There were 111, all told, of whom 16 debarked here. The saloon passengers for this city were: F. H. Long, J. S. McDonald, wife and child, Miss Woodill, Mrs. W. Halley and child, H. Bord, Dr. Sellery and Miss Chalmers. She landed an average amount of miscellaneous freight for local merchants, as per consignee list given in another column.

The steamer Umatilla sailed for the South last night. She had the following passengers from this city: Larset Arbouin, W. E. Eyre, E. Waterman, T. B. Hill and wife, Mrs. Bushley, Miss A. Coryell, Mrs. S. J. Stapleton, John Sinclair, Mrs. Vigelius, Miss G. M. Graham, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Loughead, L. Devillard and wife, W. Lee and wife, and A. W. Pike and wife.

OBITUARY.

Capt. George Lovett of Yarmouth Is Dead.

Halifax, Nov. 15.—Capt. George Lovett, of Yarmouth, the wealthiest man in Nova Scotia, is dead, aged 73.

Assiduous Schoolars

October Attendance at Public Schools Was Largest on Record.

Trustees Hesitate to Grant Use of Schools to Santa Clause.

The board of public school trustees had not much important business to transact at its regular meeting last night. Perhaps the most interesting item which presented itself was Supt. Eaton's monthly report of the school attendance for October, which showed the largest average in the history of Victoria's schools.

Considerable time was occupied in a desultory discussion of the request of the Friendly Help Society that pupils of the public schools should be allowed to bring their Christmas gifts for the poor to the schools to be afterwards sent to the rooms of the society for distribution.

The chairman, Dr. Lewis H[all], and Trustees Belyea, Drury and Mesdames G. Grant and M. Grant, and Supt. Eaton were present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted without amendment.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From F. J. Deane, secretary of the Chinese Royal Commission, asking for the number of Japanese and Chinese children attending the schools. Supt. Eaton informed the board that he had written Mr. Deane, furnishing the information requested. Filed.

E. W. Clark, applying for a position on the teaching staff. Filed.

Hon. Secretary Friendly Help Society, on Christmas gifts from school children. Laid over for consideration.

George Carter, regarding a matter of discipline. Laid over to be considered in committee of the whole.

REPORTS.

The finance committee, recommending payment of sundry accounts, aggregating $474.43, was adopted.

The following report of the school management committee was considered clause by clause:

To the Trustees of Victoria Public Schools:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Your school management committee respectfully submit the following recommendations:

1. That notice be given, that after the end of the current term children who live beyond the city limits shall not be received as pupils in any of the graded schools of the city, except by special permission from the board of trustees.

2. That hereafter all requisitions for supplies, made by any teacher or principal, shall be sent direct to the office of the board and that no such supplies shall be granted unless this regulation be complied with.

3. That a communication be sent to the secretary of the Friendly Help Society expressing the regret of the board that it is unable to comply with the request of the society regarding the children's Christmas donations to the poor.

Regarding clause one, Mr. Belyea said it was time the board took a decided stand respecting non-resident pupils. The government had been asked to relieve the city of the burden of bearing the expense of educating suburban children, but had done nothing. Clause one was adopted.

Mr. Belyea explained that clause two was intended to do away with irregularities in the manner of ordering supplies, and to introduce a simple, businesslike system.

The letter of the Friendly Help Association, which follows, was read in connection with clause three:

146 Kingston Street,
Victoria, Nov. 7, 1900.

To the Board of School Trustees:

I was requested by the Friendly Help Association to write and ask if you will allow the school children, this year, to bring their Christmas donations for the poor to their respective schools and then have the same sent to the Friendly Help for distribution.

Hoping to have a favorable reply, yours truly,
MARY R. LAWSON.
Hon. Sec'y Friendly Help Association.

Mr. Belyea said that last year the Friendly Help Association had proffered a similar request, which the board had declined to grant, and he saw no reason why the board should depart from the precedent then established. He considered it inexpedient to countenance anything calculated to engender emulation in the matter of giving to the poor at Christmas among the school children. The gifts referred to in the letter as donations from the children were in reality, from the parents, and a great deal of jealousy and ill-feeling might be caused, and pain given to the poorer children by comparing their presents with those of their more well-to-do school mates. There was no necessity to have the donations brought to the schools, why not send them direct to the society?

Mrs. G. Grant disagreed with Mr. Belyea. She had spoken to some of the teachers, and had been assured that there had been no complaints of ill-feeling or jealousy in former years, when the children had taken the gifts to the schools. She assured the board that the donations were not identified, only the children might compare notes as to what they brought. She considered the idea an excellent one and valuable to the children as a lesson in charity and self-denial. She moved that clause three be struck out.

The chairman ruled her motion out of order. He considered the granting of the request of the Friendly Help Association would be a mistake.

Then Mrs. G. Grant, seconded by Mrs. W. Grant, moved that clause three be not concurred in. This was also ruled out of order.

Mr. R. L. Drury said that he had not looked into the matter, but to facilitate discussion, he would move the adoption of the report as a whole.

Mrs. G. Grant felt convinced that the lesson of charity which the granting of the request would furnish would be worth infinitely more than the value of the gifts.

Mr. Drury, while not professing to fully understand the subject in detail, said it seemed to him a reasonable request and one worthy of favorable consideration.

The chairman pointed out that in granting the concession the board would be opening the door to similar requests from other charitable and social organizations.

Mr. Belyea—We don't pay our teachers to act as the agents of any charitable society.

A discussion followed as to the probable waste of time in sorting out and arranging the gifts, the lady trustees declaring that it would not occupy half an hour, while Dr. Hall and Mr. Belyea contended that it would seriously interfere with the school work, occupying one half day or more.

Finally clauses one and two were declared adopted and clause three was laid over for consideration at the next meeting of the board.

The report of the special committee on the South Park school library was read and adopted. The report recommended that the teachers be authorized to get up a concert for the purpose of raising $50.00, with which to replenish the library, such concert to be given by outsiders, and not in include any pupils among the performers.

Mr. Belyea asked how the committee proposed to expend the $50.00.

Mrs. G. Grant said it would be used to buy new books and to rebind some valuable volumes.

Mr. Belyea said that the question of school libraries was one that required serious consideration. He was not sure that the board had any right to expend money on them. As a rule these libraries were only used by a few of the more advanced scholars, and the whole principle of a library for each school was wrong. If they must have a school library, let it be a central and good one.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The following report of school attendance for October was read and adopted:

	Actual Enroll.	Actual Average.	Truancy.	Corp. Pun.	Tardiness.
High	130	117.96	0	0	28
Girls'	395	345.57	0	3	15
Boys'	437	372.72	0	6	22
South Park	377	338.17	2	7	51
North	530	459.93	1	13	13
West	282	241.82	0	1	41
Spring Ridge	152	120.71	1	0	22
Hillside	173	147.15	1	9	15
Kingston	108	98.71	0	1	16
Total	2584	2242.74	5	40	223

Attendance, per centage, 86.8. Punctuality, per centage, 99.9.

Mr. Belyea reported that the board had engaged Mr. Blair as drawing teacher at a salary of $50 a month for the balance of the scholastic year. Report adopted.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Mr. Belyea directed attention to the inadequate fire protection in the outlying schools. He considered that steps should be taken at once to protect the buildings, and suggested that the matter be referred to the buildings and grounds committee.

Mr. Belyea gave notice that at the next meeting he would move to amend paragraph 2, section 9 of the regulations, to limit the increase of salary of teachers in the grammar class to $800 maximum, and to make that the limit for all teachers not holding a first class certificate.

Supt. Eaton called attention to the necessity of ordering furniture at once for the Rock Bay school. The outlay would be $314.18. He also pointed out the advisability of ordering furniture required in the other schools as early as possible, so that it would come into use early in the year. New furniture was needed for three rooms to complete the equipment of the Girls' school, which would cost $514.20. Referred to the buildings and grounds committee.

The superintendent reported that he had received a telegram from Prof. Robertson, Ottawa, announcing that he would arrive here on Friday or Saturday, and requesting that the board arrange to meet him on Monday afternoon or evening, to discuss location, etc., of the Manual Training school.

In answer to the chairman, Mr. Eaton said he thought temporary accommodation for the Manual Training school could be secured in the room now used by Mr. Pineo as a chemical laboratory, as Mr. Pineo hoped soon to have a room in the proposed High school.

The board then went into committee of the whole to discuss Mr. Carter's letter and representatives of the press were informed that the proceedings were not for present publication.

THE ROYAL CANADIANS.

The Regiment Expected to Reach Southampton on November 27.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—Lord Roberts cables Lord Minto this morning that Lieut. Elmsley, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, dangerouly wounded at Bothaville, is now out of danger.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—A cable from the High Commissioner's office says the second battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment, on the Hawarden Castle from Capetown, is due at Southampton on November 27. There are 265 men and 14 officers on board.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—Capt. Barker, of "C" company, Royal Canadians, who returned last week on the transport Idaho, has been offered a commission in Gen. Baden-Powell's South African police force, and is inclined to accept.

FRATERNAL VISIT.

Enjoyable Time at Last Evening's Meeting of Columbia Lodge.

Last evening was a gala night in Columbia lodge, I.O.O.F. A large delegation from Vancouver encampment paid a fraternal visit to No. 2 lodge, and there were also a number of visitors from all parts of the Dominion. The third degree was conferred on a brother, the team being nearly the same as that which presented the degree before the grand lodge at its session in this city in June last, and the work was very favorably commented on by the visiting brethren. After adjournment the visitors were entertained at an oyster supper, spread on tables hastily put up in the hall. This was followed by a short programme of toasts, speeches, vocal and instrumental music, etc., the chair being occupied by the noble grand, Bro. P. R. Smith. The programme began with "God Save the Queen," by the company; and ended with "Auld Lang Syne," and the following gentlemen contributed to the entertainment: S. Reid, a story; C. W. Jenkinson, song; Geo. Grimason, song; W. H. Pennock, recitation; W. H. Huxtable, song; W. Jackson and Master E. Fawcett, duett (piano and violin); Jas. Pottinger, recitation. Also short speeches by Bros. McKay (Quebec), Graves (Vancouver), A. Graham, B. Deacon, J. Bell, and others. After a vote of thanks to the entertainment committee, the gathering broke up at a late hour, after spendng a very pleasant evening. Dominion lodge will have an initiation this evening, and Peerless lodge on Friday evening.

MARINE NOTES.

Tug Lorne returned to port last night from Vancouver.

Steamer Tees will sail to-night for Naas and way ports.

The C. P. R. bulletin reports that the White Star liner Majestic arrived at New York on Thursday.

The United States revenue cutter Grant, Capt. Tozier, called here yesterday and anchored in James Bay. She is from Seattle, via Friday Harbor, and will probably return to Seattle to-day.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.

Orangeville Merchant Held on a Serious Charge.

Malcolm Gray, of Gray & Co., Orangeville, is under arrest here, charged with attempting to defraud his creditors. It is alleged that Gray sold his business for $9,500 and attempted to get out of the country without settling with his creditors, "who could wait."

The Fastest Vessel Afloat

Charles Parsons Writes on the Wonderful Speed of His Invention.

Trials of H.M.S. Viper and Comparisons With Some Other Crafts.

From the London Times.

Sir:—The recent trials of H. M. S. Viper, which is the first torpedo boat destroyer to be fitted with steam turbine propelling machinery, have attracted much attention, and as the results, which have been published from time to time in your columns, have proved entirely successful, the specified speed being greatly exceeded, and all previous records (including those of the Turbinia) having been broken, perhaps I may be allowed to discuss certain points in connection with the figures attained which are of considerable interest and importance. We had not ourselves thought of making a strick comparison between the coal consumption of the Viper at any particular speed with that of other vessels of similar tonnage, as she differs in essential particulars from all other vessels, and such a comparison would be entirely misleading unless accompanied by a full statement of the principal features of the vessels to be compared, with their necessary bearing upon the results. But, as other persons have thought well to make an unqualified comparison, I now propose to briefly place the case on a sound footing, and I may add that the comparison is interesting and instructive especially to those whose business it is to design or to use fast vessels.

The trials of the Viper have been somewhat more elaborate than usual for torpedo boat destroyers, though they do not by any menas as yet cover the whole of the ground. They have included a coal consumption trial of the contract speed of 31 knots, the mean speed during the three hours being 31.118 knots, and the coal consumption, as determined from the usual hull resistance experiments, 2.38 pounds per indicated horse power per hour, the contract being not to exceed 2.5 pounds per indicated horse power. The power required for this speed is about two-thirds of the maximum for which the engines and boilers were designed, the maximum being upward of 12,300 indicated horse power which power has been realized on preliminary, but official full power contractors' trials, the maximum mean speed then reached being 36.858 knots.

The second official trial was a three hours' coal consumption trial, with the air pressure limited to 3½ inches, and carrying the full weights as determined by the previous trial under the usual Admiralty conditions.

A mean speed of 33.838 knots was maintained with about four-fifths of the maximum power, the coal consumption being at the rate of 2.49 pounds per indicated horse power per hour.

The third official trial was the usual twelve hours' coal consumption trial at cruising speed.

In recent years the stipulated speed on this trial has been increased from thirteen knots to fifteen knots (this I mention as the coal consumption of the Viper at thirteen knots is only about two-thirds of that at fifteen knots. The ascertained coal consumption of the Viper on this trial was at the mean rate of 27 hundred weight per hour. It should be mentioned, however, that H.M. S. Cobra, the second fastest ship afloat, with the same sized turbine engines and similar in every respect to the Viper, but loaded to service conditions and having a displacement of 442 tons, or about 60 tons greater than the Viper, consumed on her official 15-knot trial 24.58 hundred weight per hour. In her case the port engines only were used, the starboard engines being dragged round by the propellers, and it is probable that the Viper with her less displacement would, when using one set of engines only, burn less coal that the Cobra. As, however, it would be instructive to ascertain this result definitely, it is probable that this test will be made at an early date.

Now to the case in point.

A comparison has been made of the coal consumption of the Viper and the Albatross at a speed of about thirty-one knots.

It so happens that the two vessels have the same displacement, and it is tacitly assumed in the accounts that the horse powers necessary to drive the two vessels is the same, which is by no means the case, for the following reasons: In the case of the Viper all the under water fittings, such as rudder, the shafts, and brackets for carrying the propeller shafts the propeller blades and bosses, and so forth have all been designed to stand the highest speed of over thirty-six knots, and are of considerable larger and heavier scantlings than usual, and in consequence offer increased resistance to their passage through the water. So much for the shipbuilders point of view.

Now for the engineer's side of the question.

To give the Viper her extra five knots and to absorb usefully the relatively enormous horse-power developed by her engines, her propellers have extra width of blade area and a much greater total blade area than that of the Albatross, whose maximum horse-power is only about two-thirds of the Viper's. This greater blade area is not only useless at lower speeds, owing to the increased skin friction. It, on the other hand, the Viper's propellers had been designed for a maximum speed of only 32 knots (the contract speed of the Alabtross), they would undoubtedly have given superior results at about 31 knots.

Then as regards the turbine engines themselves. At the speed of thirty-one knots the Viper's engines are working at only two-thirds full power, and are necessarily less economical than if they had been smaller and designed for the power required for thirty-two knots.

Then there are the boilers to compare—a very important item in the case.

The Viper has the well-known Yarrow boilers, of simple construction and of great durability and power, but is without any refinements external to the boiler for attaining the highest possible economy of coal—refinements, be it said, of somewhat doubtful advantage in ordinary service. The Albatross, on the other hand has the well-known Thornycroft boiler; she has also feed water heaters to increase the efficiency and also compressed air jets for promoting more complete combustion of the furnace gases before coming in contact with the tubes.

These are now the factors of chief importance bearing upon the question of the relative coal consumptions of the turbine engines and reciprocating engines in the respective vessels.

On the one hand we have the larger engines, greater propeller blade area, heavier underwater fittings, greater hull resistance, powerful, durable boilers of simple construction without external adjuncts for attaining the highest economy on trial, the vessel being capable of a speed of five knots in excess of any vessel propelled by reciprocating engines.

On the other hand, we have a vessel whose engines and propellers are capable of developing only about two-thirds of the horse power of the other, designed for a much lower speed—in fact, about that which the comparison is taken—and having boilers of noted efficiency in coal, assisted by somewhat complex additions for further increasing the economy.

That the reduction in the coal consumption attributable to the aggregate of these important differences greatly exceeds the difference between the coal consumption of the Viper and the Albatross at about thirty-one knots speed there can not be the slightest doubt that in every class of vessel (excepting only very small or slow vessels) it will be found that the turbine system of propulsion will give superior results over the reciprocating engine as regards coal consumption.

In the Viper, in spite of these losses of power at lower speeds which we have described, and incurred in order to reach the record speeds attained (speeds only attainable by turbine machinery), without any special effort to attain economy, even so, her coal consumption per horse power realized is very little in excess of the best, and less than that of many of the 30-knot destroyers.

In the specifications of most Admiralties for torpedo boats and destroyers the question of speed is placed in the fore part and enforced under heavy penalties culminating with the option of complete rejection of the vessel should the deficit reach more than two to three knots below that contracted for. The coal consumption is relatively placed in the back ground.

This being so, the designers of the Viper may be pardoned if they have made every effort to attain the highest possible speed and have not given sufficient consideration to the question of obtaining the utmost economy of fuel of which turbines are capable; but in this their first destroyer they can at least claim to have beaten all records of speed by a long interval, and in their future ships they will be able to show by how much they can beat all records as to enonomy in coal.

CHARLES A. PARSONS, Managing Director, Turbinia Works, Wallsend-on-Tyne, Oct. 8.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Want Increased Northern Service—Frozen Salmon—Street Preaching Troubles.

Vancouver, Nov. 14.—The Vancouver Board of Trade is making a determined effort to bring to a head the efforts in regard to an increased northern steamship service. A mass meeting will be convened on some early date when a great deal of data, which has been collected, regarding the project, will be submitted for the consideration of citizens.

The board has also resolved to petition the chief commissioner of lands and works to consider the construction of a road from Masheter's, Pemberton Meadows, to a suitable shipping place on the Coast. Only two miles of road is necessary, which, it is claimed, can easily be constructed.

Mr. J. Wallace, of Claxton, Skeena River district, has just left for New York, to create a United States market for the frozen salmon output of the Skeena. He recently shipped a large consignment of the frozen fish to Boston, and the success of that venture has determined him to endeavor to secure other and larger markets in the same country.

The police committee is still wrestling with the street meeting problem. A great deal of trouble has been caused by the street preaching of a Zionite evangelist, named Simmons, whose denunciation of certain demoninations and secret societies has aroused the antagonism of the street crowds and has resulted in his being mobbed several times. In consequence, the police have forced him to "move on" lately when he has attempted to start street preaching, which he does every night. He has appealed to the police committee, as have the United Socialist Labor Party. Representatives of the latter have waited upon members of the police committee, and have contended that if there is a by-law to prevent the Socialists addressing crowds on the street, the Salvation Army should, in the interests of impartiality, come under the same interdiction. All the comfort that the police committee has given its petitioners is to refer the whole matter back to the chief of police, with instructions to make an arrangement with the various organizations affected by the street meeting by-law to dispose themselves in such localities and in such a manner as not to interfere with the traffic of the thoroughfares.

Local fogs of extraordinary density have prevailed in and about Vancouver each morning and evening for the past week, rendering navigation, except for six or seven hours during the day, exceedingly difficult. The Charmer had to feel her way up from Victoria with extreme caution, and has several times been a little late in arriving, as has the Joan, from Nanaimo. The steamer Lapwing, coming around from the Fraser with 2,300 cases of salmon for shipment overland, mistook presumably the entrance to the Narrows, and ran aground near Siwash Rock. The mate rowed ashore and walked five miles to Vancouver for assistance on Tuesday night. The steamer Dunsmuir, towing a scow, went to the Lapwing's assistance. The cargo of salmon was transhipped, so that thus lightened the Lapwing might float off on the next high tide. The Lapwing is a freighting steamer of about 125 tons.

HANGED.

Wife-Murderer Pays the Penalty in Pennsylvania.

Wellsboro, Pa., Nov. 15.—Isaac Birriolo, who was convicted of wife-murder last December, was hanged here to-day.

COMES HIGH.

New York Stock Exchange Seat Sold For High Price.

New York, Nov. 15.—A new stock exchange seat sold to-day for $47,000, which is $500 higher than the price paid yesterday, and the highest on record.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

Cowardly Slayer of the McArthur Family to Be Hanged on January 17.

Moosomin, Nov. 15.—District Judge Wetmore to-day sentenced Morrison, the murderer of the McArthur family, to be hanged on January 17, 1901. Morrison took his sentence without flinching.

BOUNTY.

Twenty Marks a Ton on Exported Wire in Germany.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—The wire syndicate has voted to give a bounty of twenty marks a ton on exported wire.

The reichstag to-day re-elected Count von Ballestrem president of that body by 268 votes out of 294 cast.

To German Territory

Numbers of the Boers Have Treked There From the Transvaal.

The Immigrants However Must Promise that Their Children Will Be Naturalized.

Port Said, Nov. 15.—The Dutch cruiser Gelderland, with ex-President Kruger of the Transvaal on board, will leave this afternoon. The destination of the cruiser is unknown. Mr. Kruger refuses to be interviewed.

London, Nov. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post, referring to the alleged Boer trek into German territory in Southwest Africa, quotes newspapers to the effect that several hundred Boer families already have crossed the frontier.

The German colonial office hopes that they will prove a valuable economic accession, but it stipulates that the German character of the colonist must not be jeopardized. The immigrants will be required to undertake obedience to German laws, and promise that their children will become German subjects.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—A report from Col. Otter, delayed in transmission, received yesterday, says he has been unable to find out why his report of those killed in the battle of Paardeberg last February was not cabled to Canada. He says he sent a check to the telegraph office to cover the cost, but it was returned to him.

CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

Riot in Tampa, Florida, and Many Shots Fired.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 15.—A miniature riot broke out to-day at the gates of the cigar factory of Gonzales, Mora & Co., and several hundred shots were fired. No one was injured, and the mob was dispersed by the police. Members of the International Cigarmakers' Union quit work recently in a number of factories, throwing about 2,000 persons out of employment. The Spanish union, "Resistencia," is apparently not in sympathy with the movement, and about 500 of its members continued at work. To-day the Internationals demanded that these men come out. A volley was fired in reply, and then from the street came a fusilade that riddled the sides of the building. Those inside fired blindly through the windows. No one was hit, however, and the police soon dispersed the crowd.

All factories closed at noon, and to prevent further trouble 100 extra police and a squad of deputy sheriffs were sworn in.

THE CZAR'S ILLNESS.

The Peace of the World Depends Greatly on Him.

London, Nov. 15.—The serious apprehension with which the announcement of the fact that the Czar was suffering from typhoid fever filled Europe, emphasizes how much the peace of the world is believed to be dependent upon him. It is generally felt at the present critical state of international affairs, that even a temporary weakening of the influence of so favorable a factor in the maintenance of the world's peace justifies grave anxiety, especially as the Czar is regarded in Europe as a kind of counterpoise to Emperor William.

NOTE TO CHINA.

It Will Be Ready to Be Submitted Within Ten Days.

Pekin, Nov. 15.—The note of the powers for the Chinese plenipotentiaries will probably be ready to submit within the next ten days. This announcement was made at the conclusion of a meeting of the ministers. It is understood that all points under discussion have been practically agreed upon, except minor phases of several of the most important questions. Concerning these points the ministers have cabled for instructions, which they expect to receive before November 20, the date of the next meeting.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Proposed Reception to the Soldiers of First Contingent.

Vancouver, Nov. 15.—The military authorities are making elaborate plans for the reception here to returning soldiers of the first contingent. Lt.-Col. Worsnop and the officers of the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, are anxious that the occasion should be made something more than a mere local expression or civic parade. To this end they will ask the military authorities of Victoria and New Westminster to permit the returning men whose homes are in those cities, to be the guests of Vancouver at a public luncheon before proceeding to their respective homes. The lunch will be in charge of the ladies of Vancouver, who will supervise the tables, and will personally serve the soldiers. If Victorians consent to this arrangement, it is proposed to hold the boat an hour or two or else to keep the men from the Capital City as guests of Vancouver for 24 hours. In the evening there will be a grand illumination at Vancouver, with a display of fireworks and a public ball.

The provincial appropriation of $4,000, made for the construction of the new road to Barnet keeps 20 men employed on the undertaking. At the next session of the legislature, however, further funds will be requested for the completion of the road. Considerable expense has arisen, through much bridging, there being several deep and broad ravines en route.

So rapid has been the growth of membership in the local Young Men's Christian Association, that the executive is now struggling with the question of new and enlarged quarters, with better gymnastic facilities.

The performance of Haverly's minstrels in the Opera house last night drew a packed house.

The Empress only entered this port this morning, afraid to venture through the Narrows owing to the dense fog. Both mails and passengers were kept on board.

The train from the East is six hours late to-day.

Maud—I don't thing that Angelina is as cold as they say she is.

Mary—Probably not, but I notice that she has managed to freeze on to Fred for a long time.—Denver News.

"Did your husband ever make fun of your love-letters?"

"Yes; but not until after we were married."—Chicago Record.

They Want The Railway

Prominent Citizens Organize to Ensure Passage of the By-Lay.

Strong Committee Appointed to Canvas the Entire City.

That Victoria is thoroughly aroused over the desirability of allowing no opportunity to slip whereby she may get direct railway connection with the Mainland and the continental system, was demonstrated conclusively yesterday evening, when a large number of her solid citizens assembled in the parlors of the Hotel Driard with the object of determining upon ways and means to ensure sure passage of the railway ferry by-law now before the people.

There were present at the meeting: T. H. Hall, S. J. Pitts, W. H. Bone, Theo. Lubbe, A. G. McCandless, John Piercy, Wm. Munsie, Chas. Todd, Simon Leiser, A. B. Fraser, sr., E. M. Johnson, Ald. Cooley, Ald. John Hall, Ald. Alex. Stewart, S. Perry Mills, Dr. Lewis Hall, Geo. Munroe, A. E. Shore, Lt.-Col. Gregory, E. E. Billinghurst, John Jardine, Geo. Powell, Dr. Hanington, Peter Steele, jr., P. C. MacGregor, Max Leiser, Dr. T. S. Jones, Beaumont Boggs, A. Smith, of M. R. Smith & Co., Stephen Jones, Samuel J. Matson, Thos. Burns, Geo. Anderson, John Meston, J. A. Sayward, A. Huggett, Robt. Erskine, E. V. Bodwell and Perry R. Brown.

Mr. T. B. Hall was voted to the chair, and P. C. MacGregor chosen as secretary. E. M. Johnson created enthusiasm by stating that, while His Worship the Mayor was unable to be present, he had authorized him to state that he was in favor of the by-law as at present drawn, would vote for it and do all in his power to secure its passage. The Mayor desired it to be understood, said Mr. Johnson, that when the by-law was under discussion at the council he had dealt with his own private business, and had tried to make the best bargain for the city. This explanation was perhaps necessary, as an impression might prevail that the Mayor had been antagonistic to the scheme.

Organization work was at once determined upon by the meeting without much discussion, and ward committees appointed as follows: North Ward—A. G. McCandless, chairman, and 16 members; Centre Ward—T. B. Hall, chairman, wit Centre Ward—T. B. Hall, chairman, with 15 members; South Ward—E. M. Johnson, chairman, with 14 members.

An executive committee was appointed, consisting of Dr T. S. Jones, permanent chairman; P. C. MacGregor, permanent secretary, and Simor Leiser, John Piercy, S. J. Pitts, P. R. Brown, Dr. Lewis Hall, Theo. Lubbe and the chairmen of the ward committees ex-officio, six to form a quorum.

The announcement was made that Mrs. Herbert Kent had undertaken to organize, with Miss Williams and others, [illegible] a ladies' committee to promote the passage of the by-law and obtain for it the support of the ladies in the community who are entitled to vote.

The selection of meeting places for the South ward committee was left in the hands of the chairman. The executive committee and Centre ward committee will meet over P. C. MacGregor's office, and the South ward committee at E. M. Johnson's office.

It was also decided to arrange for public meetings to be held throughout the city—at Victoria West Johns Bros. hall, Oak Bay, Spring Ridge and at other places. Maps, etc., will also be placed in the hands of every ratepayer.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir:—I quite agree with the writer of the letter that apeared in Wednesday's issue, signed "A. W. More," also other letters from "Architects," the very idea of erecting a frame building for a Governor's residence is actually absurd. For goodness sake if we are going to build a Governor's House let us build it of stone, and then we will have a building that we need not be ashamed of and one that will last for all times. I think the government will find there will be very few architects competing, for they are asking altogether too much for the premiums offered. It also looks too much like a cut and dried job, when they state that the plans may be laid aside if the construction of same would exceed a certain figure. Why not say they will be laid aside, and then our architects will have more confidence in the genuineness of the competition.

RATEPAYER.

FOR THE CHILKAT.

Jack Dalton Will Build a Steamer For Service on That River.

Capt. John Irving will not have the only steamer on the Chilkat running to the newly-found placers in the spring for, according to advices brought by th

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

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ncouver, Nov. 15.—The military authori- are making elaborate plans for the re- on here to returning soldiers of the contingent. Lt.-Col. Worsnop and the ers of the Sixth Regiment, Duke of nught's Own Rifles, are anxious that occasion should be made something e than a mere local expression or civic de. To this end they will ask the mili- authorities of Victoria and New West- ster to permit the returning men whose es are in those cities, to be the guests Vancouver at a public luncheon before eeding to their respective homes. The h will be in charge of the ladies of couver, who will supervise the tables, will personally serve the soldiers. If torians consent to this arrangement, it proposed to hold the boat an hour or two else to keep the men from the Capital y as guests of Vancouver for 24 hours. he evening there will be a grand illumin- n at Vancouver, with a display of fire- rks and a public ball.

he provincial appropriation of $4,000, de for the construction of the new road Barnet keeps 20 men employed on the dertaking. At the next session of the islature, however, further funds will be quested for the completion of the road. nsiderable expense has arisen, through uch bridging, there being several deep d broad ravines en route.

So rapid has been the growth of member- hip in the local Young Men's Christian sociation, that the executive is now ruggling with the question of new and en- rged quarters, with better gymnastic fa- lities.

The performance of Haverly's minstrels the Opera house last night drew a pack- house.

The Empress only entered this port this orning, afraid to venture through the arrows owing to the dense fog. Both nails and passengers were kept on board.

The train from the East is six hours late o-day.

Maud—I don't thing that Angelina is as old as they say she is.

Mary—Probably not. but I notice that she has managed to freeze on to Fred for a long time.—Denver News.

"Did your husband ever make fun of your love-letters?"

"Yes; but not until after we were married."—Chicago Record.

They Want The Railway

Prominent Citizens Organize to Ensure Passage of the By-Lay.

Strong Committee Appointed to Canvas the Entire City.

That Victoria is thoroughly aroused over the desirability of allowing no opportunity to slip whereby she may get direct railway connection with the Mainland and the continental system, was demonstrated conclusively yesterday evening, when a large number of her solid citizens assembled in the parlors of the Hotel Driard with the object of determining upon ways and means to ensure sure passage of the railway ferry by-law now before the people.

There were present at the meeting: T. H. Hall, S. J. Pitts, W. H. Bone, Theo. Lubbe, A. G. McCandless, John Piercy, Wm. Munsie, Chas. Todd, Simon Leiser, A. B. Fraser, sr., E. M. Johnson, Ald. Cooley, Ald. John Hall, Ald. Alex. Stewart, S. Perry Mills, Dr. Lewis Hall, Geo. Munroe, A. E. Shore, Lt.-Col. Gregory, E. E. Billinghurst, John Jardine, Geo. Powell, Dr. Hanington, Peter Steele, jr., P. C. MacGregor, Max Leiser, Dr. T. S. Jones, Beaumont Boggs, A. Smith, of M. R. Smith & Co., Stephen Jones, Samuel J. Matson, Thos. Burns, Geo. Anderson, John Meston, J. A. Sayward, A. Huggett, Robt. Erskine, E. V. Bodwell and Perry R. Brown.

Mr. T. B. Hall was voted to the chair, and P. C. MacGregor chosen as secretary. E. M. Johnson created enthusiasm by stating that, while His Worship the Mayor was unable to be present, he had authorized him to state that he was in favor of the by-law as at present drawn, would vote for it and do all in his power to secure its passage. The Mayor desired it to be understood, said Mr. Johnson, that when the by-law was under discussion at the council he had dealt with his own private business, and had tried to make the best bargain for the city. This explanation was perhaps necessary, as an impression might prevail that the Mayor had been antagonistic to the scheme.

Organization work was at once determined upon by the meeting without much discussion, and ward committees appointed as follows: North Ward—A. G. McCandless, chairman, and 16 members; Centre Ward—T. B. Hall, chairman, wit Centre Ward—T. B. Hall, chairman, with 15 members; South Ward—E. M. Johnson, chairman, with 14 members.

An executive committee was appointed, consisting of Dr T. S. Jones, permanent chairman; P. C. MacGregor, permanent secretary, and Simor Leiser, John Piercy, S. J. Pitts, P. R. Brown, Dr. Lewis Hall, Theo. Lubbe and the chairmen of the ward committees ex-officio, six to form a quorum.

The announcement was made that Mrs. Herbert Kent had undertaken to organize, with Mies Williams and others, an ladies' committee to promote the passage of the by-law and obtain for it the support of the ladies in the community who are entitled to vote.

The selection of meeting places for the South ward committee was left in the hands of the chairman. The executive committee and Centre ward committee will meet over P. C. MacGregor's office, and the South ward committee at E. M. Johnson's office.

It was also decided to arrange for public meetings to be held throughout the city—at Vivtoria West Johns Bros. hall, Oak Bay, Spring Ridge and at other places. Maps, etc., will also be placed in the hands of every ratepayer.

RATEPAYER.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir:—I quite agree with the writer of the letter that apeared in Wednesday's issue, signed "A. W. More," also other letters from "Architects," the very idea of erecting a frame building for a Governor's residence is actually absurd. For goodness sake if we are going to build a Governor's House let us build it of stone, and then we will have a building that we need not be ashamed of and one that will last for all times. I think the government will find there will be very few architects competing, for they are asking altogether too much for the premiums offered. It also looks too much like a cut and dried job, when they state that the plans may be laid aside if the construction of same would exceed a certain figure. Why not say they will be laid aside, and then our architects will have more confidence in the genuineness of the competition.

RATEPAYER.

FOR THE CHILKAT.

Jack Dalton Will Build a Steamer For Service on That River.

Capt. John Irving will not have the only steamer on the Chilkat running to the newly-found placers in the spring, for, according to advices brought by the Amur, Jack Dalton, the trail-builder and trader, has decided to build a steamer for that traffic. The work of construction will be commenced this winter, and the steamer will be ready by the time there is sufficient water to float it in June. Jack Dalton said: "The trade will demand river navigation next year. There has been much business with that country this year and it is bound to increase. We believe the proposition to operate a sternwheeler to be feasible. Anyhow we will put $8,000 or $9,000 into one."

COUSIN WRECKED.

Seattle Steamer Bumps on Narrows in Prince William Sound.

Seattle, Nov. 15.—The steamer Ruby A. Cousin, which sailed from this port several weeks ago, loaded with a general cargo of government supplies for the soldiers at Fort Valdez, now lies a total wreck in the narrows at the entrance to Prince William Sound. Capt. Dowell, her master and owner, returned from the North to-day, bringing the details of the disaster. The cousin was wrecked while trying to pass through the narrows without the aid of a tug. The crew escaped in small boats, and were later picked up and taken to Fort Valdez, from which point they took a steamer to this city.

CORP. O'DELL HOME AGAIN

Was Delayed at Halifax by Sickness But All Right Now.

Corporal Seymour Hastings O'Dell, one of the Victoria men of the first Canadian contingent, who landed at Halifax with the rest of the returning soldiers from South Africa, reached Victoria yesterday evening, his non-arrival with the other Victoria boys being accounted for by the fact that he was delayed by sickness.

He looked in the pink of condition last evening, however, as he stepped off the Charmer, to be greeted by the large number of friends who had assembled to meet him and welcome him back from the war.

He is the only Victoria member of the contingent who has returned from Pretoria, and he has many interesting stories to tell. Of the departure from Pretoria of the Canadians he says:

"The six home-bound companies—'C,' 'D,' 'E,' 'F,' 'G,' and 'H'—arrived at Pretoria on the 25th of September, and on the following day were reviewed by Gen. Lord Roberts in the open square close by the railway station. The General was attended by all his staff, Lady Roberts and her two daughters accompanying him; and in the course of his remarks to the regiment, said that a year ago the Canadians were practically strangers to him—and on the never-to-be-forgotten occasion of the evening before Majuba Day, when they were in the trenches, he lay awake thinking of the result; and when 3 o'clock came, he felt that the men of the Royal Canadian Regiment would do their duty, little expecting that the marvelous result—namely, the capitulation of Cronje—would be so ably brought about.

"He said, further, that he felt himself honored to command such a regiment sent from Canada, and he hoped that, should occasion arise in future for Canada again assisting the Mother Country, to have another such regiment under his command.

"Good-bye, men," he said, "the British army is proud of you, and will never forget you!"

"He then had each of the officers come up to him separately, shook hands, and spoke a few words of cordial farewell to each.

"The next day we entrained for Capetown. Orders were telegraphed by the assistant adjutant-general to the various commandants en route to give Major Pelletier, who commanded the six companies, every assistance in their power in feeding the men and pushing the train through southward.

"At Elandsfontein the regiment picked up 'G' Company from the armored train. Here they said good-bye to Major Buchan, second in command.

"On arrival at Vredefort Weg the regiment remained over for one night to supplement the garrison, as an attack was imminent, Gen. Dewet then being known to be roaming about in that district. After standing to arms at 4 a. m. we again entrained, and left southward bound at 5.

"At Kroonstad a band of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders played the troops into the station. The General in command at Kroonstad and the battalion of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders entertained us at breakfast.

"Bloemfontein was reached at 9:50 p. m., one day later; the train was met by Gen. Kelly-Kenny, commanding the Ninth Division, and his staff, Major-General Baden-Powell, and a number of ladies. The latter had prepared an excellent supper in a marquee just outside the railway station.

"Gen. Kelly-Kenny addressed the troops, congratulated them on their manly behaviour throughout the campaign, and repeated the complimentary assurances of appreciation that had been previously voiced by Field Marshal Lord Roberts. Major-General Baden-Powell inspected the men, and informed Major Pelletier that he would be proud to have some of the men in his Transvaal police force. Cheers were given on both sides, and again the home-bound Canadians proceeded southward. At Norval's Pont and other points these scenes were repeated, and in fact all along the line of communication from Pretoria to Capetown, the British troops cheering the men as they went by.

"After another session in hospital at Halifax up to the 8th. I have been making my way westward in easy stages, breaking the trip at Winnipeg, where I was most heartily entertained by the jovial sergeants' mess of the Royal Canadian Dragoons."

"What's the matter over there? What's the crowd doing in front of that house?" "The man who lives there has just inherited $100,000. Those are friends of his who have come to tell him how to invest the money."—Chicago Times-Herald.

"You told me," said the infuriated purchaser, "that that brook on the farm you sold me never ran dry."

"Guess I did," said the real estate man.

"It has been dry all summer."

"When it was dry, it didn't run, did it? Therefore, it could not run dry. We never deceive."—Indianapolis Press.

A Talk on Meteric System

Lieut.-Governor Joly Delivers an Interesting Lecture at A.O.U.W. Hall.

His Arguments Illustrated by Use of Weights and Measures.

Owing, no doubt, to counter attractions the inclemency of the weather and the fact that sufficient publicity had not been given the anouncement that the lecture would be delivered, there was only a small attendance at the A. O. U. W hall yesterday evening when His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Joly delivered a very interesting address in his inimitably charming manner on the merits and advantages of the Metric System.

With the use of a few measures he gave a practical demonstration of the simplicity of the system and his argument throughout was so clear and convincing that no doubt remained in the minds of his auditors that his contention was carried that the time was not far distant when every country in the civilized world would have adopted the Metric System.

The chair was occupied by H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., M.P.P., and on the platform were His Worship Mayor Hayward, Hewitt Bostock, W. H. Price, Phil R. Smith, and other representatives of the Board of Federated Societies under whose auspices the lecture was given.

The distinguished lecturer opened his remarks by reading a despatch in the Colonist of recent date to the effect that British manufacturers had decided on a large reduction in prices in order to meet foreign competitors. He did not think this action would meet the case as Great Britain was at a great disadvantage in foreign markets, owing to the fact that she had not yet adopted the Metric System.

In order to indicate how important was the subject and the attention it deserved at the hands of the people of Canada, he quoted the powerful plea of Sir Charles Douglas Fox, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in his presidential address. Sir Charles said:

"The question of the adoption of the metric system has been dealt with by others. I therefore only desire to record my opinion that it is of the utmost importance to the engineers and traders of this empire that this simple and effective mode of measurement, already in force in almost every other civilized nation, should be introduced here. Having had occasion for many years to work under both systems, I can bear testimony to the great saving of time and of labor effected by the metric weights and measures, and to the ease with which the system is acquired, even by those trained to use our antiquated and complicated standards. I am strongly of opinion that the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, Great Britain and the United States, must fall into line with the rest of the world in this matter. . . . One great obstacle in British designs and manufactures finding their way upon equal terms through the continent of Europe, and into the vast empire of China, Japan, and elsewhere, would thus be removed, and engineers throughout the world would be thinking and designing upon a basis of like dimensions."

This showed quite clearly how necessary it was that Great Britain should fall in line and adopt the system. The House of Commons had appointed a committee to investigate the merits of the system and that committee had recommended that it should be applied at once in all the public departments. He read a list of the school boards and Chambers of Commerce in England and Wales that have also adopted resolutions favoring the system. Canada was making a move in the matter, as the Montreal Board of Trade had passed a resolution endorsing the system. The superintendent of education for Nova Scotia had written: "In our Normal school all our pupil teachers have to take a course in woodwork, and one of the exercises is to make a set of metrical standards, including a cubica decimeter box. Vancouver also was in favor of the adoption of the system, and he thought there was trade enough in Victoria to warrant the people here in taking an interest in the matter. The board of trade of Toronto was urging the matter on the attention of the Dominion government.

The lecturer pointed out that in the United States, as well as in England, the necessity for the speedy adoption of the metric system was well understood, as well as its advantages, as would be seen from the report of the committee on coinage, weights and measures at Washington: "No compulsion on the individual citizen is attempted, and none will be needed. He may use his pounds, pints and bushels, varying as they do in different localities, and when applied to different commodities, if he chooses, but when the convenience of the metric denomination has had practical demonstration, he will abandon the present system as completely as he did the shillings and pence, in his currency."

Every country in the civilized world, with the exception of Great Britain, the United States and Russia, had adopted the system, and these now were agitating for the taking of it up. There was exactly the same difference in case of adoption to business methods between the metric system and dollars and cents as between the latter and pounds, shillings and pence. No matter whether Canada liked it or not she would certainly have to adopt it some day, so it would be well if the children were educated up to the uses and advantages of the system. It would be better to meet it half way than adopt it under compulsion.

Sir Henri then gave a little practical demonstration of the merits of the system by the use of a few weights and measures, the audience witnessing the exhibition with great attention. Unit of measurement was based on the 40th millionth part of the whole circumference of the earth—that is 3 feet, 3 1-3 inches, as a measure of length. This measure also could be utilized to give all degrees of weights and capacity, as he demonstrated by a few simple experiments.

An advantage of the system was that there were only three words in the nomenclature—metre, from the Greek "metron," meaning a measure; litre, from the Greek "litron," meaning a measure of capacity; and gramme, from the Greek "gramma," meaning a measure used by physicians—equivalent to about one scruple. Multiples are expressed in Greek terms—"deka," "hecto," and "kilo"; and fractions in Latin terms—"deci," "centi" and "milli."

If a favorable opportunity should occur, Sir Henri expressed a willingness to repeat the lecture at one of the public schools.

Loud applause greeted the conclusion of the lecture and a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. William Marchant and Dr. Ernest Hall. A vote of thanks to the chairman was also moved by Mr. W. H. Price in a brief speech complimenting Mr. Helmcken on his readiness to always officiate on occasions when anything was going on in the public interest. The City band was also thanked for rendering a choice programme of music during the evening.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

GENUINE MUST HAVE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A fellow once said: "I want some whiskey, and I want it bad"; so they didn't give him Jesse Moore.

SHOCK.

How Sudden Frights or Dangers Affect Different Natures.

From New York Tribune.

"Sudden frights, shocks, or the presence of physical danger," said a close observer "have curiously divergent effects on different natures. The presence of danger will render some men as cool as ice, others—and equally brave—will tremble violently and break into a perspiration.

"I remember once hearing of a chap who, coming uninjured out of a railway wreck, worked like a demon to assist his less fortunate fellow-passengers. All the time he was at work, however, he held one hand to his collar, and when it was over one of his companions discovered that he was holding tight to his necktie, which he had been in the act of tying when the collision occurred.

"At the time of the Chicago fire the wife of one of the great millionaires of that day owned the most valuable laces in America, possibly in the world. She had a box made for them of just sufficient depth for the handle to prevent its going under the wardrobe. This was done to insure her maid or herself seeing and not forgetting it in case of fire. She saved her jewels, but her laces went up in the flames, as neither maid nor mistress remembered in their fright the laces of which they had taken such precautions to insure the safety.

"I know a young girl who had learned to swim quite well, and one day she essayed the feat of swimming across a bathing pool on a wager. There were plenty of people about, and the distance was not great, but when she was half way across some one called out, "How deep is it?" She let her foot down to find no friendly resting place beneath. Instantly she lost her nerve and sank. She came up once, tried to scream, but the water choked her, and down she went again. A man who was longuing in the gallery surrounding the pool, realizing that something was wrong, jumped in, clothes and all, and dragged her out. He was none too soon, for she was unconscious when he pulled her up. It was the sheer fright of knowing that she was out of her depth that caused it all, as otherwise there was not the slightest danger."

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochin, Pennyroyal, &c.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B. C.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.

Autumn Medicine.

Change of season often affects the health more or less perceptibly. Prudent people take "Spring" medicine—but Autumn medicine is just as needful. The effect of the hot summer weather on the blood makes itself felt, now that the weather is changing; you feel bilious, dyspeptic and tired; there may be pimples or an eruption on the skin; the damp weather brings little twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia, that give warning of the winter that is coming. If you want to be brisk and strong for the winter, it is **NOW** that you should build up the blood and give the nerves a little tonic.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

will make you strong and stave off aches and pains for the winter if you take them now.

GREATLY RUN DOWN.

Mr. E. Hutchings, a printer in the office of the News, St. Johns, Nfld., writes: "I am greatly indebted to you for the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was in a greatly run down condition, and suffered from pains in the back and stomach. My appetite was very fickle and often I had a loathing for food. I was subject to severe headaches, and the least exertion would leave me tired and breathless. I tried several medicines, but with no benefit—rather I was growing worse. Then I consulted a doctor, and was under his treatment for three months, but did not get any better. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I finally decided to try them, and bought two boxes. Before these were all used I could see a marked improvement, and I purchased four boxes more. These completely restored my health, and I can now go about my work without an ache or pain of any kind. My recovery leaves no doubt as to the remarkable curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I must say their value has been further proved in the case of a friend to whom I recommended them.

DR WILLIAMS PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Prevention is better than cure. But it is only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that are of any use. If the FULL NAME isn't there it is a substitute—don't take it.

Sold by all dealers, or may be had postpaid direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

LOCAL NEWS.

As Guests.—President H. D. Helmcken, of the St. Andrew's & Caledonian Society, has arranged for the "boys in khaki"—the returning volunteers—to be present at the annual dinner of the society at the Driard on November 30.

Band Concert.—Appended is the programme for to-night's band concert. Arrangements for the international basketball match are all completed, and a very exciting game may be looked for. During the intermission Pte. Neill, who has just returned from South Africa, will be presented with a watch donated by his fellow-craftsmen. The presentation will be made by Lt.-Col. Wolfenden:

Overture—"Lutspiel" ..... Keler Bela
Selection—"Gems of Scotland" ... Cavallini
Valse—"Jolly Fellows" ..... Vollstedt
Medley March—"Stars and Stripes" .. Sousa

Ten Minutes Intermission.

Basketball—Half-time play.
Valse—"L'Estudiantine" ..... Waldteufel
Basketball—Half-time play.
Cake Walk—"Mississippi" ..... Bullner

Police Court.—Yesterday's session of the police court was a brief one. A woman arrested for drunkenness forfeited her bail of $10, and a first offender against the public morals by-law contributed $2.50. Fred. Pottinger got two months for stealing a pair of gum boots from Carl Carlow, which he had sold to that gentleman a short tim eago. As Pottinger was leaving the dock, he said to Carlow: "I'll fix you for this." Magistrate Hall called the prisoner back and warned him that he had made himself liable for a further term of imprisonment. If Mr. Carlow wished to lay an information, Pottinger might have three months added to his sentence. However, Carlow said he was not afraid, and the sentenced stood at two months.

Thanksgiving Fund.—James Bay Methodist church was en fete last night. It was the anniversary of the twentieth century thanksgiving fund, and a public meeting was held to receive reports showing how the sum of $1,450, promised to be paid to the fund within the twelve months, had been raised. Prior to this meeting a members' and associates' tea was held. The ladies were in charge of the tea and their guests sat down at 7 p.m. At the public meeting the reports of the various committees and others showed many novel means that had been adopted to swell the twentieth century thanksgiving fund. Some taught music, others did needlework, painting, grew flowers, and in one case a pig was fattened for the benefit of the fund. The Epworth League of the church raised $150, and the Sunday school $50, and the Band of Hope and Mrs. Richdale's Sunday school class added their quota. Many and various were the ways in which the fund was swelled.

Evidently Stolen.—One of the first steps taken by Chief Langley and his force, when they learned of the robbery at Blyth's jewellery store, was to round up all the suspicious characters in the city, a task rendered easier by keeping the toughs under surveillance. Among those whose lodgings were searched were John Johnson and John Moran, two men, young in years, but from their appearance and habits since they have been here, old in crime. In their room at the Telegraph hotel, Detective Perdue and Constabl McDonald found a new macintosh, a rather expensive one, and a pair of pants just from a store. They said they got the coat from a man in Vancouver, and had worn it, but this was certainly untrue, as the collar had never been turned down. They are being held pending a claimant appearing for the coat.

"Can't I sell you one of these self-operating pianos?"

"No; even if my daughters didn't have to play the piano they wouldn't do any housework."—Chicago Record.

"They say that talk is cheap."

"It may be, but I've said things that I had to pay dearly for."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

LET US SMILE.

The thing that goes the farthest toward
making the life worth while,
That costs the least, and does the most, is
just a pleasant smile.
The smile that bubbles from a heart that
loves its fellow men
Will drive away the clouds of gloom and
coax the sun again.
It's full of worth, and goodness, too, with
manly kindness blent—
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't
cost a cent.

There is no room for sadness when we see
a cheery smile—
It always has the same good look—it's
never out of style—
It nerves us on to try again, when failure
makes us blue;
The dimples of encouragement are good
for me and you.
It pays a higher interest, for it is merely
lent—
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't
cost a cent.

A smile comes very easy—you can wrinkle
up with cheer
A hundred times before you can squeeze
out a sorry tear.
It ripples out, moreover, to the heartstrings
that will tug,
And always leaves an echo that is very like
a hug.
So, smile away. Folks understand what by
a smile is meant.
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't
cost a cent.

—Josh Wink, in Baltimore American.

"This," said the drug clerk, "is a most wonderful hair renewer. It's our own preparation."

"Well, give me a bottle," said the bald-headed man. "But, say, come to think of it, why don't you use it? You're pretty bald yourself."

"I can't use it. You see, I'm the before-using clerk. The 'after-using' clerk is out at lunch. You should see him."—Philadelphia Press.

"You're independent in politics, I believe?"

"Ye-es," was the hesitating reply, "I believe I am, but if they ever change the law preventing a man's wife from entering the polling booth with him I won't be. No, indeed."—Chicago Post.

Mrs. B.—But I can't go to the reception. I have worn my best dress to three parties already.

Mr. B.—Pshaw! The dress doesn't make a bit of difference when you are in it to look at, dear.

She went.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"What foolish creatures women are!"

"Very true; a woman can't even let an old love affair die, but keeps poking it up every once in a while to see if it is really dead."—Chicago Record.

Green—Did you ever see a voting machine?

Brown—Sure. Lots of 'em in our ward. All you have to do is to put a dollar in their pocket and they'll vote any way you want.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

IN EVREY MINING CAMP

Dr. Chase's Ointment Finds a Hearty Welcome as a Cure for Chafing, Sore Feet, Itching Skin and Piles.

In the mining camps of British Columbia there is not a single preparation to be found that is so highly prized by the miners as Dr. Chase's Ointment, and no wonder, for it is specific for the very ailments from which the miner most frequently suffers.

From being continually on his feet and wearing heavy boots, nearly every miner suffers from chafed, sore and burning feet, a trouble which is promptly cured by the use of Mr. Chase's Ointment. The dampness to which the miner is exposed is conducive to itching piles, and for this torturing disease Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only actual and guaranteed cure obtainable.

To prove to every miner the wonderful soothing and healing merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment, we shall send a sample box, free of charge, to any miner sending his name and address and a two-cent stamp to pay postage. Mention this paper. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Rich Strike On Taku Arm

Victorians Find Richly Paying Quartz on the Gleaner Mine.

The Discovery May Give Birth to a Town on the Arm

D. von Cramer, of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, who arrived in Victoria yesterday afternoon from the North, on the steamer Amur, brings advices of a very rich gold find on the property of the Gleaner Mining & Milling Co., of which he is treasurer. The property is situated on Taku Arm, and much development work has been done on it, although it was but a few days ago that the mine was proved to be so rich. The secretary of the company, F. F. Scharschmidt, who is well known here, says of the strike on the mine: "We had no idea until about a week ago of how rich it would really prove to be. At that time, however, a vein or pay streak was struck, which runs the entire length of the claim, the ore in which is literally loaded with gold in sheets and nuggets. One ounce of the quartz pounded up by a committee appointed for the purpose, yielded $1.80, and it was not picked rock either. There is a sample piece of quartz on the steamer Gleaner which is nearly half pure gold, but of course it will not all run that way.

"The owners of this immensely rich proposition have incorporated under the laws of British Columbia as the Gleaner Mining & Milling Company. There are 500,000 shares of stock at the par value of 50 cents a share. The owners of the five claims and fractions in the group are the incorporators and board of directors. David Stevens, collector of Canadian customs at the Summit, is the president of the company, I am the secretary, and the Merchants' Bank of Halifax treasurer. D. von Cramer, of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, and H. Price and A. Briggs, of the steamer Gleaner, complete the directorate.

"Our company put 20,000 shares on the market at Bennett at ten cents a share, and it was sold at once. We purpose to put 20,000 shares on the market at Skagway in a few days at 25 cents a share. The money to be derived is to be expended solely in development of the property.

"There are 230,000 shares of treasury stock, but we will only sell enough to put the mine on a paying basis. The balance will remain there for the benefit of the incorporators and others buying stock alike.

"We will work four or five men all winter and next summer the latest improved machinery will be put in."

The Gleaner mine adjoins the famous Engineer group, and a pan of broken pieces of rock taken from the surface at random by Mr. Scharschmidt's brother-in-law, after being pounded up in a mortar and washed out, yielded $40 in gold.

Several citizens of White Horse are the fortunate owners of shares in the Gleaner company, one block of 19,000 shares having been purchased only a few days prior to the news of the rich strike. It is needless to say that these shares are not on the market at present.

A. P. Briggs, a director of the company, who recently arrived from the North, says that he considered the mine to be the richest in this part of the country, and that a townsite in the vicinity of the mine had been surveyed, on the shore of Taku Arm.

"I have been engaged in mining for some time and have seen some of the richest mines in the country before they have been developed, but the Gleaner looks more promising than any I ever saw before, and the fact that I have no shares to sell ought to convince people that I am sincere. We have already laid out a townsite along the shore of Taku Arm, and will begin selling lots about April 1.

"I shall return early in the spring and will bring with me a quantity of mining machinery.

"Next year we hope to have the mine in operation and a bustling little city on Taku Arm."

COLD STORAGE FRAUDS.

Case Against Two of the Accused Will Open To-day.

Montreal, Nov. 16.—Judge Hall this morning delivered his decision in the case of McCallough and McGillis, who are charged with stealing $200,000 from the Merchants' Bank of Halifax. Their counsel had moved that the indictment be quashed on the ground that it was faulty. His Honor dismissed the motion, and the case will be called to-morrow. It is said that evidence has been delivered which will favor the defence.

STOPPING THE TREK.

Forces Hold the Passes to Prevent Boers Driving Cattle North.

London, Nov. 16.—"The Vyheid garrison is practically besieged," says the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring Thursday, "and the town is evacuated. A position has been taken upon the hills commanding it, and notices have been posted in the vicinity, warning the Boers that if an attempt to re-occupy the town is made it will be blown to pieces.

The northern commandoes are trekking towards the high veldt with their cattle, says the Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Tuesday. The commandoes have appeared at Balmoral and a force is concentrating to stop them. All the passes of the Magaliesberg to the west of Pretoria are held by the British to prevent such a movement.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Nov. 16.—The bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada are: Montreal—$17,304,471, inc. 5.8 per cent. Toronto—$10,785,685, inc. 5.5 per cent. Winnipeg—$2,501,601, dec. 2.3 per cent. Halifax—$1,501,741. Hamilton—$847,858, inc. 5.4 per cent. St. John, N.B.—$773,449, inc. 13.6 per cent. Victoria—$712,191, inc. 37.6 per cent. Vancouver—$1,053,600, inc. 19.3 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The hearing of argument on the constitutionality of the Manitoba Liquor Act has been fixed for November 26.

At a gathering of a number of leading men in Toronto yesterday, preliminary arrangements were made for giving a great banquet to Col. Otter and his fellow officers on their return from South Africa.

A telegram from Winnipeg states that Wm. Telauss, of the John Sykes Mining Co., while coming from the mine to Dinorwic on Thursday broke through the ice and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday.

A double drowning reported from Riviere a Pierre, Quebec, two men named Thomas Girouard and Jean Lavoie, employed on the construction of a bridge over the Batiscan river were crossing the river in a canoe which upset and both were lost.

LOCAL NEWS.

As Guests.—President H. D. Helmcken, of the St. Andrew's & Caledonian Society, has arranged for the "boys in khaki"—the returning volunteers—to be present at the annual dinner of the society at the Driard on November 30.

At Ripe Old Age.—Mrs. Mitchell, late of County Grey, Ontario, who has been visiting her son in this city, died yesterday at his residence, at the corner of Langford street and Craigflower road. She was 61 years of age and a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. Deceased leaves five sons and one daughter. The funeral is announced for this afternoon.

Trading Stamp Tax.—Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, representing the Dominion Trading Stamp Company, have instituted an action against the city for a refund of the sum of $166 collected as the tax during the month of November, claiming that the law is ultra vires of the city. It is understood that the city will proceed simultaneously against those tradesmen handling the stamps who have not yet paid the tax.

Offers a Reward.—The lectures on Spiritualism, which are being given at the Sir William Wallace hall on Sunday evenings, are exciting a considerable amount of interest, and this is more especially true of the songs and poems, which are given on subjects taken from the audience. Some people seem to have the idea that Mr. Kneeshaw draws the poems from his memory. Mr. Kneeshaw says that he will give $100 to any person who will show these poems in print.

Ogle-Loat.—St. James' church on Wednesday evening was the scene of a very pretty wedding when Mr. George V. Ogle, of Savonas, B.C., was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Loat, of Victoria. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, and the groom was supported by Mr. Chris. J. Loat, the bride being given away by Mr. E. B. Paul, M.A. The bridesmaids were Miss Cora H. Loat and Miss Carrie Ogle, and Mr. Jesse Longfield presided at the organ. The happy couple were the recipients of numerous and handsome presents.

The Tramway Track.—The complaint against the condition in which the tramway company left its tracks after having effected certain repairs on Douglas street, will soon be remedied, the council having decided upon expending an appropriation of $500 on that thoroughfare for the purpose of attending to the work required from Yates street to Fisgard street. The appropriation will be asked for at to-morrow evening's regular meeting of the city council, in a report from the streets, sewers and bridges committee.

Elopers Intercepted.—A despatch received from Seattle yesterday morning contained the information that Ethel Gray, the 13-year-old daughter of James G. Gray, of Fernwood, this city, was being held there pending the arrival of somebody from this city to bring her home. According to the despatch, the young lady left her home with John Hulbert, and was intercepted upon the arrival of the Rosalie early yesterday morning, at the request of the Victoria authorities. Hulbert was not detained. The girl will return home to-day. The police were not inclined to talk of the case.

Re-union at Saanich.—On Thursday evening last at Wright's hotel, North Saanich, a re-union dinner of the Conservatives of the district was held, at which there was present a large deputation of friends from Victoria. A most jovial time was had. Julius Brethour occupied the chair, and speeches were delivered by Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, Mr. Robertson, D. Stewart and George Bishop, the latter also contributing several vigorously-applauded vocal solos. A feature of the event was the splendid fare provided by Mrs. Wright, who was indefatigable in his efforts to make the re-union a notably successful one.

Juneau-Skagway Wire.—R. L. Moore, of the Western Union Telegraph Co., in this city, is in Seattle on his way down from Juneau, where he has been in regard to a proposed telegraph service connecting Juneau with Skagway. A late arrival from Juneau says: "The scheme will undoubtedly be a success. Mr. Moore, the promoter of the enterprise, wants $10,000 to be guaranteed before he starts work, and already nearly $6,000 has been signed for. The committee was only out a short time and met with wonderful success, some merchants giving $250 to $500. The $10,000 subsidy is to be raised in coupons, which will be good in trade for face value. Many Juneau merchants were in favor of building the line up the Taku to tap the Dominion line, as that would be the cheapest route, but have now decided to build via Skagway."

Craigflower Road.—In the ordinary course of business at to-morrow evening's meeting of the city council, the Craigflower Road Re-opening by-law will receive consideration at the hands of the aldermen. It was to have been dealt with at the last two or three regular meetings, but it was laid over in order to facilitate the passage of the Railway Ferry by-law. A lively fight anticipated when the matter does come up, as a number of the aldermen are diametrically opposed to the principle of the by-law. Residents of Victoria West are much interested in the progress of the by-law, and no doubt, as on previous occasions, there will be a large deputation present from that section.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache rheumatism, will find relief be wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

APPEAL TO FARMERS.

Asked to Repeat Generous Donations of Last Year to the Orphanage.

The ladies' committee of the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home, encouraged by their successful appeal last year to their friends in the country and elsewhere, have issued a letter to numerous friends, asking for donation of vegetables to the home for the winter.

The response to their circular last year produced a very large quantity of vegetables of all descriptions, which proved of great advantage to those in charge of the management of the institution. The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company and the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company have both generously arranged for the conveyance free of charge of all parcels which may be sent by either railway and consigned to the Protestant Orphanage Institution.

Should this paragraph meet the eye of any living out of town, who have not received a letter, the committee of management would be glad if they would act upon this instead thereof, as their contribution would prove very acceptable.

Properties For Sale by the B.C Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained.

We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Inquire at 40 Government street.

A BARGAIN—Six roomed house, and full-sized lot, cost $1,750; can be had for $950. No time to lose. Apply 40 Government street.

JAMES ISLAND—Off Saanich, 1 mile; 200 acres; 35 under cultivation; 100 acres cleared, balance good land; lots of good water; five roomed house, barns, etc.; can also arrange to buy live stock, steam launch, boats, etc.; plenty of fruit trees of all descriptions; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA ARM—5 acres, all under cultivation and good building site. Apply 40 Government street.

LAKE DISTRICT—16 acres, all under cultivation; seven roomed modern house, good barns, etc.; orchard. (Will exchange for one acre and good house near town.) Apply 40 Government street.

STRAWBERRY VALE PARK—3¼ miles from city; in blocks of five acres each; cheap and very easy terms; from $40 to $100 per acre. Apply 40 Government street.

YATES STREET—Near corner of Douglas; good full sized lot, $4,600. Apply 40 Government street.

TO LET—Handsome residence, nine rooms; modern in every respect; about one acre of ground, orchard, conservatory, lawn, etc., $30 per month, including water. Apply 40 Government street.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice; call and see our list, 40 Government street.

LAKE DISTRICT—10 acres, all fenced; 7½ cleared; good barns, etc; 2½ miles from city; $3,000. One-third cash, balance at 5 per cent. Apply 40 Government street.

YOUNG STREET—(James Bay.)—Eight room modern house, lot 54x159, stable etc., $2,200; easy terms can be arranged. Apply 40 Government street.

CADBORO BAY ROAD—Six roomed house, with bathroom, etc; lot 55x120; $1,700. Apply 40 Government street.

VACANT LOTS—A number of good building lots in all parts of the town; call and see our list, 40 Government street.

JAMES BAY—Two five roomed houses, $850 each; will be sold on very easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

BITHET STREET—Good five roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water; well drained; lot 180 feet deep; $1,400; very easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

HOTELS FOR SALE—Call and see our list, 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Two good lots off Esquimalt road; cleared; good building site; $200 each; a bargain. 40 Government street.

COOK STREET (cor. of Chatham street)—Fine two-story dwelling; one acre of ground; conservatory; $6,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BLANCHARD STREET—Nice cottage in good locality, $1,800. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland, and especially in Fraser Valley. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DENMAN ISLAND—100 acres, giving evidence of coal, $750; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood Estate; just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE — Fine two-story residence; one acre land; grand view; $6,500; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two story dwelling, $3,500, $500 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7 roomed cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage, $1,750; $250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS.—One acre, $5,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET (near Cook Street)—Lot 60x120; cottage six rooms, $1,100; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot, 60x120; 3 story brick and basement, 60x120; well located for factory of any kind; only $10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots for $800; handsome building site; fine view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SECOND STREET—Good 2 story house and full sized lot, $2,100. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET—Cottage and double front lot, $850, $100 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited

COLLINSON STREET—Running through to Beechy street; ¼ lot, 5 roomed cottage. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited. $900; easy terms.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—Two story building, containing two stores leased to responsible tenant, only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1¼ lots and 2 story dwelling, $1,500; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BATTERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full sized lot and good 2 story dwelling, $2,100. This is cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2¼ acres; has been under cultivation; price $1,750; $250 down, balance on time with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3¼ acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap; $1,000; $200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NORTH SAANICH—Three 5 acre very good farms. Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD ROAD—11 acres, all cleared and fenced; here ready for cultivation; $1,800. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

THE ARM—1¼ acres, cleared; waterfront site for bungalow; electric light and water; place furnish just premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites, just opposite naval recreation grounds; about 1¼ acres; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section 84, Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch; $525; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres; within five miles from post office; 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchaser; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed; adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms for sale in this district; building on each; from $1,600 to $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—An exceptionally fine farm of over 300 acres; about 100 acres under cultivation, which yields very heavy crops; orchard, etc.; good buildings, $15,000; can arrange to purchase live stock, implements, etc. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

TWO LOTS—Off Oak Bay avenue; good building site; $500. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Corner lots, all cleared and fenced; nice building site. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—6 roomed house, modern in every respect; 1 acre of land; outbuildings, etc., etc., $5,000.

MOUNT TOLMIE ROAD—Opposite Jubilee Hospital; 8 acres; all cleared; will sell single acreage; extremely cheap; good building site.

JAMES BAY—Corner lot and four dwellings cheap. Must be sold to close an estate.

ST. LOUIS STREET—2 cottages and one 2 story dwelling; will be sold as a great bargain; either singly or together. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

Many other farms in all parts of the province too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

Chafed Skin, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin Ailments are Quickly Relieved by the Use of

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Large Pots, 1s. 11½d. each.

Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which can safely be used in domestic practice for such skin eruptions, burns, scalds, and ointment has eliminated some pounds as well as colds on the chest. In all such cases, and, indeed, in a host of others, we have found CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT invaluable."

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Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochin, Pennyroyal, &c.
Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B.C.
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.

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NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
Fit Guaranteed.

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Highest cash prices paid for good Feathers.
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Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain.
You should try Crushed Oats, the best and most economical for horses and cattle. We have always a fresh stock on hand.
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Telephone 487. P. O. Box 50.

MINERAL ACT. 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

Success, Serpent, Gen. James M., Lady Franklin, Leviathan, Leviathan No. 2, Leviathan Fraction and Faith, Mineral Claims, situate in the West Coast, Vancouver Island, Mining Division of Clayoquot District.

Where located: On Tranquille Creek, Tafine Inlet.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for James M. Ashton, Free Miner's Certificate B48527, and Mary F. Ashton, Free Miner's Certificate No. B48828, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1900.
A. S. GOING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to have a road 66 feet wide established, commencing at the point where the present road to McCallum's leaves the Cowichan Lake trunk road thence southerly to the lake, a distance of about three hundred yards.

WILLIAM GIDLEY.
GEORGE LEWIS.
FRANK H. PRICE.
ABE MAYEA.
HENRY MARCH.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed, equal to new. se10-dy&w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway for the carriage of passengers and freight from a point at the present terminus of the Victoria & Sidney Railway in the City of Victoria, over, across and along the following streets, that is to say: "A" Street, Bay Street, First Street, Blanchard Street, Fisgard Street, Cormorant Street and Store Street, and across any street or streets in the said City which intersect with the streets above named, or any of them; and also over, across and along such other streets or ways in the City of Victoria as may hereafter be agreed upon between the company and the Mayor and Council of the said City for the time being in office; and to connect the railway so to be constructed over the streets first named with the tracks of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry. Co., and the Victoria & Sidney Railway, and to make traffic or other contracts, arrangements or arrangements with the said companies and each of them for the transfer of passengers and freight upon such terms as may be agreed upon and further to construct, equip, operate and maintain a line of railway on the Mainland of British Columbia from a point at or near the mouth of the Fraser River through the Municipalities of Delta and Surrey to a point where the line proposed to be constructed shall intersect with the New Westminster Southern Railway, and to continue said construction easterly to a point on the Fraser River at or near Chilliwack in the Province, and also with power to construct, operate and maintain a railway ferry steamship for the purpose of transferring loaded passenger and freight cars from the terminus of the Victoria & Sidney Railway at Sidney, or such other point as may be hereafter selected for such terminus on the Saanich peninsult to the point or points on tht Mainland of British Columbia at or near the mouth of the Fraser River which shall be selected on the Western terminus or termini of the railway proposed to be constructed; with power to build branch lines, and to build, own and maintain wharves, docks and such terminal slips, ways, and appliances as may be convenient or necessary for the operation of the said railway ferry service; and with power to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats and operate the same on any navigable waters within the Province; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and ferries, and to charge tolls thereon for the transmission of messages for the public, and to generate electricity for Vancouver light, heat and power, and for all other purposes mentioned in Sections 80, 81, 82, and 83 of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897;" and with power to take over and adopt the provisions of any agreement executed, or the conditions of any by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria and intended to aid or assist the undertaking hereby proposed to be incorporated; and with power generally to acquire lands, houses, privileges, or other aids from any government, municipal corporation, or other persons or bodies and to levy and collect toll from all persons using and on all freight passing over any of the roads, railways, ferries, wharves, docks or vessels built by the company; and with power to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies, or to amalgamate with the Great Northern Railway Company, or with any railway corporation controlled or operated by the said Company, or with any other railway corporation in the Province of British Columbia, and for all other necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges in that behalf.

Dated at the City of Victoria, B. C., this 14th day of November, A.D., 1900.

BODWELL & DUFF,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described land, situated on the southeast branch of the Telqua River, in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post near the east bank of the Telqua River, about six miles above its junction with the Buckley River, said post being the southwest corner and identical with the southeast corner of the R. H. Hall coal prospecting claim, thence due north 80 chains, thence due east 80 chains, thence due south 80 chains, thence 80 chains due west to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1900.
L. M. CLIFFORD.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

The Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works hereby invites the Architects of British Columbia to submit, on or before Saturday, the 22nd day of December next ensuing, (competitive) drawings, specifications and estimates of cost, for the construction of a Government House at Victoria, B. C.

Particulars of competition and further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 31, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

HIGHWAY BRIDGE, THOMPSON RIVER KAMLOOPS, B. C.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Thompson River Bridge, Kamloops," will be received by the undersigned up to and including Tuesday, the 20th November next, for the construction and completion of a wooden highway bridge across the Thompson River at Kamloops, B. C.

Drawings, specifications and general conditions of tendering and contract may be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., at the office of the Provincial Government Timber Inspector, Court House, Vancouver, B. C., and at the Government Office, Kamloops, B. C., after the 1st November next.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank check, or certificate of deposit, on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of two thousand ($2,000) dollars, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The checks of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 29th October, 1900.

The B.C. Vogel Commercial College
P. O. Box 347, Vancouver, B. C.
We teach through office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for bookkeeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.

Our Mail Order Department.

This is a special feature of our business. All orders are executed with care and promptness thus avoiding any mistakes.

All goods invoiced at the lowest possible price on day of shipment

Be sure to send enough money as it is an easy matter to return any sum that is over.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Write for Prices.
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HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED
STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA
HEAD OFFICE:—Thomas Earle, 92, 94 and 97 Wharf St, Victoria, B.C.

Boer-British WAR PICTURES

The end of the war is now in sight. Everybody will now want pictures illustrating the various battles fought in South Africa. We have at great expense published nine large and beautiful pictures, on heavy, superfine, calendared paper.

"Battle of Belmont," "Charging the Boer Guns at Elandslaagte," "An Attack of Royal Canadians at Paardeberg," "Charge of Gen. French's Cavalry on the Retreating Gen. Cronje's Army." These pictures are 20x24 in. Sample and terms, 25 cents each; all four for 80 cents; $1.75 per dozen; 25 for $3.25; 50 for $6.00; $11.00 per 100.

"Battle of the Tugela River," "Battle of Spion Kop," "Gordon Highlanders at Battle of Belmont," "Battle of Magersfontein," "Surrender of Gen. Cronje at Paardeberg." These pictures are 22x28 in. Sample and terms, 40 cents each; all five for $1.60; $3.00 per dozen; $6.00 for 25; $12.00 for 50; $24.00 per 100.

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NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described land, situate on the southeast branch of the Telqua River, in Cassiar District. Commencing at a post near the east bank of the Telqua River, about six miles above its junction with the Buckley River, said post being the northeast corner and at or near the southwest corner of the Jas. Thomson coal prospecting claim, thence due south 80 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence 80 chains due north, thence 80 chains due east, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 15th October, 1900.
(Signed) A. C. MURRAY.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described land, situated on the southeast branch of the Telqua River, in Cassiar district: Commencing at a post near the east bank of the Telqua River, about five miles above its junction with the Buckley River, said post being the southwest corner and identical with the southeast corner of the R. H. Hall coal prospecting claim; thence due south 80 chains, thence 80 chains due west, thence 80 chains due north, thence 80 chains due east, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1900.
(Signed) R. H. HALL.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described land, situated on the southeast branch of the Telqua River, in Cassiar district: Commencing at a post near the east branch of the Telqua River, about six miles above its junction with the Buckley River, said post being the northwest corner, and identical with the northeast corner of the A. C. Murray coal prospecting claim, thence 80 chains due south, thence 80 chains due east, thence 80 chains due north, thence 80 chains due west, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1900.
(Signed) G. HILL.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described land, situated on the southeast branch of the Telqua River, in Cassiar district: Commencing at a post near the east bank of the Telqua River, about five miles above its junction with the Buckley River, said post being the northeast corner, and identical with the southeast corner of the R. H. Hall coal prospecting claim; thence due south 80 chains, thence 80 chains due west, thence 80 chains due north, thence 80 chains due east, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1900.
JAMES THOMSON.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Campaign Is Lively

Conservatives Putting Up a Strong Fight in Burrard Against Mr. Maxwell.

Clarke Wallace Arrives to Assist the Opposition in the Struggle.

Recount in West Prince Delayed by Non-Arrival of Ballot Boxes.

Special to the Colonist.

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—The arrival here to-day of N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., was made the occasion of another demonstration by local Conservatives. Several hundred prominent citizens awaited the arrival of the veteran Conservative from Ontario, and gave him an enthusiastic reception upon the arrival of the train. The Liberals are becoming badly frightened at the way things are going. British Columbians are so independent that no strength has resulted from the cry of Mr. Maxwell, that larger appropriations could be obtained for Vancouver by securing one man, rather than by sending Mr. Garden to swell the ranks of the opposition. Even among the few who might have been influenced by such a cry, Garden's popularity and the growing distrust of Maxwell, are giving fresh courage to the Conservatives every day. There is a distinct break in the fusion between the Liberals and some of the labor organizations. Already a majority of the Stone Cutters' Union have repudiated the alliance, and other unions will probably follow suit. The Liberals have been appealing to various ministers to come to Burrard to offset the influence of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Wallace, stating that if further oratorical aid is not forthcoming, this constituency will probably be lost to the government.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 21.—Proceedings opened yesterday at Summerside for a re-count in the case of West Prince, where Hackett, Conservative, was declared elected by 3. One of the 25 ballot boxes shipped from Alberton was missing, and all the afternoon was spent discussing whether the re-count should proceed before the box turned up. The box was recovered in the evening and the re-count proceeded to-day.

Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—Argument in the Selkirk re-count was concluded to-day. Judge Walker has reserved his decision for several days.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—The re-count reduced Belcourt's (Liberal) majority over Champagne (Conservative) to 17.

A DOUBLE KILLING.

Husband and Wife Found Dead in a New York Flat.

New York, Nov. 21.—Thomas Farley, a tinsmith, and his wife were found dead in their rooms in a tenement house today. Both had been shot through the temple. There is reason to believe that the man murdered his wife and then killed himself. Farley was 35 years old, and his wife about three years younger. The shooting was done some time between 10:30 o'clock last Sunday morning and noon to-day, when the bodies were found. An inmate of the tenement house went to the landlord and told him he feared something had happened to the Farleys, as she had not seen them since Sunday morning. She said Mrs. Farley came down to her flat at half-past ten that morning, her face cut and bruised and both eyes blackened. She said her husband had beaten her and asked to be allowed to remain till he got over his anger. Permission was granted to her, and after a little while she went back up-stairs. No cause is known for the double tragedy.

CABINET CRISIS.

Scandals in Japanese Ministry May Lead to Ito's Defeat.

London, Nov. 22.—"The overthrow of Marquis Ito's cabinet," says the Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail, "is threatened. Already Viscount Kaneda, minister for war, has resigned, owing to a scandal affecting Hoshi Toru, minister of communication, who is accused of accepting large bribes."

TWO WOMEN MURDERED.

Old Ladies Killed and Their Bodies Burned.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 21.—Two old ladies, Violet J. Colley, aged 75, and her niece, Jane Cath Colley, who lived alone in a house five miles from Charlotte, were last night murdered, robbed and their bodies burned. The old ladies were generally reported to be wealthy. It is said that they had a good deal of money. They had lived a retired life for years and seldom ventured away from home, not even to the city except when business compelled a visit.

GRAND MASTER WALLACE.

Orangemen in Vancouver Preparing a Series of Receptions For Him.

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—(Special)—A series of receptions in honor of Mr. N. Clarke Wallace in his capacity of Sovereign Grand Master of the Orange Association, will be given by the local Orange lodges.

SUCCESSION DUTY.

Compromise Reached in Regard to Rich Man's Estate.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—A compromise has been arrived at between the Ontario government and the executors of the late James Austin, by which the government receives $15,000 instead of $18,000 succession duties. The estate was probated at $72,000, but the government entered suit to recover duties on $648,000, transferred five years before Austin's death.