

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated at the South Arm of Teslin Lake...

JAMES ANDREW GRANT, Victoria, B. C., 13th October, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to purchase 240 acres of land from off the following described tracts of land situated in Cassiar District...

CHARLES EDWARD THOMAS, Victoria, B. C., 13th Oct., 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to purchase 240 acres of land from off the following described tracts of land situated in Cassiar District...

H. A. MUNN, September 17th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to purchase 240 acres of land from off the following described tracts of land situated in Cassiar District...

H. A. MUNN, September 17th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 100 acres of land situated on the South Arm of Teslin Lake...

JOHN ALEXANDER HINTON, Victoria, B. C., Oct. 16, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 100 acres of land situated on the South Arm of Teslin Lake...

THOMAS STOCKMAN, WALTER T. DAWLEY, JOHN IRVING, (Signed)

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land situated on the northeastern bank of the South Arm of Teslin Lake...

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, Alice Arm, B. C., Dated this 10th day of October, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land situated on the northeastern bank of the South Arm of Teslin Lake...

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, Alice Arm, B. C., Dated this 10th day of October, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land situated on the northeastern bank of the South Arm of Teslin Lake...

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, Alice Arm, B. C., Dated this 10th day of October, 1897.

WANTED—The address of Arthur Charles Hancock, of St. Agnes, near Redoubt, Cornwall, architect and surveyor; last heard of at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, about six years ago...

MALE TEACHER WANTED for the public school, Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island. Duties to commence December 1st, 1897. Apply to W. W. Menard, Sec. of School Board, Salt Spring Island, B. C.

WANTED—Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily, for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly. Address, NEW IDEAS CO., S.E. Corner Bay and Richmond Sts., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Industrious men of character. THE LINCOLN COMPANY, Toronto.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser to travel and appoint agents. No canvassing salary and expenses paid. BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., Limited, Toronto.

ANY PERSON wishing to send the Victoria Klondike map and folder to their friends will please forward a list of the names and addresses to E. H. Worby, Board of Trade Building, and they will be mailed free.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

Victoria Times

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 16.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.

NO. 26.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

Speech Delivered by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the Opening of the Day.

Evidences of Prosperity in the Province—Forecast of Some Important Legislation.

Quebec, Nov. 23.—At the opening of the legislature this afternoon his honor the Lieut.-Governor delivered the following speech from the throne:

"Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"As Her Majesty's representative, I am happy to welcome you to the capital, to which the performance of your public duties calls you. This first session of the Legislature opens in a year whose recollection will remain dear to all Her Majesty's subjects, for during it they have celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of our Most Gracious Sovereign and have thanked Divine Providence for having permitted her to preside so long and so gloriously over the development of the British Empire. We all pray now that she may still for many years preside over our destinies, convinced as we are that the wisdom which has distinguished all her political acts will continue to guide her in the future.

"You must at the same time feel a legitimate pride when you remember that Canada was so beneficially and so brilliantly represented at the Jubilee festivals of June by one who was born in the province of Quebec.

"You have reason to rejoice that the Dispenser of all Good has been pleased to grant this province a bountiful harvest and that the produce of our agricultural industry has found favor in foreign markets, which leads us to hope for ever increasing remunerative prices in the future. This is for the assurance of prosperity.

"You will be called upon to give your assent to measures which will be of the highest importance. Among these a new law on public instruction occupies the first place. It contains important changes in the old law, without other innovations, however, than those necessitated by the requirements of the hour.

"Fully alive to the responsibility that devolves upon it as regards everything connected with the welfare and progress of the province, the government cannot fail to evince an interest in so important a question as that of education. Thus the bill that will be submitted to you contains a provision for the creation of a Ministry of Public Instruction, the working whereof will not entail additional expense, for the number of ministers will remain the same as at present. Agriculture and colonization have already received the most careful attention from my government, and such attention will continue to be given. It is but proper that we should take advantage of the tide of colonization flowing towards our land and attract our energetic and patriotic settlers to the newly opened township of Alice Arm. My government has also undertaken the mission of improving municipal roads and it will spare no effort to give a continual and increasing impetus to that policy which is destined to produce the most beneficial results and to increase the welfare and wealth of our population.

"I am pleased to observe the new vigor that seems to be manifested by our manufacturing industries. The immense water powers scattered throughout the province, and that have remained undeveloped for so many years, are beginning to be utilized.

"Thanks, too, to them, new industries have been established and have already produced excellent results. I am convinced that to them will be indebted for enterprises from the carrying out of which the province will derive great benefits.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"The accounts for the last fiscal year and the estimates for the year 1898-99 will be duly submitted to you.

"My government on assuming power was compelled to fulfill obligations undertaken by the late administration, and for which no provision was made in the budget of the last fiscal year.

"The result of the obligations thus contracted has been a considerable deficit and the creation of a floating debt, which makes it necessary for the government to have recourse to a new loan in order to consolidate it.

"I urge you to carefully consider the financial situation; you will thereby understand that it has become necessary to practice the strictest economy, and I call upon you to give your hearty support to the efforts that my government proposes to make in that behalf.

"Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"By an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland entitled 'An Act respecting the establishment of provinces in the Dominion of Canada,' it was enacted that the Parliament of Canada should from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of the province, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of such province upon such terms and conditions as might be agreed upon by the Legislature of such province. The late government passed an order in council

accepting the description of the northern limits of the province offered by the federal authorities. This order was considered by the federal government as insufficient to fully satisfy the requirements of the law in this matter. You will be called upon to pass an act whereby the province will consent to accept the limits thus determined, so that the Parliament of Canada may definitely establish them. This legislation is required to give effect to the agreement entered into between the two governments, and to enable the federal power by definite legislation to place on record the acknowledgment of the rights of the province. You will be happy to learn that by the passing of that act the area of the province of Quebec will be increased by 67,469,950 acres of land.

"I pray Divine Providence to pour forth abundant blessings upon you and your families and to enlighten your deliberations on the various questions that will occupy your attention during this session."

A COOL RECEPTION. Arrival of Weyler, Former Captain-General of Cuba, at Barcelona.

Barcelona, Nov. 23.—The Spanish steamer, Montserrat, with General Weyler aboard, arrived here this morning, and the former captain-general of Cuba immediately departed. The demonstration in his honor which had been arranged by his friends for some days past, did not assume the proportions anticipated, and as he traversed the streets the public appeared to be indifferent.

GERALD EXONERATED. Survivor of the Waco Street Duel Justified in Shooting.

Waco, Tex., Nov. 23.—In the hearing yesterday of the case of Colonel G. B. Gerald, who wounded and shot and killed the Harris brothers, in the controversy arising out of the Brann-Baylor trouble, it was shown that Colonel Gerald was justified, and he was exonerated by the court. It was shown that Colonel Gerald did not draw his weapon until he himself was under a cross fire from the Harris brothers.

TORONTO TOPICS. Nominations for Centre Toronto—Mrs. Cavithra Mulock's Large Estate.

Toronto, Nov. 23.—Nominations for Centre Toronto took place this afternoon at Victoria Hall, with Revising Officer Wm. Roaf in the chair. Geo. H. Bertram was duly nominated for the Liberals and O. A. Howland for the Conservatives.

It is understood that the estate of the late Mrs. Cavithra Mulock will reach the enormous total of five millions, and that the bulk of it will go to Colonel Mulock, second son of Postmaster-General Mulock, the money coming to him when of age, by which time it will probably reach ten millions. Mulock was a nephew of the late Mrs. Cavithra, the founder of his fortune. Mrs. G. H. Ryerson, a niece and her husband, Dr. Ryerson, M.P.P., will get \$50,000 each, and the children of James Cavithra, nephews of the deceased, will get \$25,000 each. In case young Mulock dies before 21, the money goes to his father and mother. The province of Ontario will get about \$240,000 in succession duty.

O. A. Howland has duly resigned his seat in the legislature, so as to be qualified for nomination for Centre Toronto.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION. Its Settlement Cannot Much Longer be Delayed.

New York, Nov. 23.—Reviewing the legislation to be before congress, which will assemble in Washington two weeks from to-day, the Washington correspondent says: "Whatever may be the fate of the sealing negotiations and the various preparations affecting the relations between the United States and Canada, which have been submitted by and on behalf of the Dominion, it has become evident that the settlement of the northern boundary question, which has been in part an open one for more than a century, cannot much longer be safely delayed. That question, so far as it relates to the charting of the boundary line which traverses Lake Erie, is in a vague and unsatisfactory condition, which leads to frequent trespasses and collisions of authority, and the same consequences result from the fact that the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain from the north shore of Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods has never yet been surveyed or marked by international agreement. In the last congress a joint resolution having both objects in view was favorably reported from the committee on foreign affairs of the house, but no action taken. This is a subject of importance not only to the inhabitants of Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota, and the inhabitants of the border of Canada, but to all the people of the United States as well, and the difficulties of a just and equitable settlement of it increase with every year's delay.

It is understood that a measure making an appropriation for an international boundary commission and survey to deal with this question will be pushed at the opening of the coming session, in order that there may be no unnecessary delay in case the negotiations now pending for such a commission and survey shall be brought to a successful conclusion."

BELIEF FROM PAIN. The agony one suffers while waiting for something to relieve the pain of an accidental scalp burn, occasioned by a hot iron, is relieved by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which is always having "quickcure" at the hand. It gives instant relief, and cures quickly, as no medicine can retard healing, and cause inflammation where "quickcure" is used.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Return of Hon. David Mills to the West, Where He Will Be Banqueted.

A. W. Harris Appointed General Traffic Manager of Government Railways.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—Hon. David Mills has returned west, where he will be banqueted.

The postmaster-general, who has been in Toronto for a week in connection with the illness and death of his aunt, returned to the capital to-day.

A. W. Harris, of the G.T.R. staff, has been appointed general traffic manager of government railways.

Commissioner Robertson has received a report of the work of the cheese factories in Prince Edward Island during this year. The total output exceeds in value \$300,000. There are 32 factories in successful operation in summer and 19 craneries in winter as a result of government assistance for a few years.

Regret is expressed in government circles that the Welsh laborers employed on the Crow's Nest railway sent home such unfavorable reports. It is evident that many thought they were coming out to a soft snap, whereas they found they would have to work for a living.

The postoffice department will issue a limited number of some of the Jubilee stamps to smaller offices.

BIG CATTLE SEIZURE. American Customs Officer at Oro Seizes 100 Head of Stock.

Grand Forks, Nov. 19.—A courier from Camp McKinney brings tidings of the seizure of over one hundred head of fat cattle near Oro, in the Similkameen country, just across the line. It appears that the cattle were being driven across the reservation without a convoy when Customs Officer W. A. McDonald, of Oro, seized the cattle with all the fat pack outfit, which, unless the parties owning them can show that they were right, will be confiscated by a court order.

The cattle belonged to Ellis & Causton, the well known cattle kings of the Similkameen country. Great excitement prevails all over this country over the affair, as the seizure of the cattle involved many thousands of dollars.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Washington, Nov. 22.—There is good reason to believe that the British government will view with favor the ratification of a commission to clear up vexatious questions between Canada and the United States. This attitude will be important in the consummation of the commission plan for the settlement of the United States and Canada toward a general settlement would come to naught unless the imperial government approved the efforts and stood ready to give them official execution in the form of a treaty.

It appears that the British authorities are sincerely anxious to close up the various irritating questions which have long existed between Canada and the United States, through the medium of a commission or otherwise, and that no idea is entertained that when the commission dealt with the imperial subject of the tariff it would involve any disturbance of the British-Canadian trade relations.

HEAVY SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIM. London, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Pretoria says: "It is understood that the award of the British Tribunal in the Delagoa Bay case is in favor of the McMurdo claim for a sum under £2,000,000, and that Portugal has completed arrangements for a settlement of the Delagoa Bay case in arbitration, to give it its full title, is an outcome of the negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal as to the action of the latter in East Africa. The company claimed compensation for the seizure of its line by Portugal on June 23, 1886. The case also involved the interest of Col. McMurdo. The matter was referred to Joseph Blazzy, vice-president of the Swiss Federal Tribunal; Chas. Solman, president of the council of state in the Canton de Vaud; and Andrew Hensler, professor of law at Bale University, the government of Portugal having presented a counter claim. To this the company sent a reply and the government of Portugal made a rejoinder. There the matter rested for years, nothing apparently being done. Last July, in the house of lords, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to the Earl of Mayo, said the delay in the awards was most extraordinary, and added that he feared the arbitration would annul the delays of the court of chancery.

It often happens that the doctor is out of town when most needed. The two-year-old daughter of J. Y. Schock, of Cadiz, Ind. Ter., was threatened with croup. He writes: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor at once; but as he was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved the child immediately." A bottle of that remedy in the house will often save the expense of a doctor's bill, besides the anxiety always occasioned by serious sickness. When it is given as soon as the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. Thousands of mothers always keep it in their homes. The 25-cent and 50-cent bottles for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

CABLE NEWS.

London, Nov. 23.—Mr. Walter Burns, manager of the banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co., died of heart failure last night at his country seat near Hatfield. Though Mr. Burns has been ill for some time past his death was unexpected.

PROBABLY LOST AT SEA. San Francisco, Nov. 22.—The belief that the British ship Tarmout has been lost at sea is strongly confirmed in that she was not sighted by any one of the sixteen deep water vessels which have arrived here within the past forty-eight hours.

DIED OF ALCOHOLISM. Chicago, Nov. 22.—Dr. Wood submitted to the coroner today his report on the examination of the stomach and liver of John B. Ketchum, the wealthy clubman, whose sudden death under mysterious circumstances caused a sensation. The report states that death was caused from alcoholism and hardening of the liver.

BOUND FOR THE KLONDIKE. Salt Lake, Nov. 22.—A special to the Tribune from Butte, Mont., says: D. C. Blaney, with his wife and 4-year-old boy, loaded in a wagon drawn by eight St. Bernard dogs, arrived from Brainard, Minn., en route to Klondike. They left Brainard on August 20 and have travelled about 1,400 miles.

ILLICIT DISTILLERS ARRESTED. Hot Springs, Ark., Nov. 23.—Deputy United States Marshal Marshall, with a posse of twelve men, arrived in the city with fifteen illicit distillers who were captured in Scott county. The officers destroyed four stills and about 4,000 gallons of whisky and beer. The officers made a raid upon the men and captured them without trouble.

DUST CYCLONE IN AUSTRALIA. Melbourne, Nov. 22.—A dust cyclone swept over the Northwest portion of the colony on Friday evening. It was especially severe in the Wimmera district, where several towns were wrecked, many churches and prominent buildings being ruined. One town alone suffered damage to the amount of \$250,000. Several persons were seriously injured.

FIRE IN MELBOURNE. Melbourne, Nov. 22.—A great fire broke out here at 2 o'clock Sunday morning and in a very short space of time did enormous damage. It started at the warehouse of Craig Williamson, in Elizabeth street, in the very heart of the city. The burned area included many of the largest business houses in Melbourne. It is estimated that the loss will reach £1,000,000.

SMUGGLER MINE FIRE. Denver, Nov. 22.—A special to the Times says: The fire in the Smuggler mine is fast subsiding and the gas decreasing. The American Commercial Company take seals would necessarily terminate for a year. It is said the right of eminent domain gives the government authority for vacating the lease for this period without reference to the wishes of the company. But aside from this it is understood that the company would not stand on any technical rights, but would regard the concessions granted by Canada of such great advantage as to warrant a suspension on the Pribiloff Islands during the stipulated one year.

WON'T PROHIBIT FOOTBALL. Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 22.—By a vote of 11 to 3 the city council of Bloomington defeated a resolution to prohibit football within the city limits. The resolution was introduced by Ald. Kirkpatrick, and was championed by him and Ald. Hallam. Ald. Graham was the chief defender of the game. He said in an interview: "The debate was very exciting and interesting, and the lobby of the city hall was crowded.

RICH MINING PROPERTY. San Francisco, Nov. 22.—Among the guests at the Palace hotel are several prominent Chicago people who are interested in a large mining property near Jamestown, Tuolumne county. The mine, known as the Alameda, has recently developed into what 'its owners consider 'a big thing,' and they have come here to arrange for the purchase and shipment of mining machinery. The party includes James F. Meagher, Austin J. Doyle and John Ritchie.

"Only the Best." Should be your motto when you need a medicine. Do not be induced to take an substitute when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Experience has proved it to be the best. It is an honest medicine, possessing actual and unequalled merit. Be wise and profit by the experience of other people.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

POINT SCORED FOR DURRANT. San Francisco, Nov. 22.—When the attorneys interested in Durrant's case assembled in Judge Bah's chambers this morning, in accordance with the arrangement made on Saturday last, when the court refused to sign the bill of exceptions in the matter of the proposed appeal from his order refusing to set the Minnie Williams case for trial, Judge Bah announced that he had not changed his mind after thinking the matter over, and thereupon signed the bill of exceptions, thus perfecting the appeal.

Young Street Fire. Toronto, March 16th, 1897. Gentlemen,—I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for biliousness and constipation, and have proved them to be the best I have ever used—will use nothing else as long as they are obtainable.—Remaining yours respectfully, E. C. SWEETMAN.

SLAVE-RAIDER PUNISHED. A British Force Wreaks Vengeance On an African Despot. Brass, Guinea Coast, Nov. 23.—The column of troops commanded by Major Arnold, consisting of 1,080 men belonging to the Niger constabulary, with 60 and Maxim guns, which has been sent to subdue the slave-raiding forces of the Soudan, landed at Eboe on November 14th, and marched direct to the prince's stronghold. The latter was defeated by 400 guns and 100 rifles. There was a hot engagement in front of the town. The British forces charged up the eighth foot wall surrounding the place and completely routed the defenders. The prince fled to the bush and the town was evacuated and burned on November 15. The enemy lost heavily. The British forces had two men killed and twelve men wounded.

TO STOP ALL SEALING

United States Government Willing to Prohibit Sealing on the Pribiloff Islands

If Canada Consents to Tie Up Her Sealing Vessels for One Year.

Washington, Nov. 22.—One of the most important features of the Bering sea negotiations heretofore disclosed is that in the event that Great Britain and Canada consent to the suspension of pelagic sealing for one year, the United States at the same time will agree to a suspension of all killing of seals on the Pribiloff Islands, constituting the American possessions in Bering sea.

As the islands are a part of the United States territory, no question has ever arisen as to the right of the United States to do as it chooses as to the seals on the islands and within three miles of the shore, the three miles being a part of the islands according to international law. During the recent negotiations the Canadians took the ground that if any suspension was to occur it would be inequitable to ask them to suspend sealing in the outer waters, while at the same time the United States persisted in sealing in the inner waters and on land.

The American position was that the United States was primarily for the suspension of pelagic sealing, but under the exigency of the case it was felt that if a suspension of pelagic sealing could be secured it would be reasonable to concede a similar suspension within the United States territory. It was in this form that the final proposition took shape. The American proposition includes the Pribiloff islands within the proposed one year suspension, so that if Canada agrees to the suspension it will apply to the islands as well as to the high seas. The proposition follows the recommendation of the Paris court of arbitration, which suggested a temporary suspension of sealing on land and sea.

In the event of agreement between the United States and Great Britain and Canada the right of the North American Commercial Company to take seals would necessarily terminate for a year. It is said the right of eminent domain gives the government authority for vacating the lease for this period without reference to the wishes of the company. But aside from this it is understood that the company would not stand on any technical rights, but would regard the concessions granted by Canada of such great advantage as to warrant a suspension on the Pribiloff Islands during the stipulated one year.

MONTREAL MATTERS. Real Estate Man Missing—La Presse and Herald Sued.

Montreal, Nov. 22.—A. C. Lewis, the well known real estate agent, arranged on Saturday with his lawyer, A. Durrant, to go to a meeting of the council at St. Louis du Mile End, a northern suburb to attend to some matter. While at dinner in his residence on Sherbrooke street, a letter was left saying Mr. Louison would like to have him call on him on his way out, as Louison had something important to say. Lewis called at the house of E. E. Louison, but the latter had not written the note, and knew nothing of it. Lewis then started for the meeting, but did not reach there and was not seen that night or all day yesterday. Last night the matter was placed in the hands of the police and a reward offered for news of his whereabouts.

Messrs. Smith and Marby have entered an action for damages for \$10,000 each, against La Presse and the Herald, in the name of the Great Northwestern Company in connection with the fake land slide story.

CHINESE REGISTRATION. San Francisco, Nov. 22.—A correspondent writing from Guatemala City, under date of November 6, says: The government of this country is taking steps tending to the exclusion of Chinese, who have lately been getting over the frontiers in large numbers. For this purpose the government has promulgated a decree providing that within two months all persons of Chinese nationality within the limits of the republic will have to present themselves to be enrolled in a registry which will be opened for that purpose. After the expiration of the term fixed every Chinaman who on being requested by the local authorities does not present a certificate will be expelled from the nation.

THE GUNBOAT WHEELING. San Francisco, Nov. 22.—The United States gunboat Wheeling is expected to go to sea to-day to complete the trial of her machinery and other details of her construction. She will be away several days. She behaved well on her trial trip to Honolulu, but the navy department requirements call for a further trial.

NOTED IRISHMAN DEAD. San Francisco, Nov. 22.—Dr. Michael O'Foolie, the distinguished surgeon and oculist, died late last night. The cause of death was pneumonia. He was only 41 four days. He was a native of Wexford, Ireland, and was 65 years of age. He was a member of many scientific societies, and was an active worker in the Irish cause.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for such heathenish biliousness, constipation, pain in the side and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try this.

THANKSGIVING. According to the old, we might safely say, the good old custom instituted, if we mistake not, by the Puritans of New England and adopted in all parts of North America...

BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL DECLINE. In the London Daily Mail, the Harmsworth's enterprising halfpenny morning paper, there is appearing a series of articles entitled "Marching Backwards"...

TRADE AND COMMERCE. From the quarterly report issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada for the quarter ending September 30th, 1897, we gather that there has been a marked improvement in nearly all branches...

YALE-CARIBOO. The Kootenay Mail advocates the division of the enormous electoral district of Yale-Cariboo into two districts, with a representative in the commons for each...

Trading On An Office. It is to be presumed that Mr. Turner, the British Columbian Premier, would not have lent his name to a mining operation without good knowledge that he was justified in doing so...

AS OTHERS SEE MR. TURNER. The Toronto Mail-Empire, the leading Conservative paper of the Dominion, says: "English journals are criticizing severely the appearance of the names of British Columbia ministers on the directors of mining companies..."

OUR ATTENTION HAVING BEEN DRAWN BY Rear Admiral Palliser in an item that appeared in our issue of the 19th inst. in which a grave charge was alleged to have been made by a bluejacket of H.M.S. Imperieuse against another...

THE RETURNED SOLDIER PROCLAIMS HIMSELF THE FRIEND OF NATION. Madrid, Nov. 23. The office of the landing of General Weyler, Barcelona differs from the reports. The former says the landed without the demonstration...

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, one of the wealthiest of the aristocracy of England, has just transferred his estate to his son to avoid the succession tax...

EUROPE MAY HAVE A BREAD FAMINE this winter or next spring. The world's wheat crop is 25 million quarters short of requirements this year...

CABINET MINISTERS AS COMPANY PROMOTERS. We regret to find, by the perusal of the newspapers which have come to hand by the last English mail, that the criticisms on the actions of some members of the provincial government...

GUIDES FOR THE BRITISH. Port Townsend, Nov. 23. -Rochef and Abraham Brown arrived in the Walla Walla Saturday evening...

STEAMER TELEGRAPH SERVICE. Cincinnati, Nov. 23. -At 6:30 evening the steamer Telegraph, the largest and best boats plying the Ohio river, sank at Fern Grove...

GERMANS AT KAILO SHABU. London, Nov. 23. -According to latest dispatch from Berlin, the government considers that the land occupied by forces of Germany at Kailo Shabu...

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE. London, Nov. 23. -Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived in London to-day on their way to Cannes.

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

WATERBURY IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF GASTORIA

Gastoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is as good as gold. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get O.A.S.-O.B.-A. The signature of Waterbury is on every wrapper.

Thanksgiving Dinner. Which Will Have It?

Just in - Jap Oranges, Sweet and Juicy. Loose Muscatel Raisins, 3 lbs. 25c. Seeded Raisins, 1 lb. Carton, 2 for 25c. Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. 25c. Fine Table Apples, per box, \$1.00. Boiled Cider for Mince-meat. Morgan Oysters.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

SUICIDE CAUSES.

Views of a Famous Specialist on the Subject.

How are we to account for the present epidemic of suicides, and by what means can it be combated? These questions have been addressed to the leading specialists in Paris, and from most of them very interesting replies have been received.

The present epidemic of suicides is not only in this country, but also in Europe, there has of late been a formidable wave of suicides, and it is of the utmost importance for us to find out the cause of this mania for self-destruction, and, if possible, the means by which it may be checked.

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SUFFERING IN CUBA

Half the Story of the Awful Suffering and Destitution Has Not Been Told.

Havana's Streets Dotted With Beggars and All the Hospitals Are Overflowing.

New York, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the World from Matanzas, Cuba, says: The half of the story of suffering in Cuba has not been told. In Havana and its suburbs the streets are dotted with beggars, the hospitals are overflowing with starving innocents and the spare barracks are filled with the destitute and dying.

Protecting forts overlook empty houses. Pallid, ragged Spanish soldiers guard a few scattered human skeletons. Very soon they will have only themselves to protect. They need it. It is almost a question whether Waterbury has not been as awful for its work now as it must be done only in the fortified towns and only for obedient subjects of Spain.

The loyal, obedient farmers took their furniture and their babies in ox carts, their cows and pigs, wives and children on foot, and built long streets of palm-pillared, rafted, thatched and sided houses. To-day nothing remains but the wood. The animals have been eaten, all articles of value have been changed into bread and the people, everything having been used up, are dead.

Our train stopped at each place mentioned. We counted only twenty-five men, women and children and three men in the palm house lanes. There are two trains a day. They are the great events of each miserable twenty-four hours, and we counted twenty-eight spectators. There should have been 5,000. There were at least 15,000 to 20,000 reconcentrados in those palm houses when Waterbury's victims began to die, and we counted twenty-eight survivors.

Even the senator from Spain can be convinced of the extermination of a people in which he assisted when he supported Spain in supporting Waterbury. He was on the train from Havana to Matanzas a three hours' ride through a beautiful but abandoned country. The squallid, abandoned villages are proof enough. Three hours of silence and no one would show any extermination, even though he never before heard of Cuba, nor claimed there had been no war. The facts, the awful facts, the almost unbelievable facts, are everywhere. The smell, the hearing and the reason.

Matanzas, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, has given its reconcentrados much better chances for dying gradually than has any of the other cities mentioned. Much meat has come here from Florida. The people are rich; the sites for the palm-bark villages of the hungry are elevated and healthy; the water is good; some organized charitable efforts have been made by the citizens; the city government has given work to the destitute.

The little hamlets mentioned have had none of these ameliorations. Yet in Matanzas out of 13,000 countrymen, women and children, there are to-day not more than 3,000 left, and these are barely one-third the streets are full of uttering ones; the cafe doors frame sounds of begging women and children; the public square has a living skeleton for each of its beautiful shrubs and trees; the dead carts go to the cemetery loaded with bodies three deep.

The civil register of the city only hints at the awful loss of life. It is official and does not record the many quiet but it is on the fields to avoid the danger of waiting to secure the permit necessary for a poor man's body to be allowed its six feet of consecrated ground. It shows 2,548 deaths of reconcentrados, about one-third the actual deaths. The present death rate of forty starving ones daily, had it been constant since the beginning of Waterbury, would have wiped out the 10,000 before now. The total daily death rate varies from 65 to 70. On November 6, 123 died. Physicians claim the daily average should be 80.

At this rate in little more than a year Matanzas will be a graveyard, and in less than three months there will be no more reconcentrados. Although the conditions may change for the citizens of Matanzas, there is little hope for its enforced visitors.

Gen. Blanco's relief measures, although humane, are wholly inadequate. If carried out by the local authorities they come too late. Soldiers' rations, even with jerked beef and corn meal added, will kill more than they will cure. The starved condition of the wretched blacks here is such that expert medical testimony demands one-half of the 3,000 reconcentrados left to death, and if the rations issued are the same as the Spanish soldiers here now barely exist on the scantiest and most unsatisfactory of rations, 2,000 will die. The starving are not likely to get that much.

One of the highest officials who would be entrusted with the issuing of rations has said within three days: "We are not going to pay any attention to Blanco's order."

The money raised for feeding the starving has been mostly stolen. The hands of officials has let this out through the intense hatred of the Spanish Reformist for the Spanish Conservative. An income tax of 3 per cent. was levied for the care of the hungry and the present officers charge the former officials with putting most of it into their pockets. The amount raised was considerable; the work done was nothing.

Six thousand dollars went in wages at 15 cents a day and downward for swamping. Two hundred men worked on a bonlevard two weeks and paid most of their money back to the officials for the food they were compelled to bring in certain places. Within a week a lead-

FOAMING WATERS THREATEN DEATH

Miles Canyon and White Horse Rapids—Two Danger Points on the Route to Klondike.

A Graphic Description of the Dangers and Difficulties of the Hazardous Trip.

(J. M. Logan, in the San Francisco Chronicle.)

On-board the clipper, Empress of the Yukon, at the foot of Lake LeBarge, October 22, 1897.—Three minutes of strong, steady pulling, through waters that seethe and foam, and form huge suck-balls that threaten to draw you under to what seems certain death, and the trick of shooting Miles canyon is done.

To look at the canyon sends the cold chills chasing down one's back, but, considered in the abstract, the canyon is not nearly so dangerous as people have been led to believe. All that is absolutely necessary for safety is to keep the boat straight. A steady hand at the helm may easily do this.

As far as the rapids are concerned, the canyon there is an appreciable quickening of the current. The river twists and turns like a huge serpent in distress. Just before the mouth of the canyon is reached it makes three sharp curves, the last of which brings you in sight of the two huge frowning walls through which pour the waters of the river, sending up clouds of spray and making whitewater enough to raise the level of the stream a snowy appearance.

From the last turn in the river to the entrance of the canyon is probably not over a mile, but once there is a most difficult matter to reach the shore. We unloaded 1500 pounds from the Empress, and then securely lashing the remainder of the cargo—4500 pounds—pushed out into the stream. There were four men at the helm and the sixth at the bow. I must confess that my heart failed me when we had gone so far from the shore that return was impossible. The current seemed to carry us past the bow. Toward the dark, yawning chasm we shot, drawn with a force that nothing could resist.

At the entrance the boat seemed to take a fall many feet, while all the waters of the strait appeared to have been tumbled into a space of less than 100 feet wide. With almost incredible speed our boat dashed down the canyon for an eighth of a mile, and then plunged into a basin probably one hundred yards wide. There is a little slackening of speed, and the stream turns slightly to the right, running with accelerated velocity until the end is reached.

The latter portion of the journey is probably the most hazardous, but one has become accustomed to the rapid transit and the danger is no longer apparent. I think that after the whirl from the canyon into a beautiful stream of water, and the trick of shooting the famous Miles canyon was done. The water of the canyon is white, rapid, a distance of two and a half miles, the river takes a long turn to the right, landing one plumb on the rapids. Most of the boats unload on the left-hand bank, preferring to take the chance of wrecking the boat to losing the goods. Our party intended to do so, but so heavily were we loaded and so swift was the current that it was necessary to stop. The current worked faithfully for full five minutes, but the current bore us surely toward the much-dreaded rapids.

I was sorely frightened, and there were others. Some were in favor of jumping out, but finally everybody cooled down and determined to make the best of a bad situation. If ever men worked hard the oarsmen in the Empress did. The water was cold and the one at the bow wore cool, bare fellows, and they kept the boat straight in the middle of the stream. The waters slashed and foamed, casting up huge billows that threatened to sweep us away. I do not think that I exaggerate when I say that the waves would average ten feet in height, but, unlike the waves of the ocean, they came from every direction. There was no chance to avoid them, and it is no wonder that boats frequently land below the rapids with many gallons of water in them.

The White Horse rapids pour straight away for nearly a quarter of a mile, and then take an abrupt turn to the right. It is after passing the turn that the most dangerous part is encountered. With a stream that is 200 yards wide, full of rapids, coupled with a fall of 200 feet in five-eighths of a mile, is it any wonder that this stretch of river has become the terror of all gold-hunters?

If the current in the canyon appeared to speed along with the swiftness of an arrow, that in the rapids seemed to equal the flight of a bird. The last hundred yards of the journey was particularly dangerous. At the spot called the "White Horse" the waters tumble and toss in most fantastic fashion, pling up the spray in long columns of ten and twelve feet. There is a sheer fall of nine feet at that point, but the Empress took the plunge in a way that gladdened our hearts.

True, it seemed that we would never come up, and when we did it looked as though we would never come down. In to the air the bow went, and when she again struck water it was only to fall to the last plank. Every one thought that the next moment would see the Empress sink, but she didn't. I am of the opinion that it was the swiftness of the current that kept her afloat. Anyway, we reached shore safely, wet to the skin, and with all our gear soaked. If anybody imagines that shooting the White Horse rapids is an easy proposition they are very much mistaken.

To-morrow morning we start down the Lewis river, and if nothing better will reach Dawson in five days. I am told by men coming out that strikes of tinor importance have been made on Stewart river also in the Pelly river section. Thirty miles below this point the Teslin-to river joins the Lewis. I am told by Captain Strickland of the Mounted Police that several of his men have been

SMOKE THE GREAT SAUNDER GIGAR

THE EL DorADO MYTH. How the Terms Came to be Applied to Sources of Uncommon Riches.

Eldorado is the term now heard on every side in connection with the placer mines of Alaska and the Northwest Territory of Canada, says the Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette. Its derivation is of interest. In the 15th century it was rumored that there existed in the northern part of South America a city of great wealth, called Manos, whose king El Dorado by name, was periodically smeared with oil of balsam, and was then powdered with gold dust, until his whole body had a glistening appearance. It was said that on these occasions he threw gold, emeralds and other precious metals and gems into a sacred lake, in which he afterwards bathed.

Beginning in 1529 the Spaniards sent many large expeditions to search for this phantom city, and most of them ended disastrously, hundreds of lives being lost. One explorer, Orellano, averred that he found El Dorado in his voyage down the Amazon in 1540. This was disproved, but the search was continued down to the 18th century. Some of the results were the conquest and settlement of New Granada, the mining kingdom of the world of the mountain region of Venezuela, the discovery of the noble rivers, the Orinoco and the Amazon, and the exploration of the vast forests west of the Andes. About the end of the 16th century an English expedition either sent out by or under the personal leadership of Raleigh penetrated into Guiana, where he was met by a tribe of Indians near Bogota, whose chief was on these occasions gilded with gold dust, but this ceremony was never witnessed by the Spaniards, and the story which has resulted in the acquirement of the modern British colony of that name.

It has been supposed that the origin arose from the yearly celebration of a tribe of Indians near Bogota, whose chief was on these occasions gilded with gold dust, but this ceremony was never witnessed by the Spaniards, and the story which has resulted in the acquirement of the modern British colony of that name.

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Rushmore when quite young received a legacy of \$15,000, and as he began to spend it lavishly he was restrained from its use. Then he resorted to stealing in order to gratify his expensive tastes, and so reached state prison. It is the remainder of his legacy that he has now started to spend.



THE EL DorADO MYTH. How the Terms Came to be Applied to Sources of Uncommon Riches.

Eldorado is the term now heard on every side in connection with the placer mines of Alaska and the Northwest Territory of Canada, says the Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette. Its derivation is of interest. In the 15th century it was rumored that there existed in the northern part of South America a city of great wealth, called Manos, whose king El Dorado by name, was periodically smeared with oil of balsam, and was then powdered with gold dust, until his whole body had a glistening appearance. It was said that on these occasions he threw gold, emeralds and other precious metals and gems into a sacred lake, in which he afterwards bathed.

Beginning in 1529 the Spaniards sent many large expeditions to search for this phantom city, and most of them ended disastrously, hundreds of lives being lost. One explorer, Orellano, averred that he found El Dorado in his voyage down the Amazon in 1540. This was disproved, but the search was continued down to the 18th century. Some of the results were the conquest and settlement of New Granada, the mining kingdom of the world of the mountain region of Venezuela, the discovery of the noble rivers, the Orinoco and the Amazon, and the exploration of the vast forests west of the Andes. About the end of the 16th century an English expedition either sent out by or under the personal leadership of Raleigh penetrated into Guiana, where he was met by a tribe of Indians near Bogota, whose chief was on these occasions gilded with gold dust, but this ceremony was never witnessed by the Spaniards, and the story which has resulted in the acquirement of the modern British colony of that name.

NEW WAY TO WEALTH. Will Power as a Means of Winning Riches.

According to theosophy, said Dr. A. W. Coryn, the human will was a definite force, and when strongly exerted by desire it was able to accomplish visible results, although no apparent action had been taken, says the Essex Times. The desires of men of constantly affecting their outward circumstances, and even if, as in the case of a man wishing for wealth, no immediate result is seen, the ultimate effect would be that in another world he would be born in a more wealthy surroundings. It always happened, however, that when the coveted boon was obtained, some unwelcome and unlooked for circumstance accompanied the success, and the man who had wished about his future, recognizing his ignorance of what is really best for him, and patiently accepting the destiny meted out to him by the just law.

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MARINE MATTERS.

Vessels Plying in Alaskan Waters Will Not Be Compelled to Carry Pilots.

The Tees Returns from the West Coast—Other Happenings on the Water Front.

The steamer Tees returned to port this morning after a very stormy voyage up the west coast. The rough weather made itself felt soon after she left port, and after two days' battling with heavy seas and strong northeasterly winds she arrived at Uclulet, where Captain Gosse decided to spend the night, as the waves were running a trifle high. He started again next morning, and arrived at Victoria with a very fresh breeze and heavy weather. The return voyage was also none too pleasant. Blinding snowstorms were encountered for the greater part of the downward run. The passengers who came down on the Tees were Robert Wingate and A. B. Cotton, who have been inspecting mining properties at Cheoquoy and Clayouot; S. Darr, L. Cheoquoy, J. Clark, Andrew Leisure, A. Clayouot, L. Hennessey, G. Brown, Mrs. Sarreault, J. Moir and J. Wall. She had very little freight on both upward and downward trips. There was very much indignation on board, and so much so that one passenger from Clayouot troubled by mal de mer that he departed at Alberni and continued the downward journey overland.

Shipping men on the Sound claim to have received news that the regulation heretofore in force requiring pilots to be present on all Alaskan-bound steamers is not to be enforced in the near future. The news is causing some concern among not only steamer owners, but shippers as well, as it is said that underwriters will have nothing to do with a steamer plying in Alaskan waters without a pilot, it being required by them, moreover, that all pilots shall be thoroughly competent. The story is that the testimony in connection with the inquiry in the loss of the steamship Mexico had something to do with the suspending of the Alaska pilot regulations. The agents of both the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the Washington & Alaska Steamship Company says that whether the regulations are enforced or not none of their vessels will go north without pilots.

The Dominion steamer Quadra is expected hourly from the West Coast. She went up to Clayouot to investigate some complaints made by residents that she was fishing for the canery at Clayouot were using seine nets and blocking the smaller streams with dams. Captain Walbran had about completed his investigation when the steamer was ordered to return to Victoria shortly after the departure of that vessel.

The steamer Rosalie will sail for Skagway, Dyea, Juneau, Wrangell, and other parts of Alaska to-morrow morning. She will have a number of passengers from Victoria, including many Australian miners, who arrived from the Antipodes about a week ago on the steamer Warrimoo. She will have but a small cargo of freight.

The steamer Umattilla is due to arrive from San Francisco this evening. She suffered severely during the storm which was encountered while on her way to the Bay City from this port. Her pilot house was completely shattered and the captain's cabins and many of the passengers' cabins flooded.

Private advices from Japan state that the steamer Victoria had rough passage on her recent trip, Capt. Pantou remaining on the bridge for 52 hours. On his return the captain goes to London to bring out the new steamer Arizona for the Pacific run.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily. The C.P.R. trains are now running on time, the damage caused by the heavy rains having been repaired. The Northern Pacific was the only northern line not damaged by the floods.

James W. Rudd was brought down from Galliano Island on Sunday by Constable Drummond of the provincial police and placed in the provincial jail to await trial on the charge of assaulting his wife. He was committed for trial on that on the island last week by Messrs. Gray and Williams, J.P. He was imprisoned for one month about three years ago for disorderly conduct.

John Caffrey and D. M. Bernard, two of the young men accused of stealing a calf from the premises of a Beecher Bay Indian, were brought before Police Magistrate Macrae in the provincial police court this afternoon. The former was released, as the charge laid against him has been withdrawn, while the latter was remanded until Friday next, when the case against Henry Fisher, of Metcosh, who is also charged with calf stealing, will be heard.

About six months ago a man named John Wilson was sent to jail for six months for stealing some boots and socks from Mrs. Ellison, of Metcosh, and thereby hanging a tale. A few days ago Wilson was released, and as soon as he was free he made his way to the Ellison residence. Mrs. Ellison was at home, and he proceeded to give her a tongue lashing. Yesterday evening Rev. Mr. Ellison came to the provincial police station to lodge a complaint and be met by Wilson there. Words passed between the two and had it not been for the interference of the constables blows might have been dealt. Wilson made several attempts to strike Mr. Ellison. The result of the row was that Wilson was brought before Police Magistrate Macrae in the police court this morning, charged with assaulting the clergyman.

The case was adjourned until Friday next. From Wednesday's Daily. A bazaar and luncheon is to be given on December 1 by the Alhambra Society in aid of the Jubilee Hospital. The members of this society have already done much for the hospital.

The Vancouver Island Fruit Growers' Association has enlarged their premises at the city market, taking in one of the Cormorant street stores. The public are beginning to appreciate the efforts of the farmers to supply fresh fruit and dairy produce daily.

About \$5 in small change was taken from the till in Messrs. Hibben & Co.'s store last night, the thief evidently having secreted himself in the store before closing time, and after relieving the till of the change quietly walked out through the back door.

S. L. Smith, a farmer of Boundary Bay, arrived here this morning on the schooner Leda with six tons of mangos, which he will endeavor to sell to the cattle raisers of Victoria and vicinity for food. Should the venture be successful he will make a number of trips with similar cargoes.

The tug Sadie towed the sunken club house of the Victoria Yacht club across to the other side of James Bay this morning, and Diver McHardy is as soon as he has made the pontoons water tight she will be pumped out and placed in her old position again.

The first of a series of debates to be held during the winter months at the Young Men's Liberal Club opens on Friday evening next, when the following will be the subject of discussion: "Resolved—That the Stickeen is the best available route to the Klondike." Leader for the affirmative, H. A. Munz; leader for the negative, G. D. Scott.

Constable Anderson this morning arrested Joseph King and charged him with stealing a lot of shoemaker's tools, the property of Mrs. McCracken, Port street. King had been rooming with Mrs. Anderson, an when he left he took the tools with him.

Mrs. Gordon Grant, who has been representing the women of British Columbia at the world's convention of the W.C.T.U., held at Toronto, returned home yesterday evening. While on her way back to Victoria, Mrs. Grant addressed a number of "Convention Echo" meetings at North Arm, Chilliwack, Sardis, Westminster and Vancouver. A similar meeting will be held here shortly.

The St. James branch of the Girls' Friendly Society gave a delightful entertainment in St. James Hall yesterday evening at which the following programme was rendered: Piano solo, Miss Holloway; recitation, Miss Lily Percy; piano solo, Miss W. Cooley; piano solo, Mrs. Miller; drama, "A Fair Tale," in which Misses Nuttall, Cooley, George, Finlayson, Burrows, Vincent, Ross, Sweet and McE. Smith took part; piano solo, Miss Nora Nicholles; recitation, Miss Cooley; piano solo, Mrs. Miller; and a tableaux entitled "The Christmas Eve." Credit is due Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Kirtz and Mrs. H. G. Ross, the associate members of the society, for their efforts to assist the performers.

Walter Johnson Wilson, who was recently sentenced to nine months for forgery and stealing a typewriter, was not satisfied with the sympathy that he created by telling that his troubles had been caused through drink and that a wife and child were on their way from Chicago to join him. Wilson, or rather Kasson, for his right name is W. H. Kasson, is wanted in San Francisco for felony and embezzlement. Kasson, who was formerly manager of the California Commerce, a weekly paper, had been arrested in San Francisco for felony and embezzlement out at the deputy sheriff. Detective Coleman, of the San Francisco force, readily recognized Kasson, despite the fact that he had discarded a very heavy beard.

Prof. Gleason is evidently very favorably remembered in Victoria, as he had a very large crowd at the city market building last night to witness his exhibition of horse taming. The professor handled and brought under control four horses, all good lively subjects, and at times made it very exciting and spectacular. The lower floor of Mr. D. Grubell, one of the professor's assistants, gave a very good exhibition, and he is unusually clever in the saddle although he has only one leg. The next exhibition was on Thursday night, and some exceptionally vicious horses have been obtained for that night. Among other attractions announced for Thursday is the riding of a "bucking bill" by Mr. Grubell.

According to the Commercial News of California, the refinery of California Best Sugar Refining Co., in which Messrs. R. P. Ribbet & Co. are largely interested, will begin running about the beginning of February next. The refinery, which is situated at Port Costa, when running will have a capacity of 350,000 tons of sugar cane and 1,000 tons of beets daily. It was the intention to commence operations with the opening of the new year, but extensive alterations having been determined upon it will be about the middle of February before starting from the new works will be on the market. It is expected that between 8,000 and 10,000 acres of the finest sugar beet lands in California will be under beets culture this coming season, and as the new company controls a large portion of the island sugar crop, ample supplies are in sight to run the refinery to its full capacity.

During the past few days a combine has been formed which will be of great advantage to those interested in the canneries of the province. The firms included in the combination are: Mrs. H. P. Ribbet & Co., Ltd., Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd., J. H. Todd & Son, Turner, Beaton & Co., and Walter Morris & Co. (the Federation Brand Canning Co.) from Victoria; and Evans, Coleman & Evans, Malcolm & Windsor, and George L. Wilson, of the Mainland. The Anglo-British Columbia Packing Company, (Bell-Irving Brand Canning Co.) will combine with the combination on the other side of the water. The primary object of the union has been to place a uniform price on all the products of the market, including 100,000 cases held over from last year.

The case for the flats a price of 16 shillings has been made while the price placed on the flats is 15 shillings and 6 pence. The combination intend to take steps to limit next season's output within reasonable bounds.

A special session of the city police court is being held this afternoon, there being two cases on. John Stewart was charged with an infraction of the public morals by-law, he having, it is alleged, caused a disturbance at the New York Hotel, where his wife is engaged. These rows between Stewart and his wife have frequently been the subject of police court enquiry. The other case involves three boys, John Donaldson, Vivian Medina and Cornelius Roscamp, in whose possession was found a sail valued at \$45 and belonging to Capt. Babington. The cases had not been concluded at the time of going to press.

LAWS INTELLIGENCE. In Milne vs. Begg Mr. Justice Drake this morning refused the plaintiff's motion for judgment of the case against the defendant from dealing with the charter interests of the defendants and others in the Stickeen and Teslin Railway, Navigation and Colonization Company, Ltd. This produced a letter of 3000 words from the plaintiff, Mr. Begg, who is parties plaintiff, entered into negotiations with the defendants for the purchase of their property. A hitch occurred in the negotiations, and the defendants will still to some extent. Mr. Justice Drake gave judgment as follows: "The correspondence in this case, dated 22nd July, a proposition by Mr. Begg subject to the consent of the defendant of the Stickeen and Teslin Railway, Navigation and Colonization Company, Ltd. This produced a letter of 3000 words from the plaintiff, Mr. Begg, who is parties plaintiff, entered into negotiations with the defendants for the purchase of their property. 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AMERICAN HUMORISTS.

Mark Twain the Last of a Brilliant Band of Wit. The appearance of a new book from the mental storage tank and pen of Mark Twain is an event in the world of letters and humor, says the 'Troy Press. With the passing of Samuel L. Clemens Americans receive the breaking of the link that binds the past with the present of American humor. If, aside from Twain, the present can boast the possession of any distinctive humorist.

Humor is more rare than wit. France, regarded as the world's greatest humorist, has a genuine humor. England, though its people are more slow of wit, has produced more humorists than any other country. The names of these legends; from Chaucer and Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Fielding, Charles Lamb, Dickens, Thackeray and George Eliot, down to our own day, they have been and remain the world's delight. The humorist is the one who writes to show the subtle distinction between wit and humor. The humorist is the electric atmosphere, wit is the flash, says one. Still this difference can be better felt than described. Humor is a condition, wit is a theory. 'Twas the saying of an ancient sage, one Georgian lord, that the humorist was the only test of gravity, and gravity of humor. For a subject which would not bear a jest, a jest which would not bear a serious examination was certainly not humorous.

Americans are less witty than Frenchmen and they can not vie with the great English humorists in any exacting literature. They have a style of humor peculiarly their own. The first of our humorists was Isaac T. Hays, a Washington Irving. His 'Knickerbocker's history of New York' was the first humorous book of any merit published in America. 'Satanstoe,' of which Irving was the author, was the first humorous periodical. Its success proved that our countrymen whose native literary diet had hitherto been the serious and the sublime, could relish lighter and more spicy viands. For some years after the 'Knickerbocker' had come mostly from the south and southwest. Their run was genuine, but it had a fastidious taste.

Lowell's 'Higelow Papers,' which appeared at the time of the Mexican war, was an event of the first importance in the history of political and social humor. It was wit, wit, wit, and penetrating knowledge of human nature, which has since been maintained, of a masterpiece. Age has only increased its reputation, and it is now regarded as the 'quotidian' from it on both sides of the Atlantic. Its droilery, couched in the most primitive of language, has its own humorous side, and exposed the evils of slavery and the wickedness of the war of aggression, waged by us against the Republic of Mexico. Next to Lowell as a humorist stood Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose 'The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table,' it is well to forget the Vermont, John G. Saxe, who wrote the 'steep inclines of that town on the Hudson six miles below Troy.'

The later American humorists we all know—John Phoenix, Artemus Ward, Peppercorn, V. Nash, F. V. Coville, Eugene Field and Mark Twain. Each of these had his own distinctive style of humor, and each copied after another. All but Mark Twain, who has of late turned with great success to more serious subjects, have happily imitated the great majority. To them all we owe the debt of gratitude. They have lightened the burdens of the world in showing that even the most serious situation has its comic side.

'A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men.' In Edgar W. Nye America lost the last of its professional humorists. For years humor was his business, the means by which he gained an honorable livelihood. He was not always at his best. It is sometimes proved that 'Love wit's a burden when it talks too long.'

but his humor was natural, exuberant and of a sort peculiarly his own. He never trifled with serious or sacred things, and never sought to make a laugh at the expense of human humanity or deformity. In this respect he resembled Eugene Field, one of the rarest of American humorists, though he did not like Nye, make humor his profession. Field kept within the limits of becoming mirth, and sent forth his arrows barbed with malice or envy. He had a vein of tenderness and insight into character which was absent from his more grotesque contemporary, Nye. Both 'never look upon the like again.'

Complaints have been made to the agent of the marine and fisheries department that many of the small freight steamers when under way do not observe Article 10 of the rules concerning the carrying of lights. Captain Gaudin, for the information of all navigators in these waters, begs to quote Article 10: 'A vessel which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned vessel a white light or a flare-up light.'

Amongst the recent arrivals at the Queen's are E. McNeill, North Bend; A. H. Nelson, San Juan; W. J. Townsend, and W. McKenna, of Nanaimo. McKenna, wife came over from Vancouver last evening.

Provincial News.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Nov. 23.—The ladies of Vancouver are greatly interested in the forthcoming St. Andrew's ball. The dresses will be the most costly and most beautiful ever seen at a public assembly on the mainland.

Real estate is still being sold rapidly. J. S. Rankin reports the transfer of the lot near St. Andrew's street, on the east side of Hastings street, for \$6,750. There is a frontage of 26 feet.

The Woman's Council are going to urge the City Council to establish a woman's ward at the jail, presided over by a woman jailer.

A large number of ladies were present last evening at the farewell recital of Miss Berry's pupils in vocal and instrumental music at the conservatory of music attached to Columbia College. Master of the pupils showed voices of fine timbre and considerable power, among the most prominent being Miss Jean Johnston, daughter of John Johnston, Hornby street, Miss Fraser, sister of Mrs. Hirstee, and Mr. Bishop, son of the Cordova street merchant. The singing of the ten year old Miss Smith was very well appreciated. Miss Berry rendered two vocal selections charmingly and was enthusiastically recalled.

A deputation, composed of nearly all the clergy and ministers of the city, waited on the mayor and chief of police yesterday morning, pressing them to use most strenuous efforts to put down the vice and immorality which have obtained such a hold in certain quarters of Vancouver.

Mr. E. J. Duchesnay, of the engineering staff of the C. P. R., having reported the results of his thorough survey of the Stikkeen river route to Sir William Van Home, is now back in British Columbia. When passing through Winnipeg he remarked: 'I am not exaggerating when I say that two hundred thousand is a low estimate of the number of people who will go out to the Klondike in the spring.'

A lecture on his trip to Alaska will be given here on November 29th by Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Victoria.

ASHCROFT.

Ashcroft, B. C., Nov. 23.—Winter has descended rather early this year. Last Wednesday we were treated to quite a snowfall after the mercury had descended to near the cipher for three days.

The provincial guard of the Cariboo treasure box made the last trip of the season this week. The stage brought down about \$12,000 in gold bricks, principally from the Cariboo Mining company's mine.

NELSON.

The marriage of E. T. H. Simpkins, deputy registrar of the Yukon, and Miss Edith Wilson, of St. Thomas, Ont., took place at the residence on Cariboo street last Saturday evening. Rev. Robert Frew officiating. The bride arrived in Nelson last Saturday morning in company with her father and mother of Mr. Simpkins. Only a few intimate friends of the contracting parties were present at the ceremony.

A find of marvellous richness has been made in the Summit mine on Wild Horse creek, near the Elise, and the owners, the Lindblade brothers, think they have something that will yield as heavily as a Klondike property. The mine was worked by a number of men, and the length of an 18 inch cropping, which assayed about \$100 in gold to the ton. The dip of the vein was about 45 degrees, and a shaft was started some distance up the hill to tap the vein. After sinking the shaft to a depth of about 40 feet and spending in all in the neighborhood of \$5,000 the bond was thrown up.—Nelson City.

SLOCAN CITY.

On Monday evening a large number of the congregation of the Methodist church met at the residence of Mrs. Colpitts to bid farewell to their pastor, Rev. Mr. Robbins, who has been ordered by the missionary board to Trout Lake. Mr. Robbins has been in Slocan City about six months, and has made many friends here. The church here is the sixth Mr. Robbins has organized. No successor has yet been appointed to Mr. Robbins, but it is understood that Rev. Mr. Powell, of New Denver, will hold services here occasionally until one is appointed.

The company who are going to put in the electric light here is not meeting with the success they expected. The company at first required the 400 lights to be subscribed for before they would put the plant in, but they have now decided that if 500 lights are subscribed for they will immediately install the plant. So far 110 lights have been subscribed for, and it is to be hoped that citizens will soon subscribe for the remaining 31 lights.—News.

KASLO.

At the Methodist parsonage in this city on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17th, Rev. C. Ault Procunier officiating, Thomas Lynn Kennedy, of this city, and Miss Fessie McNeil, of Port Arthur, were married. Mr. Kennedy is building for himself a pretty home on the heights near the new home of Ex-Alderman James McNeil, and there the happy couple will reside.

Defective roofing on the furniture store of Mr. J. H. Sell caused in the neighborhood of \$500 worth of damage to stock during the rainy spell early in the week. The water came through the floor and found its way to the basement. Mr. Sell contemplates taking action for damages. Several other places along Front street also suffered from the heavy downpour.

The Red Fox mine at the head of Best Basin, has been forced to close down on account of the extreme danger of slides, and will not attempt to resume work until spring.—The Kootenian.

ROSSLAND.

It is proposed that ore reduction works, capable of treating 87 ore at a rate sufficient in size to handle the entire product of mines of Trail Creek district, shall be erected and in operation in Rossland by next summer time. At a secret session of the city council held last evening, Thomas G. Mielie, claiming he represented an Eng-

lish syndicate, submitted a proposal by which he agrees to construct ore reduction works, to cost not more than \$1,000,000 and large enough to meet the requirements of the camp. He did not make known the nature of the process to be used, but stated that it would be able to treat 87 tons a day.

The infant son of Don Cookley died Friday of convulsions, aged five months. The funeral, under the direction of B. B. White, occurred yesterday morning from the family residence. The interment will be in the Catholic cemetery.

J. O. Drowry, managing director of the Canadian Goldfields syndicate, has purchased from Duncan McMillan all the latter's interest in the Goldfields syndicate, and the Walters company. Mr. McMillan expects to remove to the coast. The shipments of matte to date for the year from Kootenay smelters were 7,555 tons. The total of all year and matte exported for the year is \$7,075,453.61.—Rossland Miner.

ROSSLAND.

Dr. H. Fletcher, postal inspector for this district, is in Rossland looking after the interests of the postoffice department. Mr. Fletcher announces that on Monday next a double daily mail service will go into effect between here and Nelson. On this day, Nelson will leave Rossland at noon over the Red Mountain and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railways, via Northport. The other will go via the Columbia & Western, leaving here at 9 p.m. and arriving at Nelson at 10:30 p.m. Returning from Nelson the afternoon mail will arrive here over the Red Mountain at 2:50 p.m. The evening mail will leave Nelson over the Columbia & Kootenay at 6:30 p.m., and will arrive in Rossland over the Columbia & Western at 11 p.m.

For the present mails for the Slocan City and points west of Slocan will continue to be carried via Nakusp, but the new Slocan lake extension of the C.P.R. will be in operation about the first of December, and Mr. Fletcher is now in correspondence with the department to secure the delivery of mails for those points, via the Columbia & Western to Robson, and from there over the C.P.R.'s new line.

The change in time of the C.P.R.'s lines between Robson and the coast will make a considerable reduction in the time consumed by the passage. Formerly the mail left Vancouver at 2 p.m. and arrived here at 2 p.m. on the second day, requiring 48 hours for the trip, and under the revised time card they will leave Vancouver at 2 p.m., and reach Rossland at 11 p.m. on the following day, a saving of 15 hours over the old time.

Under the revised schedule the Arrowhead lake boats leave Arrowhead at 10 a.m., Nakusp at 1 p.m., and Robson will be reached at 8:30 p.m. From Robson to Rossland the mails will be carried over the Columbia & Western and will reach here at 11 p.m.

The new time card of the Columbia & Western railway will go into effect tomorrow. It provides for a round-trip train daily with Nelson. The Nelson train will leave here at 6 p.m., reach Trail at 7 p.m., Robson at 8 p.m., and Nelson at 10:30 p.m. Returning, it will leave Nelson at 6:30 p.m., leave Robson at 9 p.m., Trail at 10 p.m., and arrive in Rossland at 11 p.m. By the new time card a mail train can depart from here at 6 o'clock in the evening, spend the night and the following day there, and be back in Rossland at 11 p.m. These same trains connect with the C.P.R.'s steamers from the north at Robson.

A local train for Trail leaves here at noon and arrives in Trail at 12:35, where it connects at 1:15 with a local train for Robson, reaching the latter point at 2:30 p.m. Returning, a local train leaves Robson at 3:45 p.m., and reaches Trail at 5 p.m. At Trail a local train leaves for Rossland at 2 p.m. and arrives here at 3:15 p.m.—Rossland Miner.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, Nov. 17.—At the weekly session of the city council, held last Friday afternoon, it was decided to fix the tax levy at 10 mills on the dollar. Mr. McDougall, agent for the Kettie River Smelting and Drayway company, asked the council to endorse his application for a water right at Grand Forks. After some consideration it was decided to recommend Mr. McDougall's application on condition that his company start actual work within the next three months.

Judge McColl, who has been appointed a commissioner to inquire into the conduct of Judge Spinks while holding court at Grand Forks some months ago, has announced that the commission will sit at Vernon on the 15th of December next. The people of this section want the commission to sit at Grand Forks, or somewhere in this section, as the idea of taking witnesses from here to Vernon at great expense is most unjust.

J. E. H. Morypeny, of Rossland, who is the British Columbia representative at the present time for the Stock and Debiture Corporation of London, Eng., and James C. Coy, civil engineer, of Rossland, have been here for the last few days examining properties on behalf of their company.

Rev. M. McLendon, the pastor of the Presbyterian church, arrived from Belleville, Ont., yesterday.

LAPS IN CHICAGO.

They Are on Their Way From Alaska to Their Own Homes. Twelve natives of Lapland reached Chicago yesterday morning from Alaska, says the Chronicle. They have been three years in that region engaged in introducing the use of the reindeer to the natives. They were sent to Alaska by the United States government as members of a colony.

The party on arriving at the Grand Central station was taken to Kippe's hotel, 397 Fifth ave., by William Sherman, the government agent in charge. The party includes four men, two women, and six children. All were dressed in furs, buck and bear skins, and as they walked to the hotel they were followed by a curious crowd. Their dress also shows a fondness for bright colors. When shown to rooms each one in a party crawled into a sleeping bag and was soon in deep slumber.

The remuneration received by the men of the Alaskan colony consists of \$27 a month and bears and clothing for themselves and families. They return to their native land in a condition which they consider opulent. None of the party speaks English. They are all familiar, in addition to the language of the Laps and Fins with Norwegian.

THE CURE WAS PERMANENT.

The Story of a Man who Suffered the Agonies of a Living Death.

MEDICAL EXPERTS PRONOUNCED HIM INCURABLE AND HE WAS PAID A LARGE DISABILITY CLAIM.

The Case Probably the Most Wonderful in the History of Medical Science—Brought from Hopeless Helplessness, Inactivity to Health and Strength—A Reproduction of the Check by which the Disability Claim was Paid.

THE CANADIAN MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF THE DOMINION BANK.
TORONTO, April 16 1892.
Pay to Messrs Nelson & Co., Barristers or order
Sixty five hundred and fifty Dollars
Counter signed. Judgment of disability claim on office policy 73 Reuben Piles.
W. A. Phillips, Sec. Manager
E. H. Hillman, Treasurer

No other medicine in the world has ever offered such undoubted proof of merit.

WHAT Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others they will do for you, if given a fair trial.

(From the Monitor, Ont., Monitor.)
About two years ago the Monitor published an interview with Mr. Ruben Petch, of Griggville, in order to ascertain how far his own lips if the reports were well founded, that he attributed his most astonishing return to health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The result of the interview was published in the Monitor under the date of January 17th, 1896. Mr. Petch's case was certainly one of the most extraordinary in the annals of medicine in Canada—if not in the world. He had been ill for five years and in that time he consulted no less than six of the best physicians he could find, but none could give him the least relief. His limbs and body were puffed and bloated to such an extent that he could not get his clothes on, and for two years he had not dressed. He had lost the use of his head, and plus could be stuck into his ears, and his body without being felt or creating the slightest sensation. He could not move about and if he attempted to get up would fall and would have to be lifted up. He was unable to open his mouth sufficiently to take solid food, and had to be fed with a spoon like a child. The doctors said his trouble was spinal sclerosis, and that he could not possibly get better. He was in fact nothing more or less than an animated corpse, so helpless was he.

He was a member of the Canadian Mutual Life Association, and was under their rules entitled to disability insurance and made a claim for it. Two doctors, on behalf of the association, were sent to examine him, and they pronounced him incurable and permanently disabled, and in accordance with their report he was paid a disability insurance of \$1,650. This was about two years after his sickness began. For three years more he lingered in the condition above noted, utterly helpless, and a burden to himself and family. He was then advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He did not hope that they would help him, but in his sad condition he was prepared to grasp at anything that afforded the prospect of even a slight relief. The first change noted in his condition after he began the use of the pills was a disposition to sweat freely. Then life began to return to his hitherto dead body, and from that time on his progress toward recovery and activity was steady and certain.

The publication of the interview, containing the facts above noted, created much interest, not only in this section, but throughout Canada. That a man, whose limbs and body were all but dead, who had been examined by medical experts, and pronounced incurable and on the strength of their report was paid a large disability claim, should afterwards be cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, was looked upon as a marvel. Many were sceptical; not as to the cure—for the fact that he was actively going about proved this—but they did not believe it would prove permanent. In view of the doubts then expressed, the Monitor determined to watch the case closely, and now, nearly two years after the cure was first published, has again interviewed Mr. Petch, with the result that we are in a position to say most emphatically that this remarkable cure has proved permanent.

On being again questioned, Mr. Petch said: "You see those hands—the skin is now natural and elastic. Once they were hard and without sensation. You could pierce them with a pin and I would not feel it, and what is true of my hands is true of the rest of my body. Perhaps you have observed that I have now even ceased to use a cane, and can get about my business perfectly well. You may say there is absolutely no doubt as to my cure being permanent. Indeed I am in even better health than when I gave you the first interview."

"Do you still attribute your cure to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?" asked the Monitor.

"Unquestionably I do," was the reply. "Doctors had failed, as had also the numerous remedies recommended by my friends. Nothing I took had the slightest effect upon me until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To this wonderful medicine I owe my release from a living death. I have since recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to many of my friends, and the verdict is in their favor. I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them."

The above are the chief statements made by Mr. Petch in this latest interview, and the Monitor may remark, from a long acquaintance with him, that we consider his statement absolutely true and reliable. It has no interest to serve other than a desire to recommend a medicine that has done so much for him, and we feel sure that if any sufferer will write Mr. Petch, enclosing a stamp for reply, he will endorse all the statements made above. We may further add that Mr. Petch's remarkable recovery leaves no doubt of the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it seems reasonable to infer that they will do for others what they have done for him—restore health and vitality.

The check at the head of this article is a fair sample of the one by which Mr. Petch's case was settled. You could pierce them with a pin and I would not feel it, and what is true of my hands is true of the rest of my body.

kind to be established in Kootenay, and we may well hope for its success.

In addition to this comes the welcome news that the Hall Mines will presently pay a dividend. It is only to be at the rate of 9 per cent., but as many of the local shareholders bought in at \$2.50 or less the return will be a handsome one. Further, we hear rumors of an interim dividend of 5 per cent. The Hall Mines never did rush incontinently in without first trying the ground. It is as well to proceed cautiously in paying dividends as it is in erecting smelters.

The Dundee at Ymir has also joined the list of shippers, and with the Athabasca forms the fourth of these desirable properties. It has been the habit of some people to look upon Nelson only as a commercial, not as a mining centre. They must change their ideas.

(Rossland Miner.)

The fashion last summer among the rivals of this camp was to say, "that the bottom had fallen out of Rossland." This saying was taken up by some wiseacres and pessimists, and was so often repeated that not a few began to believe that there might be a grain of truth in the statement. A false recital of this kind travels afar, and once in a while, even at the present writing, it is seen repeated in some far off and poorly informed paper. Since this canard was put into circulation the mines of the camp have continued to put forth their regular shipments of ore, until now the ore shipments to date for the year have reached the enormous total of 98,000 tons, which at \$35 per ton would mean a value of \$3,430,000. To this may be added 2,700 tons of ore treated at the O. K. mill, yielding \$50,000, which would bring the grand total up to \$2,150,000. In addition to this, look at the development work that is in progress on some 33 properties in the immediate vicinity of the camp, not a few of which, it is safe

to say, will in a very short time be shipping tons. Then consider the fact that within the past three months more than \$300,000 has been brought into the camp to do development work on about a half dozen properties, which the companies behind them intend to develop into mines if such possibilities lie within them. A further fact that we have to consider is the large sums that have recently been spent on the actual purchasing of mining properties in this district. The fact that the parties who have lately invested in the camp have practically unlimited capital behind them speaks volumes. The camp was never on a sounder financial basis than at the present time.

(Slocan City News.)

It is to be regretted that there are not more men in British Columbia like Mr. S. M. Robins, superintendent of the New Vancouver coal mines at Nanaimo. Recently he was asked to sell a tract of land to the Dundas for wharfage purposes, so that they could ship their coal from Nanaimo. Though they were rivals in business, Mr. Robins offered to sell them the land at a nominal figure on the condition that the Dundas should employ Chinese in the underground workings of their new mines near Nanaimo.

(Trail Creek News.)

When one has had occasion to have much mill dirt or low grade ore treated at the various customs mills, he ceases to wonder at the small amount of development that has taken place in a value of \$2,150,000. To this may be added 2,700 tons of ore treated at the O. K. mill, yielding \$50,000, which would bring the grand total up to \$2,150,000. In addition to this, look at the development work that is in progress on some 33 properties in the immediate vicinity of the camp, not a few of which, it is safe

instead has been brought in debt. No wonder that such work is both disheartening and disgusting. The treatment of low grade ore to-day offers a better and more profitable opening than mining itself. We believe the different processes now being pushed to the front will at least result in one that will both save values and handle quantity at a cost per ton that will make profitable properties out of a great many that cannot now be worked.

WESTERN UNION WINS.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The chief justice of the court of claims has handed down an opinion confirming the report of Perry S. Heath, referee in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the United States, and entered judgment in favor of the company for \$258,969.

EFFORTS TO KILL MORAES.

New York, Nov. 23.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro is authorized for the statement that Mello declared that the last attempt to kill Moraes was the sixth effort that has been made to assassinate the president. The other five attempts passed unnoticed.

The charge that the conspiracy was hatched by Vice-President Pereira is substantiated by the fact that Pereira signed and gave to Mello a commission of enquiry.

The vice-president is still imprisoned in his own house. His friends are rapidly abandoning him.

"Don't tell me that the man who does the biggest blowing always gets to the front."

"Mention an instance in which this has not been the case."

"Have you ever seen the tuba player leading a brass band?"—Cleveland Leader.

What the Provincial Press is Saying.

(Kaslo Kootenian.)
The effect of the outrageous companies act is now being seen and felt in the incorporation of many companies. No less than half a dozen companies that we know of are disincorporating rather than bear the excessive fees and outrageous exactions of the act. The effect will be to injure the country materially. The first work that the coming session of parliament should take up is the repeal of the present companies act and the substitution of another based on common sense and having some of the elements of fairness. Enterprise should be fostered and encouraged, not crushed and kept out. If the "wild cat" is to be legislated against, as it properly should be, try some other plan—require a certain percentage of the capital stock to be paid up in cash, for instance, as in Utah or in Montana, but don't rob them of the money they need in carrying out the objects of the company.

(Nelson Miner.)
Certain little gold bricks have arrived at the Bank of Montreal which mark a period in the history of Nelson's mines. They are the result of the first 28 days' work at the Fern mine. During that time the ten stamp mills crushed 983 tons of rock, from which these little bricks of the value of \$15,145 were taken. The directors are so satisfied with this result that the battery power is to be doubled and a cyanide plant added. This latter is the first of its

