

se.
terrible Risks

REMOVES THE
WOMEN

ood Looks.

the sale of all cosmetics,
women well know that
ground, when used, goes
out of the disease, quickly
and impurities from
of the nervous system full
and giving that regular
that maintaining health.

nature's remedy all facial
and wrinkles are soon
sh and clean, the skin soft
eyes sparkle with bright
the true work of Paine's
as thousands of women
tested the great medi-

metics we say, cast aside
destroying agents that
and try what the won-
Cely Compound can do
les men continued de-
mised misery. The use of
Compound guarantees a
of your troubles, a re-
fresh health and good

CATARRH
relentless grip upon
nearly every family.
ompetent authorities
on eighty to ninety
entire population of
er from some form of
dangerous malady.
of your family suff-
signed catarrh.
olds which mark
not trifle with it,
nor of consumption

gnew's
al Powder
is the remedy of all
of the most ex-
nent nose and throat
day, and having a
nde of radical, per-
of chronic cases which
ed incurable. It also
head, influenza, hay
mel, deafness, sore
th, asthma and all sim-
ilar ailments. It is
delightful to use.
chronic catarrh ever
s J. C. Taylor, of
nton, N. J., who
being cured. I used
Dr. Agnew's
catarrh has entirely left
Whitcomb, cured of St.
Church Hamilton,
sufferer. He used Dr.
Agnew's
simple and certain cure
of Toronto, Can., re-
mains over his own
and is delighted.

ure for the Heart
cess in 30 minutes.
er Pills—soc. for 40
best. Dr. Agnew's
in a day cures all
diseases. Cures
ghts. 35c.

LL & CO.
only four members out
of selected who escaped
handed against them.
West Lillooet, Mr. R. F.
n, and Messrs. Irving
and
y. Prontice begins
ment on the preliminary
Mr. Stoddard's petition
saring at 10:30 this morn-

ING ASSIZES.
Guilty of Furious Riding
ll Against Captain
Owens.
of the assize court yester-
y taken up with the trial
accused of furious riding
tody bodily harm to Mrs.
tember. Mrs. Kirby and
ere alighting from a street
ell, who was riding a bi-
collision with them, and
knocked unconscious.
yesterday Morell claimed
going at an undue pace,
thought otherwise and
verdict of guilty with
ndation to mercy. Mr.
in deferred sentence, and
admitted Morell to bail in
0. Mr. Gregory appeared
d Mr. Bylea for the de-
ny brought in a true bill
Owens, charged with an
actual bodily harm. The
is not at all likely to come
the Capt. Owens is at pre-
and consequently has
d with any warrant.
at 10 o'clock the Indian
ill come on for hearing.

FOR A CHRISTMAS BOX

Bargain Nearly Made by Which Canadian Sealing Industry Will Be Wiped Out.

Alaskan Boundary Also Agreed Upon Despite the Recent Strenuous Denial.

Demand That British Preference Shall Cease Not Yet Formally Made.

By Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 18.—The members of the Anglo-American commission, Canadians and Americans, expressed the hope to-day that the commission would complete its labors before the Christmas holidays, but they are not willing to state that a treaty will be framed covering the many subjects of difference between the United States and Canada. Greater progress has been made than is generally understood, and the rough drafts of some articles of the proposed treaty have been submitted by the sub-committees and tentatively approved.

These, however, cover the minor questions, and the important subjects of the North Atlantic fisheries, reciprocity and the Alaskan-Canadian boundary and Behring Sea remain open. While the commission treats all statements regarding its work as unauthorized, yet it is understood by those acquainted with its work that the questions of border immigration, mining rights, lake fisheries and the Alaskan-Canadian boundary have been found less difficult of solution than was expected, and that a basis of agreement on these subjects is in sight, if not actually determined upon. Technically, however, little is done until the last act of the commission is performed, so that these and all other subjects remain open until the end.

As to the Behring Sea question, the view prevails on both sides that a settlement is being made in the manner of two officials—one Canadian and the other American—at Victoria, where an inventory is being made of the Canadian sealing fleet, leads to the belief that the settlement may be on the basis of "winning out the industry by giving the Canadians some equivalent for their capital invested. An official document places the Behring Sea fleet at 30, but there are no small schooners, none of them above 100 tons.

Reciprocity and the Atlantic fisheries continue to be the most stubborn questions before the commission. On reciprocity the commissioners do not express themselves in sanguine terms. The subject is still before sub-committees, which, however, report that no agreement is reached, and the full commission then approves what has been done.

There are so many points on a tariff schedule that the discussion has not yet been productive of many agreements on specific articles or groups of articles. Thus far the discussion has been rather free and open, the articles being considered as they were called up by individual members. While the abrogation of the British preference tariff is considered by some of the American commissioners as a sine qua non to any reciprocity agreement, it is not on their part an ultimatum, and that the issue on that point is yet to come.

As indicating the liberal view prevailing among the American commissioners, one of them said to-day that he wished American merchants could be brought to realize the futility of shutting Canadian goods from our markets, when the main result was to force these goods to British markets, where they competed with our goods at a much greater advantage than they could get in New York and other American markets. In his judgment it was to our advantage to compete with Canadian goods on our own ground, rather than to go across the ocean and meet them in competition.

The joint session to-day was brief, and the commission adjourned until Tuesday at 11 a. m. The two sides held separate sessions during the afternoon. The session of the time until Tuesday will be given to separate meetings. It is understood that the items of live animals is receiving special attention.

The prospect of an early settlement of the Behring Sea question has improved the receipt of word that the two officials who have been making an appraisal of the value of the Canadian sealing fleet have completed their labors, and are now on their way to Washington.

BOY SAVES HIS MOTHER.

Receives the Bullet Which His Brutal Steppather Intended for Her.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—In an heroic effort to save his mother from his stepfather's brutality, William Lindemeyer, aged 14, was to-day shot in the head by the step-father, James Clements, and now lies in the hospital in a precarious condition. Another son, George Lindemeyer, was shot in the hand.

Clements, who has not lived with his wife for some time, to-day entered the grocery store at 2230 Montgomery avenue, kept by Mrs. Clements, and was in the act of pointing a revolver at her when William Lindemeyer seized the arm of his stepfather and struggled with him for possession of the weapon. In the struggle Clements discharged the pistol twice and one of the balls entered the lad's head, the other inflicting a slight wound in the hand. His younger brother, who had come to his rescue, caught the bullet in the chest.

Clements left the store, but was on the street a few minutes later.

AT BAY IN LILLOO.

Eight Hundred Spaniards There Hold the Town Against Still War-riering Insurgents.

Washington, Nov. 18.—News came to the army department to-day from Admiral Dewey touching the situation in the Philippines.

The Admiral sent two of his warships, the Charleston and the Concord, some time ago to the southward from Manila, to ascertain whether there was any truth in the reports that the insurgents had extended their activities in that direction. To-day he cabled as follows: "In the Concord arrived to-day from Iloilo. Commanders report that the entire island of Ranay is in the hands of the rebels, except Iloilo, which is defended by 800 Spanish troops. All foreign citizens beg for American protection.

The island of Negros has declared its independence, and desires American protection.

The captain of the steamer paid no attention to the summons, but continued on his way to sea as fast as the engine would permit. The Briardene could drive her, with the little pinnace following in pursuit. The race was watched by excited crowds ashore. Of Spinks, the admiral's aide, had completely outdistanced the pinnace and the latter gave up the pursuit.

JOCKEY CLUB ARRAIGNED. Movement at Washington to Have Horse Racing Placed Under a Ban.

Washington, Nov. 17.—There is to be a test of the legality of horse racing and gambling by speculation in the District of Columbia.

All the officials of the Washington Jockey club will be notified to appear in the police court at 10 o'clock to-morrow for a preliminary hearing and will be sent to the grand jury. The Washington Jockey club will be notified to appear in the police court at 10 o'clock to-morrow for a preliminary hearing and will be sent to the grand jury.

A VERY BOLD SKIPPER

Dash Out of Queenstown Harbor in Defiance of Seizure for Debt.

Admiral's Pinnace Sent to Intercept the Fugitive Ignorant and Distracted.

A British Ship the Culprit but N. W. Speeding to American Waters.

By Associated Press. Queenstown, Nov. 18.—Something in the nature of a sensation has been caused here by the extraordinary conduct of the steamship Briardene, which arrived here on October 21 from New York, extensively damaged by severe weather during which she was submerged for ten days. Since that time the Briardene has been repairing for a passage west.

The Briardene was seized this morning by a marshal of the admiralty court for debt, and a bailiff was placed on board of her. The captain refused to obey the court order, and started for Delaware breakerwater, but the pilot who was on board refused to navigate the ship out of the harbor, with the result that the captain attempted to do so and grounded the Briardene off Haul bowline. Two hours later she was towed into the harbor, and the admiralty court officials communicated with the admiral in charge of this station and the latter was requested to send a pinnace to the Briardene as the latter was passing out of Queenstown harbor at full speed, and ordered to stop.

The pinnace met the Briardene at full speed, and ordered to stop. The captain refused to obey the court order, and started for Delaware breakerwater, but the pilot who was on board refused to navigate the ship out of the harbor, with the result that the captain attempted to do so and grounded the Briardene off Haul bowline. Two hours later she was towed into the harbor, and the admiralty court officials communicated with the admiral in charge of this station and the latter was requested to send a pinnace to the Briardene as the latter was passing out of Queenstown harbor at full speed, and ordered to stop.

NEW MILITARY PLANS. Result of Conference Between General Hutton and District Commanding Officers.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The conference of district military commanders with General Hutton terminated to-day. The officers have put in a hard week's work, and the result must be beneficial to the militia. Every subject on the agenda paper has been thoroughly discussed, and in many cases questions were referred to sub-committees to work out the details of a new scheme.

Probably the most important conclusion reached was that respecting reconstruction of the infantry battalions into eight companies of equal strength, and cavalry regiments into four squadrons each to consist of four troops of equal strength.

The major general holds that it is impossible to frame any regulations for mobilizing the troops for war or national emergency, or to maintain the necessary force for national honor, unless the whole units in the Dominion are of similar size and establishment.

Some recommendations of the conference will be dealt with departmentally, others will be laid before parliament to act upon.

POACHING NETS TAKEN.

Canadian Fishery Cruiser on Lake Erie Has a Great Catch.

Sandusky, O., Nov. 17.—The Canadian cruiser Petrel, which is patrolling the fishing grounds in Lake Erie waters in this vicinity, has seized a lot of gill nets belonging to American fishermen and which it is claimed were not in Canadian waters. The nets were located near Hen and Chicken islands and were well filled with fish.

About forty nets and all the fish in them were hauled on board the Petrel and a portion of the nets were located on the Canadian side of the line.

SOME FISHERMEN WHO HAVE ARRIVED SINCE THE SEIZURE EXPRESS THE BELIEF THAT BUILDING LOTS, SOME OF WHICH WERE LOCATED ON THE CANADIAN SIDE OF THE LINE.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

Historic Battlefield May Be Bought for Building Sites Under Public Action in Quebec.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—(Special)—An interesting development of the last few days is the fact that the famous Plains of Abraham are only on lease by the Dominion government to the city of Quebec, and will soon expire, and the sisters of the Hotel Dieu, of Quebec, who are the owners, contemplate dividing the property into building lots, and selling them to the federal government to take steps to preserve this historical battlefield.

The lease was for a term of 99 years, annual rental, and it has only three or four years to run. Some martello tower fields have already passed back to the city and been converted into building lots.

ABOUT PUGET SOUND. Railway Train Runs Down Hand-car and Beheads One of the Occupants.

Excitement on Tacoma Street Car—Lurking Death in Empty Powder Can.

RUNAWAY STREET CAR.—On the Steelcoast branch of the Tacoma railway company's line on Wednesday, the car leaving Steelcoast at 5:15 and due in Tacoma at 6 p. m., was smashed into splinters too fine for stove-wood, and although seven persons were on the car, none were killed. A long down grade which ends in a sharp curve in a cut is where the accident occurred, about five miles from town.

Motorman Shields escaped with bruises, and so did Conductor Greening. Two women were badly bruised, and one of them, Mrs. Robert Shields, escaped with bruises, and so did Conductor Greening. Two women were badly bruised, and one of them, Mrs. Robert Shields, escaped with bruises, and so did Conductor Greening.

POWDER CAN EXPLODES.—Rudolph Rossiter, son of one of the pioneer residents of Friday Harbor, was injured in a peculiar manner to-day. He was riding on the west shore of the island. He was riding on a powder can, which had contained black powder, and the powder exploded, and when the car was reached the car left the track.

EMPEROR CALLED DOWN

Princes of the German Empire Resent the Affront to the Regent of Lippe.

Formal Complaint Lodged With the Bundesrath—William's Regret Coming Too Late.

Imperial Government Drops Vexatious Regulations in Fear of American Retaliation.

By Associated Press. Berlin, Nov. 19.—The discussion of the government anti-strike measure proposed to-morrow by the emperor's Reichstag extremely lively.

The absorbing topic in the press during the past week has been the Lippe-Detmold case. The verbatim publication of the documents, which first appeared in a Vienna paper and which were afterwards copied by the entire German press, enabled the nation generally to form an intelligent idea of the whole matter, and since in the continued absence of the Emperor the government has deemed best to keep silence the comments of the newspapers have been both varied and interesting.

In the verbatim reprint the Regent's original letter of complaint is shown to have been couched in very respectful, calm language, and that apparently the Emperor had no reason whatever to reply in the curt, insulting telegram forbidding the Regent ever to address him in a similar manner again.

The circular letter sent by the Regent to the reigning princes also set forth his grounds for complaint in a very dignified manner. None of the answers are couched so far, but it is said in diplomatic circles that several of the replies are conciliatory and sympathetic, especially the one from the Prince Regent of Bavaria, while the replies of the King of Saxony and the Grand Duke of Baden counsel moderation. It is understood that all the replies of the princes will be published later.

According to reports from those who are near to the Emperor, his Majesty has lately changed his opinion of the whole case and now regrets treating the Regent so haughtily and allowing the case to go so far as it has and becoming a national scandal. It is too late, however, to stop the matter and the Bundesrath will take up the case at an early opportunity. It must be also pointed out that the Regent's formal complaint against the Emperor, and the protest of the Emperor's brother, Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, against the diet's adoption of the law of succession which declared the Regent's lawful issue entitled to succeed to the throne of Lippe.

The protest is said to be purely of a vexatious nature, inasmuch as the court of succession is not a court of law, but a court of honor, and the King of Saxony, declaring that the Emperor's line is only third in order of succession, and Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, declaring that he has an interest in the succession. Practically the entire German press sides with the Regent of Lippe.

WILL NOT PROVOKE AMERICA. Berlin, Nov. 19.—It is learned that the imperial government has been impressed by the tone of the American press on the question of American retaliation in answer to the severe provision of the imperial meat inspection bill now under consideration by the government, which has also noted the decrease in the number of agrarian votes at the last Reichstag elections and is not desirous of following in the footsteps of Russia in the meat question. Therefore the Bundesrath will probably amend the meat inspection bill. One material alteration is likely to be a change in the system of inspection of canned meats and sausages. Samples only will be taken from each batch, and their examination will stand for the lot. A notice circulated by the German government that several lots of American fruit have been stopped at Hamburg because the San Jose scale was found appears to be true, but not a single living scale was discovered. They all were dead.

ONTARIO POLITICS. Seven Vacancies Yet in the Legislature—A Judge Charged With Corruption.

TWELVE KILLED ON TRACK.

Pennsylvania Train Runs Down Gang of Workmen in Thick Fog.

Jersey City, Nov. 18.—Twelve men were killed and five injured this morning by being struck by an east-bound Pennsylvania train on the meadows east of Hackensack river. They were employed on the railroad and were hit by a train during a thick fog. The train was a local from Hilltown to Jersey City. It was due in Jersey City at 7:30 a. m.

The fog delayed the train and the engineer, John Van Ostrand, was endeavoring to make up time. His train was running at a high rate of speed. He did not suppose that the men were at work in the fog, and thought nothing would obstruct a quick run to Jersey City. The first he knew of his train having run into anything was when the engine jarred. Then he heard cries of wounded men and as soon as possible brought his train to a stop. Then passengers got out and aided the train men in searching for the bodies of the victims who had not been hit and the searchers had to feel their way.

A train passed on the west bound track a few minutes before the east bound train ran the men down. The smoke from the engine of the west bound train obscured the view of the east bound train and prevented the men from seeing the approach of the east bound train. Altogether there were twenty men in the gang. They were all men of the Foreman Wm. Cork, of Jersey City. Three men escaped unhurt.

TO FLOAT DEWEY'S WRECKS.

Three Spanish Gunboats to Be Raised From Manila by Longtong Wreckers.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The United States navy will soon possess more than a sprinkling of foreign-built warships. Admiral Dewey has informed the navy department that he has contracted with a Hongkong firm of wreckers to raise three of the Spanish war vessels sunk in the battle off Manila last May.

The cost of raising the vessels, including them in thorough repair will be \$500,000. The vessels which are to be raised are the Albatross, the Don Juan de Austria, and the Don Juan de Austria. The vessels which are to be raised are the Albatross, the Don Juan de Austria, and the Don Juan de Austria.

MADE HIS SHIP SINK.

Captain of Westmeath Settled Her Fate Before the Forced Abandonment.

Underwriters May Make This Act Ground for Re-fusing to Pay Insurance.

Special to the Colonist. Montreal, Nov. 18.—Captain Johnson, of the steamship Westmeath, abandoned at sea on November 6, 200 miles from Newfoundland, with his officers will sail to-morrow for St. John's, N. B., and Westford before the board of trade will begin.

It appears that before the ship was abandoned her sea-cocks were opened, in order to sink her. The water in the forehold of the Westmeath was 10 feet in depth on the evening of the 6th. Captain Johnson held a conference with his officers and engineers, and they agreed that the vessel could not be saved and should be abandoned. This was after the cable connecting her with the Allan liner Montevideo had parted. The officers and engineers were all of the opinion, which was also noted by the cable connecting her with the Allan liner Montevideo had parted. The officers and engineers were all of the opinion, which was also noted by the cable connecting her with the Allan liner Montevideo had parted.

THE NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS. President McKinley on Kindly Feeling of His Nation for Mother Country.

Baking Powder
Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum.

NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS
President McKinley on Kindly Feeling of His Nation for Mother Country.

MADE HIS SHIP SINK. Captain of Westmeath Settled Her Fate Before the Forced Abandonment.

THE NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS. President McKinley on Kindly Feeling of His Nation for Mother Country.

THE NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS. President McKinley on Kindly Feeling of His Nation for Mother Country.

THE NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS. President McKinley on Kindly Feeling of His Nation for Mother Country.

THE NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS. President McKinley on Kindly Feeling of His Nation for Mother Country.

THE NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS. President McKinley on Kindly Feeling of His Nation for Mother Country.

THE NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS. President McKinley on Kindly Feeling of His Nation for Mother Country.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1898.

THE LEGISLATURE THREATENED.

The News-Advertiser says that the government will not hesitate to appeal to the country if the opposition attempt anything like obstruction. This is rather a bold threat, but it will not deter any member of the opposition from doing his duty, nor have any influence in gaining support for Mr. Semlin's cabinet. The members who are now in opposition are quite as sure of being returned in the event of a new election as are the others.

The threat of the News-Advertiser is very extraordinary, because it is expressed in such language as implies that some understanding has been arrived at with the Lieutenant-Governor as to the future. The events of last summer have prepared the public for almost anything, but we must decline to believe that Mr. Semlin will meet the house with a promise in his pocket from the Lieutenant-Governor that he may have a dissolution if things do not go to his liking. This would certainly be playing with loaded dice. Unconstitutional as the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor has been, we decline to accept even the semi-official assurance of the News-Advertiser that such a promise has been given. We are not yet without a hope that a sufficient remnant of the British Constitution remains in this province to prevent such a thing as that.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S REPRESENTATION.

The Columbian fears that British Columbia will not be found to come up to the requisite standard in point of population to entitle us to seven members after 1901. This is not wholly a matter of opinion. There are three years yet to wait until the census is taken, and we are very much inclined to believe that the Columbian will be found to be greatly in error. The population nearly doubled itself between 1881 and 1891, and although the completion of the Canadian Pacific was a stimulus to increase them, there has not been lacking since an equally cogent cause of expansion. Our contemporary says that the measure of representation fixed by the British North America act amounts to one member for every 22,900 people. We have not verified the calculation, but accepting it as correct, British Columbia to have a right to six members would have to show a population of 137,400, and to entitle it to seven members the population would have to be 148,851, any number above half the unit being regarded as equal to the unit for purposes of the law. That is to say, to entitle the province to seven members, an increase of 50,675 must have been made since 1891 and 1901. We believe there is good ground for supposing that it has already been made and a certainty that it will be exceeded by next summer.

In 1891 Vancouver city had a population of 13,708. We hardly think there will be much dispute on the proposition that Vancouver city has made an increase of 12,000 since 1891. Victoria city was credited in 1891 with 16,840 people. Judging from the school attendance and from the directory test, Victoria had gained fully 11,000 people since 1891. The normal increase in the parts of Vancouver Island not included in the city of Victoria would be at least 3,000, and it is not unreasonable to claim that the gain has been more than normal. There are many more people on the West Coast than there were in 1891 and there has been a steady increase in Nanaimo, Texada and elsewhere. It is safe to claim for the cities of Victoria and Vancouver and for Vancouver Island, exclusive of Victoria, an increase of 23,000 since 1891, or nearly half the number needed to entitle the province to seven members. There were in 1891, 28,062 people living in New Westminster district, including Cassiar, or 19,453 excluding Cassiar. The normal increase of New Westminster city and the rural parts of the district may be safely put at 3,000. Cassiar had in 1891 a population of 8,320, including Indians. There are certainly 2,500 more people in Cassiar now than then. We believe the estimate is small. When the spring rush begins a sufficient number of people will find their way into Cassiar to make the increase 10,000. In other words, Victoria, Vancouver, Westminster and Cassiar will by next spring have fully 33,000 more population than they had in 1891. This leaves 17,678 to be supplied by Yale, Cariboo and the Kootenays. Cariboo, including the Lillooet, had 5,738 population in 1891. In view of what is going on in Cariboo, Kootenay and Cassiar, we are not unreasonably sure that it is certainly not unreasonable to say that it has fully 1,000 more residents than in 1891. Yale had then 10,086 people. Yale embraces all the O. P. R. towns between Agassiz and Revelstoke, the first included and the last excluded. It includes the town in the Boundary Creek country, and the farming districts around Okanagan Lake, in

the Nicola valley and elsewhere and large mining sections. Surely it is not unreasonable to say that the population of Yale has doubled since 1891 or has had, say, an increase of 9,000. This leaves the Kootenays to make up 8,678 people. Trail Creek district alone will do this. In 1891 the whole population of the two Kootenays was 3,405. At least one Kootenay town has more than twice that population to-day and several of them have more than that number of people. Kootenay will contribute so much more than is needed to make up the necessary number of people in the province, that if the estimated increase of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver were cut in half, the requirements of the situation to entitle British Columbia to-day to seven members would be met. We venture to say that in 1901 British Columbia will be found entitled to nine members, if the unit of distribution given by the Columbian is accurate.

If we are right in our estimates given above, this province has the requisite population now to entitle it to a seventh member, and this being so, there is no obstacle in the way of such an increase being made at the forthcoming session of parliament, to take effect immediately. Under the British North America act, parliament may increase the representation of a province at any time, so long as the relative representation of the provinces is not disturbed. There is nothing to require parliament to wait until after a census is taken. It can declare as a preamble to any act that it is satisfied that the present population of the province is sufficient to entitle it to another representative. Parliament is the sole judge on this subject, and we believe there is sufficient ground for it to arrive at such a conclusion respecting British Columbia.

THE BROADENING OF CANADA.

From time to time paragraphs appear in the press suggesting that the Dominion government has in contemplation development projects, which, if carried out, will lead to the opening for settlement of that great belt of valuable territory lying immediately to the north of the portion of Canada, now occupied by settlers, and like it, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Whether the paragraphs referred to have any foundation in fact the Colonist is not in a position to say, but it recognizes that such a project is one worthy the attention of the ablest public men in Canada, and would be most desirable in its results than any other line of policy that could be adopted. We think, also, that if the federal ministry shall decide upon such a line of action, they can count upon support from the Conservative party in carrying it into effect, provided the plans are of such a nature as will commend themselves to reasonable men. There will be no factional opposition to a project involving such important results to every Canadian and to the Empire at large.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues do not rise to an appreciation of their duty in the premises, we submit that it will become the duty of the Conservatives to take the matter up and to supplement their great work of opening for colonization, development and commerce the southern portion of the Dominion by providing ways and means whereby similar results can be brought about in the greater area yet unoccupied. This is the great question of the future, and upon the manner in which it is disposed of the welfare of Canada largely depends. Hitherto the attention of the Liberal party has been directed more to the alien nation to the north, which is our own, and contains room for millions of people and resources that are almost unlimited. What Canada needs more than reciprocity with the United States, more than preferential trade with the Empire, is domestic development. Our best customers are our own people.

If a line is drawn from the city of Quebec to Port Simpson, it will be approximately three thousand miles long; it will pass across an area which is substantially unoccupied and one that is well adapted to settlement. After the Laurentian hills have been passed the suggested line would traverse a region generally of lower altitude than that traversed by the Canadian Pacific, and this difference is practically equivalent to the difference in latitude. That is to say, the northerly belt, being at less elevation than the southerly belt, it has quite as favorable a climate. This slope of the continent towards the north is one of the determining factors in its temperature. It has been pointed out by more than one competent authority that it secures substantially similarity in climatic conditions between St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Peace river, although the distance between the two points in miles is 1800, and in degrees of latitude more than ten.

It is interesting in this connection to follow the 55th parallel of north latitude around the globe. Starting from Port Simpson it crosses Central British Columbia, where it is well known that operations can be carried on successfully. Crossing the Rockies it comes out upon the western slopes of the Edmonton and Peace river, and in a region known to be admirably adapted to settlement. It crosses Hudson Bay just at the mouth of James Bay, and then traverses Labrador. There is a great difference between the Pacific and the Atlantic shows of America where they are cut by this parallel. On the Pacific the warm Japan current secures a mild

temperature in winter, while the Polar current on the Atlantic shore produces a contrary effect. But from one side of the continent to the other the summer climate is substantially the same, and it is favorable to vegetable growth. The greater portion of the region for the opening of which we are now pleading, lies south of this parallel. Crossing to Europe, we find that the 55th parallel intersects the extreme north of Ireland and in a general way marks the line between England and Scotland. It crosses the middle of Denmark and bisects European Russia. About 150,000,000 people live in Europe within 150 miles of this parallel. The climate varies in the same order as in America, the warmer region being on the west and the colder on the east. Crossing into Asia the parallel traverses Siberia through what is known to be a region fit for the occupation of millions. Thus around the globe, with the exception of the Arctic regions, the 55th parallel of north latitude, which is practically the northern limit of the portion of Canada to which reference is now made, intersects countries of great present development and great future possibilities.

THE EDMONTON ROUTE.

Dr. Bennett, formerly of Halifax, who pleads guilty to having been instrumental in attracting public attention to the so-called Edmonton route, has, unlike most physicians, taken his own prescription, and wishes to tell the public that the route as one to the Yukon is a delusion and a snare. He also wishes to say that having gone over the whole distance from Edmonton to Fort Sylvester, on Dease river, he did not see such indications of gold as warrant any one in taking that road to anywhere in the hope of finding valuable placers on the way.

THE BAHREL-GHAZAL.

There is a good deal of very positive writing now going on about the Bahrel-Ghazal, that province which France is said to intend to claim, notwithstanding the evacuation of Fashoda. But no one need pretend to be able to give an idea of what it is like in a single paragraph. Until very recently many well-informed people in Egypt were disposed to look upon this province as little more than a huge swamp. Its area is vast and not very well defined, but generally speaking it may be described as the region in which the western tributaries of the Nile take their rise. The Nile in all its long course receives no tributary from the west after passing below the Bahrel-Ghazal. Some explorers describe the region as highly fertile, one of them saying that it is capable of producing all the cotton that the world can possibly require. Another says it is the paradise of elephants, which are so numerous that although thousands are slaughtered yearly, they do not appear to decrease. A very large part of the country is at a comparatively low altitude, but there are mountainous districts, which give variety to the climate and natural products. But after all has been told that explorers or government agents have reported, the fact remains that the Bahrel-Ghazal is one of the practically unknown corners of the earth.

THE GOD OF ABRAHAM.

And none of them knew the God of Abraham. This was the comment of a gentleman at the conclusion of a conversation on the ancient civilized nations. Is it founded on fact? One of the greatest difficulties, with which rigidly orthodox people have to deal in their own minds is to reconcile the idea of a God of love with the supposed fact that uncounted millions of the human race lived and died without ever having heard of Him. They usually avoid the question, because it is impossible to frame an answer to it that will square with their religious belief. The best they feel able to do is to dismiss the whole matter as an inscrutable mystery. Yet there are millions of people in Christendom to whom the existence of such a mystery is a stumbling block of the most serious kind. Before attempting to show that the supposed ignorance of the majority of mankind on this subject may not be founded in fact, it may be well to say that while the belief of an individual doubtless has a most potent influence upon his life and future, it cannot possibly have any effect upon the life and future of anyone else, except so far as he may be able to impart it to others. A person may honestly believe, as some do, that eternal salvation is reserved for himself and a certain specified number of other people, and that belief may, in fact, be very likely to determine the character of his whole present and future existence; but it does not alter the facts of the case one iota. The warring and jarring of sects and creeds is often advanced as a reason why an intelligent man should not trouble himself to have any faith at all in religious matters; but surely it is nonsense for A to refuse to try to understand his relations to the universe and its Creator simply because B and C cannot agree what theirs is. Instead of his obligation to inquiry being lessened thereby, it is really increased. At the best a perfect solution of the problem is impossible, for it lies outside the limit of human intelligence; but it is not difficult for an intelligent person to find an explanation which to him will be sufficient. Hence the orthodoxy of many illiterate men. The church with which they associated gave them a sufficient explanation of what must remain, but

to take this way of reaching the Yukon goldfields have a serious responsibility resting upon them. It clearly is the duty of the Minister of the Interior to publish widely the result of Inspector Moody's trip, which demonstrates what every one who was not wilfully blind ought to have known before, namely, that the long land journey from Edmonton ought not to be undertaken by any one who aims at reaching the Yukon. What the intermediate country would prove to be like, gold producers is determined neither by Inspector Moody's flattering report nor by Dr. Bennett's unfavorable one. It is premature to express any opinion as to its value in this regard. It is not too soon to condemn it utterly as a route to the Yukon.

THE ELECTION PROTESTS.

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

THE BAHREL-GHAZAL.

There is a good deal of very positive writing now going on about the Bahrel-Ghazal, that province which France is said to intend to claim, notwithstanding the evacuation of Fashoda. But no one need pretend to be able to give an idea of what it is like in a single paragraph. Until very recently many well-informed people in Egypt were disposed to look upon this province as little more than a huge swamp. Its area is vast and not very well defined, but generally speaking it may be described as the region in which the western tributaries of the Nile take their rise. The Nile in all its long course receives no tributary from the west after passing below the Bahrel-Ghazal. Some explorers describe the region as highly fertile, one of them saying that it is capable of producing all the cotton that the world can possibly require. Another says it is the paradise of elephants, which are so numerous that although thousands are slaughtered yearly, they do not appear to decrease. A very large part of the country is at a comparatively low altitude, but there are mountainous districts, which give variety to the climate and natural products. But after all has been told that explorers or government agents have reported, the fact remains that the Bahrel-Ghazal is one of the practically unknown corners of the earth.

THE GOD OF ABRAHAM.

And none of them knew the God of Abraham. This was the comment of a gentleman at the conclusion of a conversation on the ancient civilized nations. Is it founded on fact? One of the greatest difficulties, with which rigidly orthodox people have to deal in their own minds is to reconcile the idea of a God of love with the supposed fact that uncounted millions of the human race lived and died without ever having heard of Him. They usually avoid the question, because it is impossible to frame an answer to it that will square with their religious belief. The best they feel able to do is to dismiss the whole matter as an inscrutable mystery. Yet there are millions of people in Christendom to whom the existence of such a mystery is a stumbling block of the most serious kind. Before attempting to show that the supposed ignorance of the majority of mankind on this subject may not be founded in fact, it may be well to say that while the belief of an individual doubtless has a most potent influence upon his life and future, it cannot possibly have any effect upon the life and future of anyone else, except so far as he may be able to impart it to others. A person may honestly believe, as some do, that eternal salvation is reserved for himself and a certain specified number of other people, and that belief may, in fact, be very likely to determine the character of his whole present and future existence; but it does not alter the facts of the case one iota. The warring and jarring of sects and creeds is often advanced as a reason why an intelligent man should not trouble himself to have any faith at all in religious matters; but surely it is nonsense for A to refuse to try to understand his relations to the universe and its Creator simply because B and C cannot agree what theirs is. Instead of his obligation to inquiry being lessened thereby, it is really increased. At the best a perfect solution of the problem is impossible, for it lies outside the limit of human intelligence; but it is not difficult for an intelligent person to find an explanation which to him will be sufficient. Hence the orthodoxy of many illiterate men. The church with which they associated gave them a sufficient explanation of what must remain, but

THE PROPOSED MINT.

Victoria has been shaking the tree very persistently on the mint question and Vancouver seems to be in a fair way to get the plum. The Colonist is not going to oppose the establishment of a mint in Canada simply because it may not be located here; but it does think that the people of this city ought to put forth all the strength which they possess to secure the establishment for Victoria. We suppose that the co-operation of Senator Templeman and Mr. W. B. McInnes, M. P., can be counted upon in this matter. The proper committee of the Board of Trade would do well to take the question up with vigor and prepare a statement of Victoria's case. Then the mint may be established by legislation during the coming session of parliament now seems very probable. There is therefore very little time to be lost if anything is to be done in the interests of this city.

THE PROPOSED MINT.

Mr. Price Ellison, of Vernon, has been notified by the government that his appointment as stipendiary magistrate has been cancelled. As Mr. Ellison received no salary and never accepted any fees, the economy cry will hardly apply to his case. Neither can it be claimed that he has not given full satisfaction to the public. The dismissal is purely for political reasons, and presumably to make a vacancy to which the government can appoint some friend, who will draw a salary.

THE ATLIN COUNTRY.

It is time that the provincial government made some statement of its intentions in regard to the Atlin country. It is intended to locate a townsite and place the lots on the market, and if so when will this be done? We do not suggest that the townsite should be announced until after a surveyor has gone on the ground and fixed upon it because it would be easy to make a mistake in the matter of location. But at the earliest possible day the government ought to make known where a town will be located and put a price upon the lots. It is also desirable that something should be determined at once in regard to a highway road from the White Pass. Our information is that the Skagway railway company, to use its colloquial name, has sent surveyors in to open a trail from the Summit to the Tutchi, which a road can easily be maintained during the winter. It is also probable that the railway company will before next winter have their line extended to Bennett, so that there will be a rail and water connection with the Atlin region. According to the map issued by the Department of the Interior, the distance from the Summit to the point where the Atlin river enters Taku Arm would be not less than 80, and may be as much as 90, miles by the Lake Bennett route. The shortest possible route by a direct northeasterly course, if one is obtainable, to the southern end of Taku Arm, the distance being, by the map above referred to, 33 miles, and thence along the Arm about 6 miles to the mouth of the Atlin. The next shortest route would be by an almost easterly line to the south end of Atlin Lake, 42 miles, and thence up the lake, about 6 miles, to the mouth of Pine Creek. In view of the location of the gold fields, there is probably little to choose between the routes in point of distance; but it is of course possible that neither of them is available on account of the character of the country. We suggest that the matter is worth looking into for if the Atlin waters can be connected with the railway at the Summit by a wagon road less than 50 miles long, it might be worth while to construct one.

THE ATLIN COUNTRY.

The distances by the Tutchi route, according to the map, are as follows: From the Summit to Tutchi Lake, 20 miles; down Tutchi Lake, 18 miles; down the Tutchi river 6 miles to Taku Arm; down Taku Arm to the mouth of Atlin river, 18 miles; total 62 miles, which would be during the winter an ice road for nearly the whole distance. This would appear to be the best possible winter route. We speak now wholly from the map. Once get a good road broken and in fine weather a loaded team would make the journey in two days without the least difficulty, and possibly less.

THE ATLIN COUNTRY.

One reason for urging the government not to delay taking whatever steps may be necessary in this matter is that it is desirable to have matters in shape so that our own people can take advantage of the opportunities that will offer in Atlin, before foreigners begin to swarm in. If the determination of the townsite is put off until after the rush has begun, there will be a great deal of confusion. We are not disposed to be unreasonable in demands upon the government, or to unduly blame them for delay; but we submit that it would be very bad policy to procrastinate in this matter.

THE ATLIN COUNTRY.

One reason for urging the government not to delay taking whatever steps may be necessary in this matter is that it is desirable to have matters in shape so that our own people can take advantage of the opportunities that will offer in Atlin, before foreigners begin to swarm in. If the determination of the townsite is put off until after the rush has begun, there will be a great deal of confusion. We are not disposed to be unreasonable in demands upon the government, or to unduly blame them for delay; but we submit that it would be very bad policy to procrastinate in this matter.

THE ATLIN COUNTRY.

One reason for urging the government not to delay taking whatever steps may be necessary in this matter is that it is desirable to have matters in shape so that our own people can take advantage of the opportunities that will offer in Atlin, before foreigners begin to swarm in. If the determination of the townsite is put off until after the rush has begun, there will be a great deal of confusion. We are not disposed to be unreasonable in demands upon the government, or to unduly blame them for delay; but we submit that it would be very bad policy to procrastinate in this matter.

THE ATLIN COUNTRY.

One reason for urging the government not to delay taking whatever steps may be necessary in this matter is that it is desirable to have matters in shape so that our own people can take advantage of the opportunities that will offer in Atlin, before foreigners begin to swarm in. If the determination of the townsite is put off until after the rush has begun, there will be a great deal of confusion. We are not disposed to be unreasonable in demands upon the government, or to unduly blame them for delay; but we submit that it would be very bad policy to procrastinate in this matter.

Elephant Brand Paint advertisement. \$1.50 and \$3.00. The Canada Paint Co., Ltd. Montreal, Toronto, St. Malo, St. Johns, Vancouver and Victoria.

\$38,000 SURPLUS advertisement. Buxwheat Flap Jacks, Island Apples, Watson's Glivinet, Old Demerara Rum, Soft Old Amontillado Sherry.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Mackintoshes, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115. 50 Dozen Umbrellas Just Opened. B. Williams & Co. Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters, 97 Johnson St., Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. Hardware. Iron, Steel, Nails, Etc. Mill and Mining Supplies, Wagons, Buggies, Cutters, Farm Implements. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, KAMLOOPS.

QUACK. Reported to Patient. Produced by and B. If the story... Doe Bay, Wash... toria a man w... an extraordinary... perpetrated. If the story... Doe Bay, Wash... toria a man w... an extraordinary... perpetrated. hosts were north... over the north... Doe Bay, was... near Skagway... in physique, h... pain or ache... ness prevailed... Skagway, and... or ailment of a... little sore on... winds were ma... He thought not... one day a man... him that he had... his friend had j... an eminent. C... providentially... going in to Dav... The next day... panied by the... card with "Pro... gery" in some... printed on it... have some "m... his lip, and wa... er" had gone to... the doctor, was... ing medicine to... parted. In thre... sore and swollen... the doctor, was... allowed to be per... in consequence... which time he... a fee of \$100... tious, but finally... ed, and being... to travel, Kent... Victoria and ente... at this point, h... not be verified... hospital a man of... treated some mont... have no recollect... test of the medi... to consist, it is... green leaves use... a simple sore to... was also tested... what were called... ceers," the dog dy... Mr. Kent is now... the doctor, was... and the anxiety of... ing death from... of two other men... way, the situati... first and the doct... each case the "m... first and then the... much worse that... could raise to get... supposed was the... deed, is said to... demanded.

\$3.00

ELEPHANT

o., Ltd.

IN CANADA.

OVER AND VICTORIA

LUS

\$3,000 back taxes collected

FLAP JACKS. Flour

box \$1

Glenlivet \$1

Rum \$1

Mitlido Sherry.

& CO.

ols. \$10. \$12. \$15

Co.

NSON ST., VICTORIA

td. Ltd.

RE

gglies, Cutters,

plements

KAMLOOPS

declined to make

or urge others to do

the great point of differ-

his and his illustrious

particular system of

they have given their

it is doubtful if the

home in any of the

would have felt out of

of temple at Jerusalem.

here has been an evolu-

The world is prob-

the solution of the mys-

as, but it has learned

relation to it. There is

that a similar evolu-

ress long before Abra-

of Genesis, which covers

his thousands of years

ancient writings which

ging to light, also show

profane history alike

never was a time in

in mankind when the race

one glimmer, however

light that enlighteneth

this fortunate age, the

adom have the life and

to do them in under-

QUACK CANCER

Reported to Have Fleeced Many Patients on the Route to Dawson.

Produced Sores by Vile Injection and Took Big Money to Remove Them.

If the story told by James Kent, of Doe Bay, Washington, has any foundation in fact, there was recently in Victoria a man who had been the victim of an extraordinary swindle as any ever perpetrated. Last spring, when the hosts were marching towards Dawson...

He thought nothing of it, however, until one day a man approached him and told him that he had cancer, and that his friend had just had one removed by an eminent Cincinnati surgeon...

On this point, however, the story cannot be verified here. At St. Joseph's hospital a man named Kent was treated some months ago, but the nurse has no recollection of his case. A doctor of the medicine given him proved it to consist, it is said, of the juice of evergreen leaves used by quacks for causing a simple sore to look like a cancer.

Mr. J. Buntzen, the general manager of the company, has this week received advice that the appropriation has been duly passed for the improvements, including the erection of a modern brick power-house, with large direct coupled units operated by slow speed compound condensing engines.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY

A Relic of Barbarism That Should be Abolished for its Injustice. The Marine Review of November 3 publishes an interesting and valuable review with Mr. Frank Morris, naval auditor of the United States treasury department, on the subject of prize money and bounty...

A HAMPTON CASE

How Mr. Joseph Rickards won His Freedom. Bright's Disease Held Him in a Deadly Grip when Nothing Could Loosen It—They Cured Him.

Hamilton, Nov. 18.—The Ambitious City is never behind her rival, Toronto, in any enterprise, commercial or otherwise, and recently would seem to have made fair progress towards outstripping her neighbor in one respect, viz., the number of Bright's Disease effected here by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Quebec, Nov. 17.—The Montmorency Cotton Mills company is making a large shipment of cotton to Zanzibar by the steamship Ashantee, now loading at the first wharf on the coast to Zanzibar by Canadian mills.

STREET RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Returns of Earnings and Expenses in the Coast Cities of This Province.

Table with columns for City, Earnings, Expenses, and Net Profit. Includes Vancouver, Victoria, and Esquimalt.

The report of the directors at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., recently held in London, showed that for the first six months dealt with the net profits in British Columbia amount to \$97,830.

Extensive improvements in Vancouver were determined upon, in accordance with recommendations in the report, as follows: "The reconstruction of the Vancouver power-house is urgently needed, as it is now cramped with the new machinery...

THE BONDING PRIVILEGE. Boston Chamber of Commerce Against Any Movement for its Restriction. Boston, Nov. 18.—The Boston Chamber of Commerce has protested against any action on the part of the United States and British joint high commission that will limit the bonding privilege of the Canadian and British subjects.

HEARD IN THE HOTELS.

The vice-president of the Chilcoot railway company, Mr. T. B. Wallace, who has spent the last ten months in Alaska, superintending the operation of the company's aerial tramways over the summit of the Dyes pass, spent yesterday in the city, a guest at the Dryad.

NEW PENSION CLAIMS.

Twenty-five Hundred Already Moving on Washington as Outcome of the Puss With Spain. Washington, Nov. 18.—Commissioner Evans of the pension office notified Secretary Alger to-day that Jesse T. Oates, northern Utah miner and adventurer, who lost part of his upper lip in the Spanish war, had been awarded a pension of \$12 per month on account of the Spanish war.

NEW PENSION CLAIMS.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Commissioner Evans of the pension office notified Secretary Alger to-day that Jesse T. Oates, northern Utah miner and adventurer, who lost part of his upper lip in the Spanish war, had been awarded a pension of \$12 per month on account of the Spanish war.

NEW PENSION CLAIMS.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—The Wicksteed estate, which had been valued at \$80,000, was sold to date for \$84,000. The estate was sold to date for \$84,000.

STODARD V. PRENTICE

Argument Heard on the Preliminary Objections to the Lillooet Election Petition.

The preliminary objections raised on behalf of the respondent to the petition of D. A. Stodard against the election of J. D. Prentice in the Lillooet election were argued yesterday before Mr. Justice Martin. Mr. L. P. Duff appeared for the respondent Prentice, while Mr. W. J. Taylor and Mr. H. B. Robertson were for the petitioner.

TRADE REVIEWED.

New York, Nov. 18.—Dun's Review of Canadian trade says: The Canadian reports this week show no changes of importance although there is steady improvement in most markets. Unfavorable weather has affected trade in dry goods, clothing and shoes. Stocks are reported healthy and collections are good.

DR. IRELAND'S INSURANCE.

Montreal, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Ireland, the wife of the missing Trenton physician, has applied to the Sun Life for forms of policy for her husband's insurance. She is not much active at Halifax and prospects for the winter are regarded as favorable.

DR. IRELAND'S INSURANCE.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—Foreman Robert Reid of the Grand Trunk elevator at Midland, Ont., has been fined \$5 and costs for breaching the Lord's Day act in working on Sunday.

RAILWAY BARGAINING.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—There is a rumor that the Grand Trunk meditates selling to the Wabash its three branch lines in Michigan, namely, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon, and the Cincinnati, Michigan & Mackinaw.

AN OXFORD PROFESSOR.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—Prof. Albert Dray, the famous professor of English law at Oxford, is in the city and will be the guest of Dr. Goldwin Smith for a few days.

WINNIEPEG WATERWORKS.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—Mayor Andrews returned to-day from England. He declined to go into the details of his negotiations for the sale of the waterworks bonds until he reports to the council.

FATAL DIPHTHERIA.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—Superintendent McIntyre of the Winnipeg public schools yesterday, a son aged six and a daughter aged nine.

HUSSAR OFFICER HURT.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—Lieut. F. Hyborn of the First Hussars, London, met with an accident this afternoon while on outpost duty with B squadron, under Capt. Williams, D. O. C., which he is attached. He was crossing the railway track about seven miles from this city, when his horse stumbled and fell on him, causing injuries to his back.

RICH ESTATES.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—The Wicksteed estate, which had been valued at \$80,000, was sold to date for \$84,000. The estate was sold to date for \$84,000.

DOMINION DESPATCHES

Fifty Toronto Schoolboys Offered a Trip to Florida as a Drill Company.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—The public school board have accepted the invitation of Hon. W. D. Buxton, governor of Florida, to send a drill company of fifty schoolboys to visit Tampa, Fla., in February next, on the Florida coast.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND HIS WIFE NOW BEING WELCOMED TO CANADA.

His Excellency Has Already Had Experience of Life in the Dominion. The Earl of Minto, the successor to Lord Aberdeen and now being welcomed as Governor-General, is by no means a stranger to Canada, for as military secretary to Lord Lansdowne during that nobleman's tenure at Rideau Hall, and as chief of staff to General Middleton at the outset of the Northwest rebellion, he gained valuable experience that will stand him in good stead.

LORD MINTO.

The Right Hon. Gilbert John, Earl of Minto, is the fourth earl of the line. He was born in London in 1845, and after passing through Eton and Cambridge he entered the Scots Grenadier Guards in 1867. He served in the Crimea, and was present at the battle of the Alma and the siege of Sevastopol.

DR. IRELAND'S INSURANCE.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—Great dissatisfaction still exists amongst an important element in the Liberal party against the Laurier-Trudeau government. Mr. Beaulieu, Liberal M.P. for Berthier, is the leader of the discontented Liberals and at a meeting of the Quebec Club last night he roundly denounced the government especially on the question of patronage.

RAILWAY BARGAINING.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—There is a rumor that the Grand Trunk meditates selling to the Wabash its three branch lines in Michigan, namely, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon, and the Cincinnati, Michigan & Mackinaw.

AN OXFORD PROFESSOR.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—Prof. Albert Dray, the famous professor of English law at Oxford, is in the city and will be the guest of Dr. Goldwin Smith for a few days.

WINNIEPEG WATERWORKS.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—Mayor Andrews returned to-day from England. He declined to go into the details of his negotiations for the sale of the waterworks bonds until he reports to the council.

FATAL DIPHTHERIA.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—Superintendent McIntyre of the Winnipeg public schools yesterday, a son aged six and a daughter aged nine.

HUSSAR OFFICER HURT.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—Lieut. F. Hyborn of the First Hussars, London, met with an accident this afternoon while on outpost duty with B squadron, under Capt. Williams, D. O. C., which he is attached. He was crossing the railway track about seven miles from this city, when his horse stumbled and fell on him, causing injuries to his back.

RICH ESTATES.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—The Wicksteed estate, which had been valued at \$80,000, was sold to date for \$84,000. The estate was sold to date for \$84,000.

LORD AND LADY MINTO

on the thirteenth day of July, 1868, has been graciously pleased to appoint me to be, during Her Majesty's pleasure, Her Majesty's Governor-General and in and over Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada, and also to be, during Her Majesty's pleasure, Her Majesty's Governor-General and in and over Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada, and also to be, during Her Majesty's pleasure, Her Majesty's Governor-General and in and over Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada.

LORD MINTO.

The Earl of Minto, the successor to Lord Aberdeen and now being welcomed as Governor-General, is by no means a stranger to Canada, for as military secretary to Lord Lansdowne during that nobleman's tenure at Rideau Hall, and as chief of staff to General Middleton at the outset of the Northwest rebellion, he gained valuable experience that will stand him in good stead.

LORD MINTO.

The Right Hon. Gilbert John, Earl of Minto, is the fourth earl of the line. He was born in London in 1845, and after passing through Eton and Cambridge he entered the Scots Grenadier Guards in 1867. He served in the Crimea, and was present at the battle of the Alma and the siege of Sevastopol.

DR. IRELAND'S INSURANCE.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—Great dissatisfaction still exists amongst an important element in the Liberal party against the Laurier-Trudeau government. Mr. Beaulieu, Liberal M.P. for Berthier, is the leader of the discontented Liberals and at a meeting of the Quebec Club last night he roundly denounced the government especially on the question of patronage.

RAILWAY BARGAINING.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—There is a rumor that the Grand Trunk meditates selling to the Wabash its three branch lines in Michigan, namely, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon, and the Cincinnati, Michigan & Mackinaw.

AN OXFORD PROFESSOR.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—Prof. Albert Dray, the famous professor of English law at Oxford, is in the city and will be the guest of Dr. Goldwin Smith for a few days.

WINNIEPEG WATERWORKS.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—Mayor Andrews returned to-day from England. He declined to go into the details of his negotiations for the sale of the waterworks bonds until he reports to the council.

FATAL DIPHTHERIA.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—Superintendent McIntyre of the Winnipeg public schools yesterday, a son aged six and a daughter aged nine.

HUSSAR OFFICER HURT.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—Lieut. F. Hyborn of the First Hussars, London, met with an accident this afternoon while on outpost duty with B squadron, under Capt. Williams, D. O. C., which he is attached. He was crossing the railway track about seven miles from this city, when his horse stumbled and fell on him, causing injuries to his back.

RICH ESTATES.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—The Wicksteed estate, which had been valued at \$80,000, was sold to date for \$84,000. The estate was sold to date for \$84,000.

PORTIFYING WEL-HAI-WEI.

Breakwater and Powerful Forts in Contemplation by British Government. London, Nov. 19.—The Evening News says that the government has sent an engineer to Weihaiwei to examine a breakwater and powerful forts, and dredge the harbor so as to permit warships to lie inside.

CASORIA

For Infants and Children.

