

“BOBS” TELLS OF ACCIDENT

He Is Able to Continue Work and Hopes to Be About in a Few Days.

KRUGER SAYS BURGHERS WILL NEVER SURRENDER

Ex-President of Transvaal Lands at Marseilles—Determined to Fight to Last Man—Another Boer Leader Wounded.

(Associated Press.) London, Nov. 22.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesburg: "My horse fell with me Sunday and bruised me somewhat. I am doing work. Hope to be about in a few days."

Bloemfontein, Nov. 22.—The Boers under Brand were defeated on November 18th at Vaderspan with heavy losses, the Lancers charging through the flying Boer line and doing deadly damage, as a number of riderless horses demonstrated.

Marseilles, Nov. 22.—Ex-President Kruger landed here at 10.45 this morning from the steamer Gelderland. The weather was beautiful and the Boer leader received a magnificent demonstration. He appeared to be in good health, and repeatedly took off his high hat in acknowledging the acclamations of the people.

Replying to the addresses of welcome of the presidents of the Paris and the Marseilles committees, Mr. Kruger spoke in Dutch and in a low voice, but he accompanied his words with energetic movements of his hat, which he held in his right hand.

After thanking the committees for the warmth of the reception accorded him and expressing gratitude for the sympathy he had received from the French government, he spoke of the war as being terrible and barbarously conducted by the British. He said: "I have fought with savages, but the present war is even worse. We will never surrender. We are determined to fight to the last extremity, and if the republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State lose their independence, it will be because they have lost every man and child."

The Gelderland was sighted several miles out at 8 o'clock in the morning, and Dr. Ledys and Messrs. Fischer and Wassels, an interpreter, and Mr. Van Hammel, immediately proceeded to the Dutch warship in a steam launch, and soon afterwards boarded her. A conference between the Boer leaders ensued. When the Gelderland steamed into the outer harbor she fired a salute of 21 guns, to which a shore battery replied.

Mr. Kruger cannot be elated at the moment the white, twelve-oared barge left the side of the Gelderland with ex-President Kruger sitting in her stern surrounded by the Boer representatives, the storm of cheering never ceased until he entered his hotel.

The fighting declaration which Mr. Kruger made at the landing stage dispelled at once any impression that he might intend to accept a compromise from the British government. His announcement was greeted with a roar of cheers and cries of "Vive Kruger," "Vive Les Boers," "Vive la Liberté."

He repeated the sentiment from the hotel balcony, where, replying to the shouts of acclamations from the solid block of thousands of people, Mr. Kruger said the reception given him today would do much to soothe the wounds of his heart. The Boers, said he, would never sacrifice their freedom. They would rather be exterminated to the last man.

London, Nov. 21.—The following appears in a special edition of the Evening Standard this evening: "Just as we are going to press the news has reached London that Lord Roberts was thrown from his horse and received severe injuries."

The officials of the war office say they are "not in a position to report anything in connection with the rumored accident to Lord Roberts." This intimation is interpreted here as giving indirect support to the Evening Standard's statement.

St. John Broderick, that he felt no ill effects whatever.

Another Canadian Dead. Montreal, Nov. 21.—The Star's London cable says the war office has been advised of the following casualties among Canadian troops: Private E. V. Chancellor, "C" Squadron, Strathcona's Horse, died of enteric at Elandfontein on the 13th instant.

Private A. W. Stewart, "A" Squadron, Strathcona's Horse, slightly wounded at Lomonfontein on the 6th.

Private Chancellor is from British Columbia, and joined Strathcona's Horse in Winnipeg. Private A. W. Stewart comes from Sander Point, Ont.

Disappointed. Marseilles, Nov. 21.—The Gelderland, with Mr. Kruger aboard, signalled off Toulon at 2 p.m. She had been delayed by a slight accident to her machinery. All the arrangements here for the reception have been postponed until tomorrow, as the former president of the Transvaal will not land till then.

A blunder in the calculations of the time that the Gelderland would require to make the crossing to-day of the intended demonstration, and impelled the success of the reception to-morrow. The French reception committee did not take into consideration the gale sweeping over the Mediterranean, and the low speed of the Gelderland, but allowed all their arrangements to stand.

The Boer delegates, victims of the organizing committee, waited expectantly at their hotel from early morning until the afternoon of the arrival of the cruiser. For several hours the carriage intended for Mr. Kruger remained at the entrance of the hotel, the horses, which were decorated with rosettes of Boer colors, pawing the ground impatiently until the equipage was dismissed. Various delegations and societies that had assembled at the landing stage remained through heavy showers until they realized, in the non-signalling of the Gelderland, that their presence was futile.

Then they dispersed. The Boers were unfortunate, because thousands among to-day's concourse will shrink from the possibility of losing another morning to-morrow. To-day's crowds were for the greater part made up of workmen and shopkeepers, who lost money by attending the gathering, and who are not likely to repeat the experiment. Bad weather and the uncertainty as to the time of Mr. Kruger's landing kept many thousands even to-day from the route. Thirty thousand would be a generous estimate of the crowd which was massed thickly at several points, while only sparse assemblies were to be seen elsewhere.

The French and the Boer delegates were all intensely disappointed, especially as up to a late hour no news had been received of the Gelderland's entry into the harbor, although it is fully expected that she will anchor there before daybreak to-morrow. No importance is attached to the report of an inquiry to her machinery, the theory being that she is merely going slowly on account of a heavy sea, which is consequently responsible for the delay.

An amusing statement appeared in a local paper this evening, in which an alleged rumor was published to the effect that the delay was due to the capture of the Gelderland on the high seas by a British squadron or to deliberate damage to her machinery by a mercenary. Naturally this statement only provoked the laughter of those who read it.

The Boer committee has issued an announcement that the programme intended for to-day will be carried out to-morrow.

The attitude of to-day's concourse, while unanimously favorable to Mr. Kruger and the Boers, was nevertheless out of sympathy with the British, which tended to enhance the absurdity of a noisy promenade along the principal boulevards this evening by a score of anti-Boer youths, whose efforts led to no disorder whatever.

HUSBAND AND WIFE SHOT.

Supposed Murder and Suicide by a New York Tinsmith. 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 he 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 blacked. She said her husband had beaten her and asked to be allowed to remain in the house over his anger. Permission was granted to her, and after a little while she went back upstairs.

No cause is known for the tragedy.

PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

Gen. MacArthur Now Has Seventy Thousand Troops Under His Command.

Manila, Nov. 21.—Gen. MacArthur was asked to-day whether the result of the presidential election in the United States was in any way responsible for the orders to push operations against the Philippines. He replied that the result of the election was merely coincident with other features of the situation. He added that the return of soldiers and marines from China with the recruits who had arrived recently would increase the number of troops to 70,000. The enlargement of the forces, the ending of the rainy season, better roads, improved transportation and the desire to make the most efficient use of the volunteers before their term of service expires in June, are all contributory to the most active campaign. Concerning the replacing of 35,000 volunteers, Gen. MacArthur said he favors the establishment of a standing army of 75,000 men, and authorizing the president to increase it to 100,000 men.

The general also said he was enlarging the force in Gen. Young's district to 7,000 men, that heavy reinforcements were being sent to Gen. Hughes in the Island of Panay, that more troops had been ordered to Southern Luzon and that various column movements had been planned.

SIR A. SULLIVAN DEAD.

Famous Musical Composer, Who Has Been Ill for Some Time, Dies From Heart Failure.

London, Nov. 22.—Sir Arthur Sullivan, the musical composer, is dead, the result of heart failure. Sir Arthur had been ill since he returned from Switzerland in the middle of September. He caught a chill there and his chest and lungs became affected. He took to his bed a fortnight ago, but was unable to get up, and he died in his bed laughing and talking when he fell back and died within a few minutes of heart failure.

Sketch of His Career.

Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan was born in London on May 13th, 1842. He was educated in music at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, by private tutors, and at the Leipsic Conservatorium; produced his first composition, Shakespeare's "Tempest," in 1861; collaborated in comic operas with W. S. Gilbert 1866-1890; was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1883. He was also a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and was given the order of the Medaille by the Sultan of Turkey in 1888. He was principal of the National Training School for Music 1878-81, composed the Te Deum for the Prince of Wales's recovery thanksgiving service in 1882, and composed the Musical Festivals 1880, 1885, 1886 and 1888. The London Philharmonic concerts 1885 and 1886. Sir Arthur's musical setting of the comic opera "H. M. S. Pinafore," and "The Pirates of Penzance," and "Iolanthe," prepared in conjunction with W. S. Gilbert, achieved a world-wide popularity. His "graver works" include "The Prodigal Son," 1866; "On Shore and Sea," 1871; "The Light of the World," 1873; "The Martyr of Antioch," 1880; "The Golden Legend," 1886, and his recent lighter ones "Princess Ida," "The Mikado," "Rudigore," "The Yeoman of the Guard," and "The Gondoliers." His "Ivanhoe" was produced in London in 1881. He also set Kipling's "The Absent-Minded Beggar" to music.

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

Over Three Million Dollars and Interest Has Been Paid to Claimants.

London, Nov. 21.—The award of \$3,062,800, with interest at 5 per cent. from June 23rd, 1889, made by the arbitrators in the matter of the seizure of the Delagoa Bay railway by Portugal, will be paid to the claimants to-day or to-morrow. In addition to the principal of the award and the interest thereon, which makes a total of about \$5,000,000, Portugal paid \$140,000 on account of the seizure in 1840. The Portuguese government has deposited securities valued at \$5,000,000 in the London bank in the name of Ambassador Choite.

A large proportion of the award goes to the widow of Col. McMurlock, an American, who, with a number of English esquires, built the road and operated it until the Portuguese government arbitrarily violated the concession it had granted and seized the line.

THE OZAR'S HEALTH.

Livadia, Nov. 20.—The bulletin issued by the Oza's physicians to-day is less favorable. It says: "The Emperor passed a satisfactory day yesterday. At 0 in the evening the patient's temperature was 102.2, pulse 80. His Majesty slept tranquilly until 3 in the morning. Subsequently his rest was broken and perspiration appeared. This morning his condition was fairly satisfactory, temperature 100.4, pulse 70."

CAMPANIA HELD RESPONSIBLE.

London, Nov. 20.—The judgment of the Admiralty court was rendered to-day in action brought by the owners of the British bark Campania, who recover damages for the sinking of that vessel by the Canadian line steamer Campania in July last, during a heavy fog, about 6 hours after leaving Queenstown, the collision resulting in the drowning of eleven of the crew of the Campania, which was loaded with dynamite. The court found that the Campania's speed was excessive, and that she was solely blamable for the sinking of the Embledon, and judgment was pronounced accordingly.

The Canada Company intends to make an appeal.

The Church Of Rome

Attacked by Speakers at Meeting of Missionary Committee of Methodists.

Dr. Drees Says That the Creed Is Weakening—Work in Spain.

New York, Nov. 19.—At to-day's session of the general missionary committee of the Methodist church two fierce onslaughts were made on the Church of Rome. The committee is composed of all the bishops and leading divines in the Methodist Church of America. The first person to advance to this attack was Bishop Goodsell, of Tennessee. In the course of an address, he had occasion to speak of the work done in Italy and the conditions obtaining there. It is in the recital of the latter that the Bishop used such strong language against the Church of Rome. The Bishop said: "In Northern Europe, for instance, in Germany and the Scandinavian countries, we have made satisfactory progress, though we have had a great deal of indifference and even opposition to contend with. Statistics show that we have not made much headway during the first 35 years in Europe as we have in the same period in this country, which offers a more congenial soil for our creed. In Southern Europe, the conditions are somewhat different. There the struggle has been harder. There are many who doubt whether we have any work in Italy, that land of superstition and priestcraft; whether we could ever hope to accomplish anything there in face of the tremendous pressure of adverse thought with which we are confronted. The fact is that we projected one of our workers into Italy. He soon made up his mind that in Rome he had to do as the Romans. He began by training the young, by taking them in our schools and in Italy, and he has been received, testified by the Pontiff himself, who has honored us by communicating everyone. In his effort to preserve for himself the triple crown of the papacy he has issued a sweeping interdict against the schools and everyone passing through their gates. This, however, has only made us more determined to wipe out a system which has created out of the former man a beggar and grind-organ."

The applause which greeted this sally was deafening. The next speaker threw down the gauntlet to the Church of Rome. This was the Rev. Dr. C. W. Drees, who besides Bishop Goodsell is the only member of the committee to come in direct contact with the work of the Roman Catholic Church. In his address, Dr. Drees said: "A former speaker has said that a condition where half of the world is pagan and the other half Christian cannot endure long. The same can be said with as much truth of affairs where Christendom is divided into two great camps, with Protestantism on one side and Greek and Roman Catholicism on the other. The time is now upon us when a new question, which appeared in the Protestant reform, will begin to agitate the world and demand to be pushed to the final issue. After slumbering for four centuries, those self-same questions were awakened through the last act of infamy of the Pontiff, in declaring himself infallible. Within twenty-four hours he had written on the triple crown of Rome, the Prussian armies invaded Catholic France. Forty-five days later the battle of Sedan was fought with Protestant Prussia the victor, and twenty days had only elapsed when the united armies entered the 'Holy City,' where the Pope held sway, bringing with them carols of Bibles. The Pope lost his temporal power, and since that day the creed has been weakening. The Roman Catholic church at one time held sway everywhere, but now both that church and Spanish domination have fallen off their high pedestals. When Spain is arraigned, the Roman Catholic church should be arraigned with that power as co-responsible. Ever since Isabella signed away the liberty of Spain to the Pope, there has been an illegitimate alliance between priestcraft and priestcraft against human liberty and human progress."

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL.

Members of Court Vancouver Present Pte. Nell With Token of Esteem.

The K. of P. hall was well filled last evening on the occasion of the first of the winter socials given by Court Vancouver, A. O. F., No. 5765. After the disposal of the ordinary business, a short discussion took place regarding the scheme of the Federated Board to erect a ward at the Jubilee hospital for the use of the members of secret societies. The final decision was laid over until the next meeting so as to leave more time for the evening's festivities.

WIFE FELL INSENSIBLE.

When Her Husband Was Sentenced to Three Years' Imprisonment.

Montreal, Nov. 20.—A painful scene was witnessed in the court of the special sessions this morning, when Thomas Holloway was sentenced to three years in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, on being found guilty of highway robbery. His bride but a few months had followed the case with eager interest from the time, some weeks ago, when her husband was arrested, and this morning she was in court to hear the verdict of the jury. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and Judge Demoreux, after pointing out the seriousness of the crime of highway robbery with violence, sentenced the young man to three years' imprisonment.

Piercing shrieks of despair and agony rang through the court house, and the poor woman fell insensible at the door of the dock. Without opportunity to help to revive her, the husband was hurried away to serve his long term of imprisonment.

Mrs. Holloway was carried into a private room by friends, who for half an hour worked over her to restore consciousness.

Canadian News Notes

Carter Found Dead at Toronto—Deceased's Brother Suspected of Foul Play.

Aid For the Famine Sufferers—Two Men Killed During a Wind Storm.

Brantford, Ont., Nov. 21.—At the annual meeting of the Farmer's Building and Loan Co., yesterday a dividend of twenty per cent. was declared. Last year a hundred per cent. was declared, the year before sixty per cent., and for five years before that ten per cent.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—L. Gaby, aged 48, a carter from Richmond Hill, was found dead yesterday morning in one of the foundation holes for the piers of the new bridge. There was a deep cut on the back of the head when the body was found. There were some two feet of water in the hole, and the doctor's evidence at the inquest went to show that death was caused by drowning, but the architect and deceased's brother suspect foul play.

A letter has been received by an evening paper here from Mrs. J. E. Woodcock, of Toronto, telling of the destitute condition of a family of six or seven children living about three miles from there. The children are said to have been seen on several occasions running outside literally naked.

A gale blowing sixty miles an hour struck the city to-day about noon. It did much damage among loosely-built structures. Nobody was reported injured.

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.

In response to the appeal of the Presbyterian church mission board here for special contributions for the relief of famine sufferers in India, Dr. Warden reports they have received nearly \$100,000.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 21.—Some excitement was caused here yesterday. When the account in West Prince was about to take place before Judge McLeod, it was found one of the ballot boxes was missing. Late in the afternoon the missing box was found. The official recount is taking place to-day.

Halifax, Nov. 21.—Rev. C. C. Burgess, pastor of Wolfville Baptist church, has been deposed from the Christian ministry and membership of the church. Quebec, Nov. 21.—R. M. Stocking, one of the best known steamship agents here, also proprietor of St. Lawrence hall, and vice-consul of the United States in this city, died suddenly last evening.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, contemplates visiting Mexico shortly. He has a daughter there.

Welland, Ont., Nov. 21.—At the Liberal convention for county Welland, the provincial seat for which is vacant by the resignation of W. M. German to run for the Commons, J. F. Cross, of Welland, was selected. The election will probably be about the middle of December.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—A tremendous wind storm to-day blew down an old wall in the burnt district, killing instantly two men working in a blacksmith shop erected against the wall.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—A portion of the wall of the Theatre Francais, in course of construction, collapsed in a sale this afternoon, and in its fall demolished a small house occupied by two Italian families. Anzetto Costello, who boarded with one of these families, was lying ill in bed. An overturned stove set fire to the ruins, and before the firemen could reach him, he was so badly burned that he died on the way to the hospital. Four others were slightly injured.

Kingston, Nov. 21.—A terrific gale commenced in this city and district this afternoon, and considerable damage resulted.

PLEADED GUILTY.

New York, Nov. 21.—Frank Wilson, who was arrested with a lawyer named Zoemer and others in connection with the "divorce mill" conspiracy, a few weeks ago, pleaded guilty before Recorder Goff to four indictments for perjury found against him in connection with the cases in the alleged "divorce mill" operations. Wilson admitted that he had secured four terms of two years each in prison for counterfeiting. Wilson will aid the state in the prosecution of the other cases. Recorder Goff remanded Wilson for a week for sentence.

MURDERED AND 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.

ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY.

From Coopersville, Mich., comes word of a wonderful discovery of a pleasant tasting liquid that when used before retiring by any one troubled with a bad cough always ensures a good night's rest. It will soon cure the cough too," writes Mrs. S. Himeburger, "for three generations of our family have used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and never found it's equal for Coughs and Colds." It's an unrivaled life-saver when used for desperate lung diseases. Guaranteed bottles 50c. and \$1.00 at F. W. Faircutt & Co. Trial bottle free.

WELCOMED HOME.

Belfast, Nov. 21.—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester arrived at Sandage Castle, yesterday, and were received with great rejoicings. Bonfires blazed and illuminations were general. The crowds cheered as the couple drove through the town, and the Duke thanked his tenants for their reception of his bride. The Duke and Duchess will go to India and Japan from the United States.

FOE JAMAICA.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 19.—A government secretary, with a railroad expert, will leave on the steamer Admiral Schley to-morrow for Philadelphia for the purpose of placing a large order for rolling stock for the Jamaica railroad.

IN A DESPERATE FLIGHT.

The leaders of the "great" Conservative party have not yet recovered from the shock they met at the polls on the 7th. The party too is in a state of chaos, there being but one thing that it is united on—to let Quebec be anathema because of her refusal to give Sir Charles Tupper the confidence which he has been pining for so ardently since 1896. The Toronto World frankly confesses that the Conservative leader sacrificed all in the effort to win the solid vote of the French-Canadians in 1896, and that explains the rancour with which Quebec is being attacked at the present time. The same paper claimed at one time that the present government existed by virtue of the support of French Canada, but it is now frank enough to admit that there is practically no Conservative party outside of the province of Ontario, therefore the leadership should go to an Ontario man, by preference to Billy Maclean, proprietor of the World, and member for East York. Others claim it should go to Clarke Wallace, and some say Ned Clarke is the man. Sir Hibbert Tupper will cast his vote for Mr. Borden, his brother-in-law, if he sees he has no chance himself. The Quebec newspapers, as practically no Tory politicians survive there to give attention to the matter, think that as the present leader of the Liberals has proved such a success, Mr. Casgrain is the man who would change the aspect of affairs in that province, and it is possible that if a convention be called to make a selection all the present "leading men" may be set aside and one who can carry Quebec be selected for the post of honor. After the revivings that have been thrown at French-Canadians it would indeed be a sight for the gods to behold a leader from that province at the head of the great Conservative party. One of the curious features of the present unique state of affairs is that the name of Mr. Foster is seldom mentioned in connection with the leadership. He is far and away the ablest man in the party, and yet no one has ever suggested that he should be put at the head of it. The explanation of this also furnishes the reason for the demoralization of the party at the present time. The men who do the talking are all aspirants for the leadership themselves, and it is only by the exercise of the greatest self-control that they refrain from informing the country of the fact. Sir Hibbert suggests his brother-in-law, and his brother-in-law will probably point out Sir Hibbert as the man upon whom the mantle should be cast, while Maclean and Wallace and Clarke will all be edging round for a chance to get under the falling garment, with Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Foster standing meekly by and taking chances.

The Toronto World says: "All sorts of surmises are made, many names are mentioned, but the likely man is not yet in sight. But he must be an Ontario man. There is no Conservative party anywhere else. The Conservative party lost everything when it went down trying to carry a law coercive of Manitoba at the request of the people of Quebec. Instead of seeing Sir Charles Tupper through for the sacrifice the Tory party and its leaders made in connection with that measure, the people of Quebec have voted against them twice, the last time with more ingratitude than the first. At all events, it must be a new man, with a new and progressive programme. Nor must he be a man who antagonizes the French-Canadian race."

And so the matter stands, with the chances, if the members from Ontario can be kept in line, of one of the representatives of the city of Toronto or the county of York securing the plum. The practical annihilation of the party in the Eastern provinces has killed the chances of the younger Tupper and his brother-in-law. It is possible that the ex-Finance Minister, the one man of commanding abilities left to the Conservative party, and at the same time the least popular one of the lot, may be selected, but the chances are heavily against him. The attempt of the friends of Col. Prior to boom him for the position has fallen flat. His name has not even been considered in the East. Let any Conservative of the old school, full of memories of past triumphs, think of what the party will become with Clarke Wallace or Ned Clarke or Billy Maclean or E. B. Osker or Mr. Foster at its head, and venture a prediction as to how long it is likely to remain in opposition.

LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

No one who has read the report sent out by the Associated Press of the burning of a colored boy in Colorado by a mob will feel like disputing the proposition advanced by the press of the United States that the people there are the most highly civilized in the world. We have read somewhere that as civilization advances with the passing centuries there is a likelihood that the population of America may become too delicately organized and too fine in its feelings to discharge the ordinary duties of life. The present strenuousness will disappear, the art of war will no longer be cultivated, and the continent will be overrun by the comparatively barbarous yellow and black hordes from the East and the South. It may be comforting or otherwise, according to the light in which you view it, to know that in some sections of the continent the human "organism" has not yet reached too delicate a stage. The atrocious proceedings in Colorado were carried out with calmness and deliberation. There was

poise of the frenzy and excitement superinduced by the contemplation of a heinous and revolting crime. Murder was committed by some one, but the youth was not detected in the act; he was merely a suspect, and he was in the hands of the officers of the law when the ringleaders of the mob took possession of him. He was taken to the stake with calmness and deliberation. It was a premeditated affair, with reporters and all the accessories attendant upon a modern show. That no appropriate theatrical features should be lacking, the father of the murdered girl was asked to decide upon the manner of death that should be meted out to the accused. The parent conveniently accepted of the hint conveyed by the presence of a stake and chains, and it was his hand that set the pile in a blaze. In some parts of the United States it is true the course of the law is so uncertain that there is no guarantee criminals will ever be brought to justice. But this cannot be said of the administration of the law in the South. When colored men appear before the court and their crime is brought home to them the punishment is certain and swift. That is the reason the impression has gone abroad that the consumption of colored bodies by fire has become a sort of pastime in the Southern States, and that a terrible reproach has been brought upon the republic as a whole.

Take a glance at an American paper any day in the week and the first thing to attract attention will be the great number of murders therein recorded. For the most part the crimes are committed by reason of business misunderstandings, implying that the disputants have lost faith in the integrity of the courts and that the persons aggrieved have little hope of redress by legal methods. There are said to be in the aggregate upwards of ten thousand murders in the United States yearly, but the delays and uncertainties of the law as at present administered are such that probably not one murderer in five hundred expiates his crime in the manner prescribed by law. It is not that the judges are not men of honor and probity, but technical points may be raised with such success, and there are so many ways of staying the hand of justice if counsel be well supplied with funds, that poor men feel their chances of redress to be as near impossible to all. In drawing attention to this state of affairs an American exchange says that "if murders were punished there would be no such record as this. If the courts were prompt and legal practice accorded with the pleasing theories of legislation there would be removed one of the causes that give rise to the homicidal impulse."

STILL FROTHING.

The Colonist counsels its friends to take defeat gracefully. They cannot do it. The history of the party proves that they cannot go down like men. They must vent their rage on somebody or something. If they cannot burn down parliament buildings they will petition for annexation to the United States, and if they cannot do worse they will try to engender strife between the people of different races and religion in the country. At the present time the party with the instinct of government and the divine right to rule are busy cursing their fellow-Canadians in Quebec because they chose to cast their ballots in favor of Laurier in preference to Sir Charles Tupper. The vast majority of the people of Canada believe their choice was a wise one, and in Great Britain there is general satisfaction at the result. The Conservatives are shouting treason and asserting that the French must be put down, and making themselves ridiculous generally. As a matter of fact, an analysis of the vote shows that the French-Canadians have set the voters of Ontario an example of toleration and independence that it would be well for the latter to make a note of. It has been pointed out that of the sixty-five members from Lower Canada no less than sixteen are English-speaking Protestants, the leader of the Conservatives in Quebec, Mr. Bergeron, being defeated by a man of that faith and lineage. In the great province of Ontario, with ninety-two members, it is claimed that only two English-speaking Catholics have been elected, although there the proportion of Catholics to Protestants is much larger than the proportion of Protestants to Catholics in the province of Quebec. There has been ample proof that in Ontario the religious issue was raised and used most assiduously by the Conservatives against Catholic Liberal candidates, and Protestant candidates too, for that matter. No such tactics were resorted to by the Liberals in Quebec; but Laurier was attacked by the Tories for being too British for Sir Charles Tupper and for sending the contingents to South Africa. None of these miserable subtleties proved effective. The strong personality of the Premier held the French-Canadians true to their allegiance to the man whom they are justly proud of, and who is not only a prominent statesman in Canada but a unique figure in the British Empire. It is a great pity the Conservatives have so little regard for their own interests and the interests of the country in the course they are pursuing. It is also unfortunate that there is no immediate prospect of a change of tactics. There is no leader in sight of sufficiently broad views and enlightened understanding to set their course in a different direction.

CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP.

We can assure the Colonist that we are not at all concerned about the future of the Conservative party. Its destiny is fixed for some years to come. We merely desire to draw attention to the demoralized condition of the party which Sir Charles Tupper says was never in a more enviable position than now and which, the Colonist believes will not remain long in opposition. The Montreal Gazette, one of the few Conservative papers with common sense and discernment, foresaw clearly what the result of an election carried on in the manner in which the late one was conducted by the Conservatives was bound to be. Now that it is over it warns its contemporary, the Star, which was in a large measure responsible for the complete loss of the victory of the Liberals, and all the other incendiary organs and leaders, that in order to insure even a chance of success in years to come there must be a complete reorganization of the party and a very drastic revision of its methods. But the advice of the Gazette will not be heeded. At the present time there are half a dozen would-be leaders striving and wire-pulling for the ascendancy. They don't want to leave the choice of a leader in abeyance in order that the most suitable man for the position may be disclosed by the proceedings in the House. The clique now dominant in Ontario desire to have the matter settled at once, because now is the time most favorable for them to secure the selection of one of their own kind. Notwithstanding the appeals that have been addressed to the organs and leaders of the party to refrain from tactics which it has now been clearly demonstrated cannot but have an injurious effect on its future, as it has been the cause of great evil in the past, the cries of French domination continue, and will probably continue for obvious reasons until a choice of a leader has been made. It does no good to point out to these Ontario mischief-makers that their cries are doing their party more harm than good. It is not the welfare of the party that concerns them at the present time. It is the political ambition of the men they favor for the leadership of the Conservatives. The struggle now to down the faction which is opposing their nominees is as fierce as was the fight against the Grits a short time ago. There has also been revealed the weakness of the Conservative party since the departure of the master hand which held all the different factions in leash. Instead of pulling together they are now all working against each other. That is the enviable position in which the "great" Conservative party is at the present time.

CANADIANS APPRECIATED.

The emigration of the flower of the young men of Canada to the United States has long been a subject of discussion in the newspapers of this country. It is pleasing to be told that "the stream has been greatly lessened in volume during the last few years, but it has not entirely ceased to flow, and it will probably continue to a greater or lesser extent for all time. In all the great centres of the world there is a constant demand for the services of the young and virile of the human race. The same conditions which disturb the observers of current events in this country obtain in Great Britain. It is well known that the journalists of London are for the most part natives of Ireland and Scotland. In the various departments of commercial and business life and in the mechanical pursuits also no doubt if the facts were analyzed the same conditions would be found to prevail. And so the great cities continue to grow and the inhabitants thereof to increase and multiply while the rural communities remain practically at a standstill.

In discussing the question of the presence of Canadians in the great cities of the United States, "Success," of New York, one of the ablest of the monthlies, admits that there is a considerable demand for the services of our countrymen in America, and points out that in almost all positions of trust and emolument they are given a preference over their American consins by business concerns. It says: "Alike in the trades, the arts and the professions, he (the Canadian) finds steady advancement. How shall we account for this preference? Is the Canadian possessed of superior wit, education, intelligence, or alertness? Surely not. The average American confessor has better education advantages than his rival from the frozen north, and for ready wit and alertness the most rabid Britisher would accord him first place. No, the explanation must be sought on other grounds. First should be cited the fact that the Canadian enjoys more robust health. Born and bred in the country, living much out of doors in an atmosphere which clears the brain in summer and in winter paints the cheeks with a ruddy glow, he comes to manhood with a full reserve and lusty health. Then, too, he frequently has come from a home where hardships, if not poverty, has taught him lessons of thrift and self-denial—to earn a little and spend a little less. He is consumed by no feverish haste to get rich at one fell swoop, but is content to climb the ladder of success by 'upward toiling in the night.' He is not afraid of hard work, nor does he scruple to begin with menial tasks; he has patience, pluck, tenacity, perseverance. He has staying qualities, in which his American cousin is weak. The Yankee can sprint, but in a long-continued test he goes under. Finally, and chiefly, the Canadian, free from the taints and temptations of city life, has established for himself a higher, purer standard of moral living, and it is character that

tells. I must admit, perhaps, that the American youth is handicapped by the conditions and environments of American urban life, the mad hustle to get wealth, the craving for stimulation, the pleasure-seeking, self-gratifying round of excitement. But if this young Canadian countryman can keep his head amid such surroundings, why cannot we? The handicap can be overcome by guarding the weak, unsteady steps, the Micawber spirit, the lack of preparation, of thoroughness, of stay-at-it-iveness." It may be because of jealousy of his success in life, or it may be because his plotting, persevering style is held in contempt by the "rushers" on the other side, but it is nevertheless a fact that amongst his fellow-workers in the United States the Canadian is not by any means popular. We believe the opportunities for the exercise of his talents at home are constantly increasing and sincerely trust that as the years go by the exodus will continue to grow "smaller by degrees and beautifully less."

JOINED TO THEIR IDOLS.

The opponents of the railway ferry scheme have organized to defeat the by-law if possible. Perhaps it is just as well that they should disclose their identity. Not that there is anything to be ashamed of in the position they take or that they may not be actuated by motives quite as worthy as those who take an entirely different view as to what is in the interests of Victoria, but it is well known that in the past all projects calculated to free Victoria from the thralldom which has strangled her growth and prevented her from maintaining the position which she once held among the Coast cities have been defeated by the upholders of conservatism and stagnation, and it is well that the people should be made aware of the composition of these hitherto mysterious but powerful forces.

The reasons why the by-law should be adopted by the ratepayers have been very fully gone into at the council meetings, at public gatherings and in the press. There is very little to add to what has already been said on the subject. The great need is that Victoria should be put as nearly as possible on an absolute equality with rival cities in transportation rates and facilities. There is no doubt, despite all that may be said to the contrary, that in these respects we are handicapped at the present time. We do not ask anyone to take our word for it. Consult the independent merchants of Victoria, who are to all intents and purposes of one mind on the subject, and they will supply information which will remove all doubts. It is needless to point out that if this city is to recover what she has already lost and is to be prevented from falling still farther to the rear, this weight must be removed, and that speedily. It is the general belief that the passage of the by-law will accomplish a great deal in this direction, and will ultimately accomplish completely the desired end. It is not at all improbable that in order to convince the ratepayers that our merchants have absolutely nothing to complain of their attention will be directed before voting day to the fact that C. P. R. cars are standing in the E. & N. railway yards. That is an old game of the C. P. R. and its friends. Once upon a time, on the eve of an election in Victoria, the citizens were astonished by the sight of one of the Empresses at the outer wharf, right in the midst of the multitude the railway people at one time said they would never think of taking their steamers into. The purpose was to convince Victorians that from that time forth the ships would call regularly at the outer wharf. Have they done it? Has it not been demonstrated time and again that the contentions of the C. P. R. people that there was not sufficient war there are entirely without foundation? If the by-law now before the people be defeated the visits of C. P. R. railways cars to Victoria will be even more rare than the callings of the Empresses at the outer wharf.

It is said by some gentlemen who oppose this scheme that they would favor it if it meant that the city were to be made the bona fide terminus of a transcontinental railway. They expect locomotives and passenger cars to be brought over on a ferry steamer and the work-shops and roundhouses and all the usual accessories of the terminus of a railway to be planted here. We are afraid the gentlemen who look for anything of that kind are just a little bit unreasonable. If some of them know as much as they claim to do about such undertakings they must be aware that locomotives are never carried on transports of that description, and that this scheme gives us all we can possibly hope for until the day arrives, which some people hope to see, when we shall be connected with the Mainland by a bridge. A vast number of railways have their termini near New York city, but with the exception of the New York Central not one of them runs into the city proper. The passengers are taken across from Jersey City, Hoboken and other places by ferry. The passenger cars are never taken over and most of the freight wagons are transferred by what have been termed during the progress of the present controversy floats and tugs. The same conditions exist at many other places on this continent which have no reason to complain of discrimination be-



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. 15c PER REEL Our line of Tooth Brushes in all grades is something to excite admiration. Cyrus H. Bowes, CHEMIST, 98 Government Street, Near Yates Street. TELEPHONE 425.

cause of them. It is apparent, therefore, that those who base their opposition to the present project on the objections cited above are either ill informed as to the facts or are not acting in the best of faith. It is because we believe Victoria will secure all the advantages possible under present conditions at the lowest possible rate and that it means our commercial emancipation that the Times is supporting the by-law and sincerely hopes that it will receive the endorsement of the ratepayers.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The advantages to children of early and special training in the use of tools have been so fully dealt with lately that it is an almost hopeless task to undertake to discuss any phase of the subject that has not already been touched upon. It is not so much the turning out of "handy" men, men who will never be at a loss to make the best use of the appliances at hand in case of emergencies, as to set before the pupils the practical purposes for which they are being educated in the public schools, that special courses such as are about to be inaugurated in Victoria through the generosity of Sir Wm. McDonald, are being provided for the rising generation in all the great civilized nations of the world. It has been claimed that the great industrial advances made in Germany within recent years can be traced directly to the special bent towards mechanics given the children of that great country while they are yet of tender years. The United States is another world power that has been making great progress from an industrial point of view of late years, and it is claimed that the fact that the population there, for reasons that are apparent, is practically brought up with tools in its hands, accounts to a great extent for the success of our cousins in competing with the older nations in the markets of the world. Canada must keep up with the world procession. Nations and institutions and houses and individuals which are not up to date soon go to the wall in these times of bustle and active competition. The successful business man who in his almost boundless generosity has decided to endow schools in all parts of Canada in order to give the rising generation an adequate equipment for the great struggle of life, deserves to have his concern for the welfare of the country suitably recognized. The most fitting recognition possible is that we do our part in Victoria to make the new institution a success and its establishment permanent. No doubt the Board of School Trustees and the other authorities concerned will attend to that.

STILL TALKING.

Although he has retired from the leadership of the Conservative party, Sir Charles Tupper does not seem to be at all content to retire into obscurity. Perhaps it would be almost too much to expect a gentleman who has talked as much as he has in the course of an unprecedentedly long public career to close up too suddenly or who has made so many statements absolutely without foundation to switch so suddenly upon the line of truth. The old gentleman has been telling a correspondent of the Colonist that he does not think the Liberals will remain long in power. That is not quite so dogmatic as the statement he made after the general elections in 1896. He said then, and his hopeful son, vehemently corroborated his assertion, that the Laurier government would fall to pieces before one session of parliament was over. The Baronet, now that he is a long way from the scene of the catastrophes in which he was twice overwhelmed, repeats that old yarn that Laurier captured Quebec by promising the habitants a more drastic Remedial Bill than that of the leader of the government of that day. Here we have more evidence of the fact that it was time for Sir Charles to take a rest. He imagines that things are as they were at the beginning of his career. We out here are quite as well aware that that story is a lie as the people of the East are. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made no such promise. Does Sir Charles Tupper think we do not know that in the elections of 1896 he had the support of almost every French-Canadian bishop and priest in Canada. Would they have beseeched their flocks in season and out of season to support the Conservative candidates if they had been promised more by Laurier than Tupper was pledged to give them? The Liberal leader said it and his supporters were returned to power the School Question would be settled amicably and to the satisfaction of all concerned by those who alone had the power to deal with the matter. We all know what happened when the government of Sir Charles met the fate which it deserved. No more was heard of the School Question and the people of Manitoba are once more living together in peace and concord. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier had promised the people of

Quebec that he would introduce and carry through the House a Remedial Bill of greater strength than that of Sir Charles Tupper and had refused to carry out his promise, is it reasonable to suppose he would have come back from Quebec after the recent elections with a greater majority than ever? Sir Charles Tupper must take the people of the West for fools when he asks them to believe such a statement as that. Perhaps, however, he was merely paving the way for the advent in Vancouver of Mr. Clarke Wallace, the gentleman who would not support his Remedial Bill and whose place in the cabinet was filled for a short time by Colonel Prior. We have no doubt Mr. Wallace will take somewhat the same ground as Sir Charles. This gentleman, who owes his present position in the public life of Canada to the fact that he is an extremist in all matters of race and religion, will no doubt reiterate the charge that the Liberals are as strong as they are in Quebec to-day by reason of their raising the race cry. He will not say anything about Pamphlet No. 6, or "Laurier is too British for me," or the English and French editions of the Montreal Star. He will probably read a few garbled extracts of what Tarte is alleged to have said in Paris, but he will not be able to deny that not a word was uttered by one of the Liberal leaders in any obscure part of Canada which would not bear repetition in Montreal, Toronto or Victoria. Their impregnable position is in marked contrast to that occupied by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Clarke Wallace and their friends. They will not beat Mr. Maxwell in Vancouver by raising the race and creed cry.

HANDS CRACKED WITH SALT RHEUM. Mr. James McIsaac, 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.

DEPUTIES WOUNDED.

One Member Empty a Revolver at Opposition Benches. London, Nov. 18.—"A disgraceful conflict took place on Saturday at Agram, in the Croatian diet," says a dispatch from Vienna to the Daily Express. "The opposing parties engaged in a free fight and wrecked the furniture and windows. One member emptied a six-chambered revolver at the opposition benches, and his colleagues nearly lynched him. Many of the deputies were wounded."

The Fount of Life THE PURE RE BLOOD THAT COURSES THROUGH THE BODY. If the Blood Is Impure and Stagnant, Disease Holds Sway.

Paine's Celery Compound PURIFIES, ENRICHES AND VITALIZES EVERY DROP OF BLOOD. The majority of intelligent people know that rich, pure and highly vitalized blood alone can give health and build up the tissues that have been worn out. New and fresh blood carries all the materials for restoring wasted and worn-out parts of the body, and gives to the brain other materials for making nerve matter. Paine's Celery Compound cleanses and purifies the blood and furnishes appropriate food for every part of the system. It increases the appetite, perfects digestion, gives nervous energy and increased strength. If your blood is impure, if the skin has spots and eruptions, if you have an unhealthy pallor or yellow appearance, and if the eyes are showing yellowish whites, you should use Paine's Celery Compound without delay to cleanse the blood and regulate the liver and kidneys of the strain that is brought upon them whenever impure blood pours through their substance. Mr. M. D. Arthur, Chelmsford, Ont., writes as follows: "I was laid up with scars all over my face and neck, the result of blood poisoning. While in that condition, I could not sleep at night, had no appetite, and could not attend to my work. The doctors in my district and their medicines did not benefit me. My aunt advised me to use Paine's Celery Compound. In two weeks I was so much better that I could go out, and in three weeks I was able to work again. I bless the day I commenced with Paine's Celery Compound."

Much Work To Be Done

Council Last Evening Adopted Streets, Bridges and Sewers Committee Report.

By-Law Regarding Qualifications of Municipal Voters Passed - Communications.

There were three fires burning in the council chamber last evening, and these, together with the oratorical efforts on the part of the aldermen, prevented the council from doing more than to pass the report of the streets, bridges and sewers committee, and to adopt a by-law regarding the qualifications of voters at the next municipal elections was also passed.

Before the commencement of the regular business, Ald. Williams arose to a question of privilege, with every indication of a startling denouement up his sleeve. Carefully unfolding a copy of one of the papers, he directed attention to what he contended was a fatal flaw in clause 28 of the by-law.

He maintained forensically and authoritatively that a serious alteration had been made from the draft of the clause as decided upon by the city council, the insertion of the word "after" in that portion of the clause which reads:

"No Chinese or Japanese person shall be employed in any of the works or undertakings hereby agreed to be carried out by the company, or in the operation of such undertaking after construction, etc., etc." changed the interpretation altogether.

It was explained to the cautious city engineer, with power to act.

Jas. Hendrick said that the sewer he extended on Quebec street, or some other arrangement be made, whereby he could connect with the city sewerage system. He had constructed a tie drain and fulfilled other requirements. He also directed attention to the necessity of Kingston street school being connected with the sewerage. On motion of Ald. Hall this was referred to the city engineer, with power to act.

Kobt. Selick complained that the owners of some houses on Douglas street would not connect with the sewers, and considerable annoyance was caused in the vicinity by the consequent visits of the scavengers in their nightly operations. He asked that the proper official see that the law is carried out. Referred to the city engineer for report.

W. C. Bukley wrote about the extortionate charges demanded by hack drivers when he asked to be driven to the wharf. He could get no hack under a dollar, and he subsequently learned that the rate was fifty cents.

Ald. Williams explained that there might be circumstances of which the council knew nothing, governing the matter; but Ald. Stewart mentioned an instance in which the hack drivers exceeded the rate allowed by law in stating their charge. It was moved that the communication be referred to the police commissioners.

Gim Fook Yuen asked until the end of February in which to remove shacks belonging to him on Fisguard street and recently condemned by the sanitary inspector.

Ald. Hall suggested that the same procedure be adopted in this case as in that of Senator Macdonald, namely, that he be allowed until January 2nd. This was carried.

The city engineer reported as follows:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration:

Petition from Mrs. McNutt and 37 others re improvement of King's road, between Fourth and Cook streets—I have this morning examined the above locality, and would therefore recommend that portion between Fourth and Seventh streets be undertaken hereby agreed to be carried out by the company, or in the operation of such undertaking after construction, etc., etc." changed the interpretation altogether.

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Cost of installing light at corner of Chambers and North Chatham streets, \$50.

Cost of installing light at corner of Edmondson and Cedar Hill roads, \$25.

Re light on corner of Carr street and Avalon road—above could be installed; cost \$50.

Re light on Chestnut street—I am of the opinion that the amount of traffic on the above street would hardly warrant the placing of a light, as there are at present only two houses on the street, and no through traffic; the end of the street is lighted by four lamps on Cadboro Bay road.

In conclusion, I desire to mention that the installation of extra lights from time to time has diminished our stock of spare lamps, and it is a great advantage to be able to replace at once lamps reported defective. I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation be obtained, if at all possible, for the purpose of replenishing our stock. The lamps cost, approximately, \$33 each.

Ald. Kinsman, for the committee, explained that the report had been thoroughly gone into, and it was adopted.

The streets, bridges and sewers committee reported as follows:

Gentlemen—Your streets, bridges and sewers committee having considered the undermentioned subjects beg to report and recommend as follows:

Street Improvement.

(1) Re communication of J. Morrison, respecting the improvement of San Juan avenue; (2) Re improvement of Garbally road; (3) Re improvement of Orvitt street, by an expenditure of \$300; (4) Re improvement of Richmond avenue at the discretion of the city engineer, by an expenditure of \$125; (5) Re repairs to Park roads, by an expenditure of \$350; (6) Re improvement of Fort street, between Vancouver and Cook streets, by an expenditure of \$500; (7) Re improvement of Bridge Walk, from Superior street along Carr street to the Park, by an expenditure of \$400; (8) Re improvement of Cadboro Bay road, from Oak Bay Junction to the hospital, by an expenditure of \$500; (9) Re improvement of Jellie avenue, by an expenditure of \$300; (10) Re improvement of Fairfield road, from Cook street to the cemetery, by an expenditure of \$500; (11) Re improvement of Douglas street, from Topaz avenue to the city limits, by an expenditure of \$1,000; (12) Re road adjacent to the Glover Point rifle range; (13) Re improvement of Douglas street, between Yates and Fisguard streets, \$500.

Your committee recommends that the above mentioned works be carried out.

Sidewalks.

Your committee would recommend that the following new sidewalks be laid:

Permanent—(1) In front of the new building in course of erection on the corner of Johnson and Douglas streets by Messrs. R. Porter & Sons.

Plank—(1) On Michigan street, in accordance with the petition of James Pottinger; (2) On the old Esquimalt road, in accordance with the request of W. J. Bowden; (3) On Market street, as per petition of Elyan & Murton et al; (4) On the south side of Fisguard street, as per petition of J. P. Walls, by an expenditure of the sum of \$50; (5) Around the Hepturn block, corner of Government and Comorant streets, by an expenditure of \$100; (6) From Cadboro Bay road to the hospital gate on Mount Tolmie road; (7) On Barclay street, 300 feet; (8) On Chama street (north side), from Blanchard street west, 250 feet; (9) On View street (north side), from Cook street to Vancouver street; (10) On Kane street (south side), between Blanchard and Douglas streets; (11) On Mendie's street (east side), between Superior and Toronto streets; (12) On Niagara street (south side), between Dallas road and Montreal street; (13) On Quadra street (west side), between Pioneer and Fisguard streets; (14) On Frederick street (north side), from Quadra street east; (15) On Frederick street (south side), from Cook street east; (16) On View street (north side), from Cook street east; (17) On Blanchard street (west side), between Chatham street and Discovery street; (18) On Cook street, between Pembroke street and Hillside avenue.

Surface Drains.

We recommend that surface drains be laid on the following streets:

(1) On Douglas street, by an expenditure of the sum of \$317, and (2) On Blanchard street, by the expenditure of the sum of \$282; (3) Also that the sum of \$75 be expended in providing drainage for Oscar street.

In regard to the matter of sewerage extension on Avalon road, we recommend that no action be taken for the reason mentioned in the city engineer's report of the 22nd ultimo.

We recommend that the following matters be laid over for further consideration, namely:

(1) The purchase of meters for the new pumping station; (2) The purchase of portions of secs. 45 and 46 Lake district, in the water-shed area; (3) The adjustment of the street grade in accordance with the petition of Messrs. Heisterman & Co.

JOHN KINSMAN,
R. T. WILLIAMS,
W. G. CAMERON,
A. STEWART,
H. L. COLEBY,
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WELL IN HAND.

Smallpox Epidemic at Nanaimo Now Checked—Thirteen Cases in All—General Vaccination Ordered.

Dr. Fagan, secretary of the provincial board of health, returned on the noon train from Nanaimo. He reports that the epidemic of smallpox there is now well in hand; that the disease is confined to three houses; and that there have been no new cases for ten days. The disease was introduced from Gabriola Island, where there are forty-nine suspect cases and one actual case of the disease.

General vaccination in Nanaimo and within a radius of ten miles has been ordered; guards placed on the three dwellings in which the disease has developed, and examination of passengers on out-bound trains and steamers ordered. Mails are also being fumigated. There are in all thirteen cases, and for these a post house is being built. There have been no fatalities, and the type is so mild as to be mistaken for chicken pox. None of the afflicted residents are bed-bound.

Mayor Hayward was visited this morning by a gentleman from Nanaimo, who urged the fumigation of the walls and the examination of passengers on the E. & N. train. The precautionary measures taken by Dr. Fagan at Nanaimo, however, will render this unnecessary.

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The alderman acknowledged the receipt of a resolution of the council regarding the establishment of a mint and informing the council that he had instructed his ministers to give the matter their earnest consideration.

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We understand that there is nothing in the by-law to prevent these large cars fully loaded from running over Point Ellice bridge, but before doing so we shall be glad to hear whether the city engineer is satisfied as to the absolute safety of the Point Ellice bridge under such load.

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Skene Lowe drew attention to the rubbish on streets. He protested against the use and abuse of streets on the part of white men and Chinese in wood sawing, unsightly piles of wood and debris invariably marking the scene of their operations. The streets were for traffic and he advised that a license fee of \$20 for hand sawing and \$100 for machines be imposed. He urged that the city abate the nuisance.

Ald. Beckwith said that this question was the same old story. He moved that the communication be received and filed and the proper officials be instructed to enforce the by-law governing the matter. "How long will streets maintain a good appearance if they are used for wood cutting and depots for rubbish?" continued the alderman. Carried.

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Jas. Hendrick said that the sewer he extended on Quebec street, or some other arrangement be made, whereby he could connect with the city sewerage system. He had constructed a tie drain and fulfilled other requirements. He also directed attention to the necessity of Kingston street school being connected with the sewerage. On motion of Ald. Hall this was referred to the city engineer, with power to act.

Kobt. Selick complained that the owners of some houses on Douglas street would not connect with the sewers, and considerable annoyance was caused in the vicinity by the consequent visits of the scavengers in their nightly operations. He asked that the proper official see that the law is carried out. Referred to the city engineer for report.

W. C. Bukley wrote about the extortionate charges demanded by hack drivers when he asked to be driven to the wharf. He could get no hack under a dollar, and he subsequently learned that the rate was fifty cents.

Ald. Williams explained that there might be circumstances of which the council knew nothing, governing the matter; but Ald. Stewart mentioned an instance in which the hack drivers exceeded the rate allowed by law in stating their charge. It was moved that the communication be referred to the police commissioners.

Gim Fook Yuen asked until the end of February in which to remove shacks belonging to him on Fisguard street and recently condemned by the sanitary inspector.

Ald. Hall suggested that the same procedure be adopted in this case as in that of Senator Macdonald, namely, that he be allowed until January 2nd. This was carried.

The city engineer reported as follows:

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Dolls, Fancy Goods AND Christmas Notions

At Wholesale. From all the leading European and American makers

J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Victoria, B. C.

Those Who Hesitate

To take advantage of the prices at which we are offering our Xmas Trains are sure to lose money. We have bought early and cheap, so don't miss the following bargains:

NEW MIXED PEEL 15c lb.
NEW RE-CLEANED CURRANTS 15c lb.
NEW MUSCATEL RAISINS 10c lb.
NEW SEEDED RAISINS 12 1/2c lb.
TESTED EGGS 25c doz.
CREAMERY BUTTER 25c lb.

Morgan's Eastern Oysters.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Agents Wanted

To sell high grade fruit trees and fruit bushes, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, roses, bedding vines, etc., all of which is sent out under government certificate for cleanliness and freshness from disease, for

THE FONTHILL NURSERIES

We have the largest nurseries in Canada, 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS

And good pay weekly. All supplies free.

We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillarine, which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials. Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms.

Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

A SOUND HORSE.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

As a sound horse is always salable, Lumps, Bunches and Lameness cut the price in two. Almost any kind of a horse may be made sound by the use of

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE,

the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. Cures without a bluish mark on the skin. Price \$1 per bottle. As a Liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

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Advantages Of Railway

Presented at a Meeting of Citizens in Victoria West Last Evening.

Opposition to the Scheme From Mr. Ker Met by Mr. Bodwell.

Last evening's meeting in Semple's hall, Victoria West, called by the supporters of the proposed railway connection scheme, now before the city, brought forth some unexpected opposition to the proposal. D. R. Ker, of the firm of Brackman & Ker, was in attendance, and vigorously opposed the railway, resulting in a clash between himself and Mr. E. V. Bodwell.

Beaumont Boggs occupied the chair, and there were present on the platform E. V. Bodwell, the promoter of the scheme; Alderman Beckwith and Percival R. Brown.

In opening the proceedings the chairman explained the object of the meeting. After briefly referring to the tactics of the C. P. R. in the making of the Victoria terminal city of the line, Mr. Boggs spoke of that corporation's methods in ignoring Victoria first in the little Telegraph, published then and since, from this to the manner in which the C.P.R. ships sailed past Victoria, because, as it was alleged, of the insufficiency of water here, he referred to the incident occurring the other day when an Empress was compelled to come in for repairs and found in this port ample accommodation. The great potentialities of the halibut fisheries on this Coast was another argument for the proposed railway, and the damage to freight consequent to transhipment or rehandling, especially to glass ware, was still another.

Mr. Bodwell, on being called on, expressed his pleasure at seeing so many in attendance, despite the cold weather. He understood that there was being organized opposition brought to bear against the railway proposal, and he pointed out all interested in the promotion of the scheme and having the welfare of the city at heart to exert their strongest influence in order to counteract the efforts which would be put forth against them. The getting of the railway passed was going to involve a fight, and it was going to be a warm one. He remembered that at the building of the C. P. R. very strong objections were raised against the road being constructed. People prophesied that the building of the road would ruin the city. Yet the results were quite the contrary. He had no cause to say anything disparaging to the C. P. R. corporation, but it was a matter of business that the company should build up the city of Victoria. One could go East and in Toronto or some other large city and see pictures of the company advertising Vancouver in many of the biggest show windows, and the people of the East were led to believe that the Terminal City was the Metropolitan City of the continent. In answer to the question of a ferry, he said that there are cars now lying at Liverpool that were only awaiting the conveniences of transportation. In Victoria lay a great field for business, and he pointed out that the necessity of making more money for the advancement of the city was most important.

It would be a step, and a very long step, in the right direction. The people of this city had enterprise, and he knew they had wealth, and so he asked what prevented this city from going ahead as rapidly as do the cities of Vancouver and Seattle. One reason to which he attributed the backwardness of the city was that it is on an island in every respect. Not long ago Mr. Meeson wanted to get some very fine carriages in bulk to this city without transshipment, but he could not do it. The C. P. R. would not allow their cars to come into Victoria. John Bros., he understood, estimated the breakage on all their glass ware to be something like 30 per cent. The speaker pointed out that for seventeen years, and all kinds of schemes were advanced for improved transportation, but they had failed. What was wanted, in his opinion, was to be brought directly in touch with the railway system of the mainland. Senator Macdonald had said that the ferry would be the longest on the continent, and to prove the inaccuracy of this assertion he quoted from a railway authority to show that on Lake Michigan a ferry 60 miles long was being successfully operated. Another 98 miles long was run from Milwaukee to Ludington, while on Lake Erie there were seven car ferries. These were run clean across the lake and in all kinds of weather. Contrasting the Victoria scheme with other ferries, he said there would be no more difficulty in running a ferry across the gulf than there would be experienced in crossing the river from Detroit. The speed as proposed would also compare favorably with other ferries. It would be sufficiently rapid to transport the ferry from land to land in two hours. It would accommodate eight cars and 400 passengers. Their arrangement with the Great Northern was to maintain the ferry in an efficient condition. It was absurd to suppose that the company building it with their own money were not going to operate the railway after a certain time, or that the road's equipment would be allowed to become inferior.

The speaker then explained how the company, according to its contract, would be forced to carry out an efficient service. The ferry would be operated at a speed of 14 miles an hour, and this would be sufficient to make the distance from land to land in about two hours. There would be no difficulty experienced in the matter, except in the matter of fog, and this would not retard the movements of the ferry perhaps once in five years.

Referring to Mr. Ker's letter concerning the scheme, he did not wish to say anything disparaging to a gentleman, but he did think Mr. Higgins' zeal exceeded his discretion. He was not going to beg anyone's support to the railway, but left the matter entirely to the good judgment of the people.

he opposed the scheme he was doing so as one of the biggest shippers in this city, and from a thorough knowledge of the entire Fraser country. Owing to the lateness of the hour Mr. Bodwell said he would answer Mr. Ker's remarks at another time, but he took occasion to say before the meeting adjourned that the scheme was not a Vancouver proposition, and if Mr. Ker believed that he was an honorable man he would believe that.

Mr. Ker—I do, but I think that Mr. Bodwell does not know perhaps who all is backing the scheme. Mr. Bodwell—Well, then, I am a fool. (Laughter.)

After some further remarks from Mr. Bodwell and from Mr. Beckwith the meeting adjourned.

RETURNED FROM CAMPAIGN. United States Consul Smith Arrived From Illinois Yesterday—Triumphphant Republican.

United States Consul A. Smith returned yesterday from Illinois, having been absent from the city just six weeks and two days. When seen by a Times representative this afternoon Mr. Smith merrily remarked that he went to his native state to elect McKinley, and there was a decided note of triumph in his tones which would have indicated to the veriest stranger which side of the house numbered the genial consul among its adherents.

Northern Illinois, where he went on the stump in the interests of the administration, nobly bore out the expectations of the Republican prophets, while the state majority for McKinley was in the neighborhood of 100,000. Chicago went Democratic, but Cook county gave a Republican majority of about 7,000. In the election for state governor Windesbayo county, from which the consul hailed, returned Judge Richard Yates, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 5,000, the largest of any county in the state.

There were many expedients resorted to for the capture of the popular vote. The Republicans started prosperity wagons in Chicago, which were driven along the streets during luncheon hour when the orators would address the working men on the campaign issues. Occasionally a difficulty would be encountered in the shape of organized Democratic opposition, and the meetings would be broken up.

In Chicago the excitement was tremendous during the day of the election. Perhaps one of the most disappointed men in the country when the results were announced was W. R. Hearst, proprietor of the Chicago-American, New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner. When everything was over, this energetic journalist remarked that "he knew the Republicans would lose." He said: "The Republicans wanted the earth, and they got it," and judging by the fact that McKinley's total majority amounted to something like 300,000, the greatest Republican victory ever won in the history of the United States, the Democrats can be justified in allowing their disappointment to manifest itself.

The Republican governor-elect for Illinois, Judge Richard Yates, is 40 years of age. A peculiar coincidence in connection with his return is that just forty years ago his father was elected governor of the state. Mr. Smith did not hear Bryan speak during his last visit although he has listened to him on previous occasions. The Democratic candidate he characterizes a great orator and a public man of unblemished reputation.

Mark Hanna is one of the Republican heroes. He is not according to Mr. Smith, an orator, but he is a master of repartee, which makes him solid with an audience. Speaking of the weather, Mr. Smith said that he believed the cold was following him to the Coast. On the night he left Chicago the weather became cold. At St. Paul the thermometer registered just two degrees above zero, and in the mountains the temperature was the same.

This was his second visit to his state since his appointment to the consularship at Victoria.

THE FALL OF RHEUMATISM PAINS.—When a sufferer finds permanent relief in such a mercurious medicine as South American Rheumatic Cure, how glad he is to tell it. C. W. Mayhew, of Thamesville, Ont., couldn't walk or feed himself for months—four years ago three bottles of this great remedy cured him—not a pain since—least that encouragement for rheumatic sufferers. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—82.

Sores On Arms And Legs. In the year 1890 I had sores break out on my arms and legs for which I used different medicines, but all failed to cure me.

My father advised me at last to use Burdock Blood Bitters, as he had taken it with great benefit.

I followed his advice and in less than a month, by taking the medicine internally and applying it externally, the sores were all gone.

That is ten years ago now, and I have never been troubled with anything of the kind since, and if I ever am I will at once use B.B.B. and be promptly and completely cured.

SAXON BOWWELL, L'Avenir, P. Q.

To Honor Our Heroes

Various Suggestions Made Regarding the Manner of Perpetuating their Memories.

An Active Committee Appointed to Convey the Various Proposals and Report.

The attendance at the meeting convened last night for the purpose of considering steps for a memorial to those who fell in South Africa from this city was disappointingly small, when it is remembered that nearly two hundred people signed the petition calling the attention of the government to the memorial was enthusiastically endorsed and a committee of fifteen appointed to consider the different schemes and to report at a subsequent meeting to be convened by the mayor.

His Worship the Mayor was appointed the chairman, and H. D. Helmcken, M. P., was elected secretary.

The chairman read the requisition calling the meeting, and a letter of regret from Sir Henry Pellev Crease, who, though unable to attend, wrote expressing his sympathy with the project, and urging a tangible memorial to Victoria's fallen soldiers.

The secretary also received letter from H. Kent, R. S. Hodge, ex-Mayor Redfern and Ian St. Clair. The first named suggested that the monument be erected in Beacon Hill, while Mr. Hodge suggested a statue of the Queen in the Oriental tower, with four allegorical figures typifying members of the first contingent, mounted rifles and Strathcona's Horse at corners, and a tablet bearing the names of those who fell, Mr. St. Clair proposed a memorial arch over the entrance to the parliament buildings.

John Evans, secretary of Maple Lodge, S. O. E., Dunsmuir, suggested that what was being done, as his lodge intended giving a concert to swell the funds for the memorial, as soon as a definite announcement was made.

The mayor read the following letter, which he had addressed to Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain: Victoria, B.C., 13th Nov., 1900.

Sir—In view of the return of volunteers from this city who took part in the recent South African campaign, a feeling prevails among the citizens that the occasion should be recognized in some way which would tend to perpetuate the memory of those who served their country so faithfully and so well in its hour of need.

It has been suggested that an appropriate way of commemorating the event and of making it contribute to the strengthening of patriotic sentiment, would be the erection in some public place of a suitable monument which should set out one of the times captured from the Boers.

Within the past few days a monument has been placed in Beacon Hill park, by permission of the city, erected in honor of the memory of the poet Robert Burns, by the name of the poet.

It is suggested that the erection of a memorial of this nature, in a conspicuous place in the same park, would form one of the chief attractions of the place, and be a lasting tribute to the service and memory of these volunteers.

If an arch, therefore, in this way, through the proper medium, be used, it is suggested that you may see your way clear to cause an order to be issued to the effect that one of the captured guns, used by the British against the Boers, be transported to this city to be used for the purpose of providing a suitable monument to those soldiers who enlisted in this city, and who served their Queen and country in the recent war in South Africa.

CHAS. HAYWARD, Mayor. To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, London, England.

The mayor said that whatever was done it should be remembered that this was no ordinary occasion. In eloquent terms he referred to the fact that with the colonial offer of troops a new Empire had been born, the capabilities of which for good could not be over estimated. The memorial should emphasize that event as well as be a monument to those who had sacrificed their lives.

The Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, amid applause, submitted the following resolution: "Be it resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting of the citizens of the city of Victoria it is desirable to mark their deep sense of gratitude and their appreciation of the patriotism, loyalty, fortitude and devotion of the soldiers who went from this city to the front to fight the battles of their Queen and country, a memorial commemorative of the event should be erected in the city of Victoria."

His Lordship said that as there was sure to be divergence of opinion in regard to the form the memorial might take, he would ask permission to read his dissent in being present as a citizen, for although early in life he had only a faint recollection of the great kingdom—that of God—he did not thereby forego his rights as a citizen of the country.

STONE IN THE BLADDER.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF A MONTREAL MERCHANT WHO WAS CURED BY DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Stone in the bladder is one of the most excruciating and agonizing of kidney diseases. Some of its symptoms are sudden stopping of the flow of urine, straining, deposits in the urine, pain in the region of the bladder and in the back, constant uneasiness and general falling of the health.

This is a disease that medical men tell us can only be cured by operation; yet we have many instances on record where Doan's Kidney Pills have effected a complete cure and saved the patient from the dangers and suffering of the surgeon's knife.

The following well authenticated case of Mr. G. A. LeBlanc, the widely known and popular manager of R. J. Toole's store, 1563 St. Catherine street, east, Montreal, P. Q., is one of the most remarkable in the history of kidney medicines in Canada. We venture to say that no other remedy but Doan's Kidney Pills can produce such a cure as this.

Here is Mr. LeBlanc's own statement: The Doan Kidney Pill Co. Gentlemen: "After four years of good health and after having recommended

England purchased with gold, and in due course her sister nation, achieved by a stroke of the pen of one of her greatest presidents, freedom for millions of our race. I believe the self-same principle was an element, if not the predominant motive, of the South African war. I say not liberty from African slavery, but as the main worse than slavery—for the slaves with all their ill-treatment, had friends and protectors; but I hardly discuss any such alleviations in the misery of those I have in mind. I speak simply as a citizen, and open to the searching of the other side. But if I speak also as a Christian I will say this—that if some of that cruelly-oppressed race shall hear the word which otherwise they could not have heard and live the life they could not otherwise have lived, I will with a good conscience move this resolution.

"I will love the men who went to fight for this boon; I will honor with tender regret the memory of the men who died for it; I will praise their patriotism, their loyalty, their valor—but above all, I will esteem them chiefly that they fought for the betterment of the oppressed and degraded—a still higher, nobler and wider virtue. For the tendency of freedom is to unite all nations in one and the true patriot's company becomes the world.

"With these feelings in mind, remembering the send-off of those heroes, and especially the only one to whom I was introduced on the occasion (Capt. Blanchard) and whose gentleness I was touched, and whose courage we all know, I say, by all means erect this monument. It shall be an object lesson for future times, that if your liberties should be assailed you may point to this memorial and say 'These men died for liberty for others, and if need be, we will do the same, rather than surrender the freedom which as Britons, and much more, as Christians, is our birthright.' (Applause.)

Dr. Ernest Hall seconded the resolution. With the merits of the war, he said, we had nothing to do, but with the soul of the boys and the patriotism they had manifested, and which led to their cementing the Empire they had everything to do. (Applause.)

C. H. Luginin was dealing with the memorial when Col. Gregory suggested that owing to the few who were in attendance only the preliminaries should be considered.

The speaker had little sympathy with those who had been deterred by the inclemency of the weather from attending. If the boys who went to the front had been kept in every time it rained they would not have established the record they had. (Hear, hear.)

Proceeding, he suggested, that the contributions be raised by popular subscription. It should also fit the occasion and tell its own story—the story of the stirring events through which we had passed, and which would tell to succeeding generations the valor of the invincible race to which we belong. (Applause.)

S. Perry Mills, Q. C., said the South African war had given birth to an Imperial Empire, and Canada had contributed to that cause. The money might not only be commemorative of the dead but beneficial to the living, especially those who suffered for Queen and country.

If the civic statutes would allow it he would like to see a levy by-law to make a municipal monument or institution.

The motion was then carried unanimously. R. Hall, M. P., submitted the following resolution: "That a special committee be appointed to be selected by the meeting, consisting of 15 citizens, to take into consideration a suitable memorial and to report to a meeting to be called by the mayor at a later date."

Many different views would be entertained, he added, regarding the memorial. A monument was lasting, suitable, and would appeal to the imagination. An arch had also been suggested, as well as a park or a home for the indigent would be most appropriate. All these would come before the committee.

The resolution was seconded by S. Perry Mills. Col. Gregory thought the appointment of a committee was a mistake. Often these committees were appointed, and when they reported they felt aggrieved if their suggestions were not adopted. When they reported they were sure to be a divergence of opinion. For himself he felt that a chime of bells was the most suitable, accompanied by a tablet explaining the significance of the memorial. A hospital ward would also be a good form of commemorating the memory of the boys.

George Jeeves said the committee might give a number of suggestions. He was glad to see Mr. Mills adopt his suggestion of a municipal levy. He thought a Rose gun mounted on a proper base and with a brass tablet would be a lasting and appropriate memorial. E. Bragg pointed out that under a civic by-law contributions would come only from real estate owners. Rev. W. Leslie Clay approved of a committee. No public meeting he thought

Doan's Kidney Pills to friends and acquaintances during these four years of happy life, and also having had proofs of the good results obtained in other cases, I thought it my duty to acquaint you with my case which is undoubtedly one of the most severe you will encounter.

"During the three long years that I was afflicted with kidney disease I suffered agonies. Many a time I had to leave off business suddenly and be carried in a cab to my home, where I would remain for several weeks suffering the most intense pain.

"At last a saviour came to me in your Doan's Kidney Pills, which were recommended to me by one of your patients. "I used only two boxes and thank God they entirely cured me.

"They caused me to pass a stone, the size of the stone found in ordinary cases and of the same shape. I have it here to show anyone wanting proofs of the efficacy of your pills, east. "The three doctors treating me left in surprise, and I was glad to leave off the use of morphine which had been administered to me most freely to allay the pain.

"I am now an altogether new man and want of a large concern and will be only too happy to recommend your pills for kidney troubles to anyone so suffering."

G. A. LeBLANC.

would assume to decide on a memorial until somebody could consult with those of artistic ability. This was a speedy way out of the difficulty. He was very glad to notice in an Eastern paper that a monument had already been erected to the memory of Capt. Blanchard in his own town of Windsor, N. S. (Applause.) He added that a committee would be able to give reasons for and against each of the proposals.

The following committee was then nominated: Rev. Canon Beaulieu, Rev. W. L. Clay, Dr. Ernest Hall, R. Hall, M. P., P. Ridgway Wilson, Canon Paddon, C. H. Luginin, Geo. Jeeves, H. Galt, S. Perry Mills, E. M. Rattenbury, Major Williams, W. J. Hanna, H. Rev. Bishop Cridge and Rev. Percival Jennis.

Rev. Canon Paddon gracefully withdrew in favor of Rev. E. S. Rowe, of the Methodist body, and with the change the committee was organized.

A vote of thanks was tendered the chairman and secretary and the meeting closed.

TO THE DEAF—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noise in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address: No. 207 D, The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

THE BURRARD CONTEST. (Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Nov. 22.—The most frantic efforts are being made by the Conservatives of Burrard in the interests of Mayor Garden for the House of Commons. Sir Charles in one breath denounces the Liberals for, as he alleges, stirring up racial feeling, and in the next sentence appeals to the Conservatives of Burrard not to submit to being ruled by French-Canadians. That is the keynote of the opposition campaign here. One of the local Conservative leaders, W. J. Bowser, stated that "The French-Canadians have thrown down the gauntlet, and we propose to pick it up." The contest is developing great bitterness.

The Liberals are in the least anxious as to the result, and Mr. Maxwell gives an inside estimate of his majority at 400.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Aunt Hood. See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

APIOL & STEEL FOR LADIES PILLS. A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERBARDING BITTER APPLE PILLS. COCHILA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Doan's Cotton Root Compound. It is especially useful in over 10,000 cases. Safe, effective, ladies' favorite. Your druggist for Doan's Cotton Root Compound. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box, No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$1 per box. No. 1, 10 degrees stronger, \$1 per box. No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$1 per box. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

