

Burned at The Stake

How a Negro, Accused of Murder, Was Tortured Down in Colorado.

Father of the Dead Girl Applied the Match to the Wood

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

The train bearing the negro, in custody of Sheriff Freeman and his deputies, arrived on time, 8.45 p.m. The cars were crowded with newspaper reporters and people who were curious to see the negro executed. R. W. Frost, the murdered girl's father, was one of the passengers.

When the train stopped, 16 men, who had been selected by the vigilance committee entered the train and demanded the prisoner from the sheriff. Their every action was marked by calmness and determination.

The officer protested in the name of the law, and asked the men to allow him to take his prisoner to the county jail at Hugo, but his protests were disregarded. One man carried a rope of which had been formed a hangman's noose. This was slipped over the negro's neck. It was finally decided to leave the method of death to the outraged father. He decided upon burning at the stake. The train was then allowed to proceed, and at the station about three miles from Limon and near the scene of the negro's crime, the party left the train and began preparations for the deed of vengeance.

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

Porter did not seem to realize the awful punishment he was destined to undergo. As he had exhibited indifference to the enormity of his crime, so he seemed to lack all understanding of its terrible consequences.

For more than an hour while preparations for his execution were in progress, he stood mute and sullen among the mob. When everything was ready, he walked to the stake with a firm step, unshaken as he reached the circle of broken boards to kneel in prayer. He was allowed to take his time. He rose and placed his back to the iron stake, and half a dozen men wound chains about his body and limbs.

Kerosene oil was applied to the wood, and after a brief pause, Richard W. Frost, the father of little Louise Frost, whose cruelly mutilated body was found one week ago on that very spot, applied a match. For a moment but a little flickering flame arose; then the oil blazed up, sparks flew into the air, and the wood began to crackle. Almost instantly the negro's trousers caught fire; but even when the flesh must have been scorched he did not utter a sound. Then the flames crept slowly,

and sparks flew up in a cloud of smoke. Porter turned his head, and a frightful expression changed his face. With a sudden convulsive tugging he stretched his head as far from the rapidly increasing flames as possible, and uttered a cry of pain. "Oh, my God, let me go, men! I've got something to tell you, men! Please let me go. Oh, my God! my God!" in terrible screeches, the first words he had uttered aloud, came from the negro.

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

Dropped from the murderer's body and fell from the fire, the head lower than the feet, still fastened to the rail. "This was not expected, and for a few minutes the stolid executioners were disconcerted; they feared that the only remaining chain would give way. If this had occurred, the partly burned human being would have dashed among them in his blazing garments, and not many would have cared to catch him again. But the chain held fast. The body was in such a position that only the legs were in the fire. The cries of

the wretch were redoubled, and he again begged to be shot. Some wanted to throw him over into the fire; others tried to dash oil upon him. Boards were carried and a large pile made over the prostrate body. As they were ignited the terrible heat and lack of air quickly rendered the victim unconscious, bringing death a few moments later.

KITCHENER AND BOERS.

He Will Adopt the Reconciliation Plan of Lord Roberts—A Banquet for Col. Otter.

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

Boers Beaten Near Edenburg.

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

Will Entertain Col. Otter.

Chinaman Executed

At New Westminster for the Murder of Chief of Police Main.

Was Cheerful This Morning and Met Death on Scaffold Without Flinching.

(Associated Press.)
New Westminster, Nov. 16.—Yip Luck, the Chinese murderer of Chief of Police Main, C. Stevenson, in April last, executed his crime on the scaffold here this morning.

In addition to a frank confession of the crime, Yip Luck in this province, he admitted several robberies in town. The last two days he seemed repentant, but declined to accept Christian baptism when visited by two Methodist ministers yesterday.

This morning he was cheerful, ate breakfast at 8.30, but did not pray as usual, telling the Chinese missionary he needed all his mind to brace himself for the end. This he met like a man. Unfortunately he experienced ten seconds of dreadful suspense, as the official hangman fumbled with the bolt, but the drop fell at 8.16, and pulsation ceased eleven minutes after.

CZAR'S HEALTH.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—The following bulletin on the Czar's condition was issued at 10 a. m. to-day. "His Majesty has passed a satisfactory day. Last evening his temperature was 102.4, pulse 72. His Majesty slept fairly well during the night. Temperature this morning 100.6, pulse 68; general condition very satisfactory."

MANY INDIANS DYING.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Unless government aid is extended the Alaskan Indians the death rate this winter will be appalling large. This is the statement of G. B. Swinehart, of Nome, who is on his way to Washington, where he will bring the matter before the department of the interior.

N. S. W. WHEAT YIELD.

Sydney, N. S. W., Nov. 16.—The government reports that 1,568,000 acres of land in New South Wales are under wheat cultivation, and that the total yield ought to be sixteen million bushels.

RETURNED TO WORK.

(Associated Press.)
Brazil, Ind., Nov. 17.—The hoisting engineers of mining districts Nos. 8 and 11, who had been on strike since Monday for an increase from \$75 to \$80 per month and shortening of the day's work to eight hours, declared the strike off and returned to work this morning at the old price.

ELECTIONS IN HAWAII.

Honolulu, Nov. 6. (Via San Francisco, Nov. 16.)—Robert Wilcox, the Independent Royalist candidate, has been elected Hawaiian delegate to congress by a small majority over Samuel Parker, Republican. Some depression has resulted among the whites, as Wilcox was opposed by Republicans and Democrats alike. His campaign was an anti-white canvass, with promises on the part of some of his campaign workers that if he were elected Queen Liliuokalani should be restored to the throne. The vote shows the native bitterness over annexation to be still alive. The Republicans carried Honolulu and the Island of Oahu for Parker by 229 majority. The Democrat candidate, Prince David Kawananakoa, received only about one-third as many votes as Parker. The native party carried the house of representatives with a large majority. They will have 13 members, with no Republicans and six Independents and Democrats. In the senate there will be 70 Republicans, 8 Independents and 1 Democrat.

The attack of influenza, from which the Czar has been suffering, has now developed symptoms of typhoid fever.

Enthusiastic Liberals

Messrs. G. E. Maxwell and Smith Curtis Delivered Addresses at Vancouver.

Sir Charles Tupper Claims All the Credit For the Conservative Majority.

(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, Nov. 17.—The meeting held immediately after the arrival of the Tupper in the Conservative committee rooms was in marked contrast to that in progress at the same hour in the city hall, where George R. Maxwell and Smith-Curtis were enumerating the good deeds of the Laurier government.

The speech of Sir Charles was devoted entirely to explaining the causes of the cyclone which struck him. He personally claimed all the credit for the present Conservative majority in Ontario, which he said was due to the fact that he had been a resident of Ontario for the last thirty years, with the exception of the period when he was high commissioner in London. Sir Charles ascribed the Liberal victory solely to the race cry, which he said had been raised by the Liberals, and then Sir Hibbert followed this up with the diplomatic remark that "although we are not Frenchmen here, we are still Canadians."

The lack of enthusiasm of the Conservatives was the antipodes of the conditions prevailing at the Maxwell meeting, where cheers punctuated almost every sentence of the speakers. Mr. Curtis made a telling speech, sarcastically paying his tribute of respect to "the Conservative corpse."

Mr. Maxwell recapitulated the achievements of the various departments of the Laurier government, showing that in practical accomplishment and in business-like administration this is the best government Canada has ever had.

FRENCH GUN DISCLOSURES.

Washington, Nov. 16.—It is said at the navy department that the effort made in Paris to Gibraltar solely for the purpose of joining the battleship Kentucky, which is making her way out to Manila. At Suez he boarded the Kentucky and began his work long before the first publication relative to the disclosure of the secret of the French gun. The officials here ridicule the stories that Gen. Peter, ambassador to Paris, is in any way involved in this scandal. In fact they counted that nobody connected with the embassy has been smirched, and assert that the French government has not made even the smallest inquiry which would indicate a lack of confidence.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

London, Nov. 16.—Julian Arnold, the son of Sir Edwin Arnold, was brought up on remand at Bow street police court to-day charged with misappropriating trust funds, on which charge he was recently extradited from California. He was committed for trial.

The deserts of Arabia are specially remarkable for the pillars of sand which are raised by the whirlwinds.

"Looking Backward"

Rosebery's Address at His Installation as Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

Changes Which Occurred in the Empire After a Peasage Was Accepted.

Glasgow, Nov. 16.—Lord Rosebery, who was installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University to-day, said in his address that but for the small incident of the acceptance of a peasage the Empire might have been incalculably greater. Had the elder Pitt when he became first minister left the House of Commons, he would have retained his sanity and authority, and would have prevented or suppressed the reckless budget of Townshend, induced by George III., and have listened to reason, introduced representatives of America into parliament, and preserved the thirteen colonies to the British crown.

It is fanciful to dwell for a moment on what might have happened, continued Lord Rosebery. The Reform bill of 1832 would have been passed much earlier, for the new blood of America would have burst the old vessels of the constitution. It would have provided a self-adjusting system of representation, such as now prevails in the United States, whereby the increasing population is proportionately represented; and at last, when the Americans had a majority of seats, the Empire would have been moved solemnly across the Atlantic and Britain would have become a historical shrine—the European outpost of the whole Empire.

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

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

TO DECIDE PLANS.

New York, Nov. 16.—Prominent Filipinos are collecting at Hongkong, says a World dispatch, to hold an important meeting to decide upon a future course to pursue in the Philippines.

SIX PERSONS KILLED

In a Collision Between Freight and Passenger Trains—Engines Demolished.

(Associated Press.)
Oil City, Pa., Nov. 17.—A head-on collision between a Pennsylvania extra freight train and the regular Lake Shore passenger train occurred two miles out of Pook last night. Both engines were demolished. All of the passenger coaches left the tracks, and forty oil and coal cars of the freight were derailed. The wreckage destroyed all the telegraph communication.

The killed are: Thos. Sutton, baggage-man of Ashland; John Kane, brakeman of freight train, of Newcastler; Engineer Pitzer, of the freight, of Newcastle.

Two male passengers and the news-boy, names unknown, are supposed to be dead beneath the wreckage.

GRAND TRUNK MANAGER.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Nov. 17.—It was officially announced this morning that George Bell Reeve, formerly general traffic manager of the Grand Trunk railway, who retired last April to devote the remainder of his life to fruit farming in California, has been appointed general manager of that system in succession to Charles M. Hays, who has accepted the presidency of the Southern Pacific.

To Check The Boers

Commandoes Are Trying to Drive Their Cattle Towards the North.

Vryheid Garrison Has Occupied Position Overlooking the Town.

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

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

Canadian Dragons Killed.

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

Died of Fever.

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

After the Ministers

Who Are Now Acting as Directors of Private Companies in England.

Mr. Chamberlain Still the Object of Bitter Attacks by Liberals.

(Associated Press.)
London, Nov. 17.—Minimum news and maximum rain were distinguishing features of the week. Such gloomy wet days as experienced here recently are unusual even for London. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, that central figure in British politics, can congratulate himself for more reasons than one upon his absence from murky London. He is sojourning on the sunny Mediterranean, and is temporarily safe from the vigorous personal attacks which continue to be made upon him by the Liberals, from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman down.

The latest and most important of these is the statement by the Morning Leader, showing Mr. Joseph Chamberlain holds 27 shares in the Columbo Commercial Co., which is receiving large contracts for housing Boer prisoners in Ceylon. What makes the case still more damaging is the fact that Mr. Chamberlain sanctioned, as colonial secretary, a regulation laid down by the government of Ceylon, strictly prohibiting any officer of the local government from interesting himself or his family in private business. In other words, Mr. Chamberlain forbids his subordinates, under pain of severe penalties, to do what he himself is doing on a large scale. It now seems impossible for Mr. Chamberlain to avoid legislation for which he will undoubtedly be asked when parliament reassembles.

Another fire in the same connection of which the Liberals are making a little capital, is the extraordinary number of Directorships in Private Companies held by government officials. Of the twenty cabinet ministers, thirteen are directors, while seven of all the thirty-six ministers, twenty-seven directorships are held. The list commences with Lord Salisbury, who assists in the management of an insurance company, and includes Lord Selborne, who is both first lord of admiralty and a director of the Peninsula & Oriental Steamship Company; Mr. Gerald Balfour, who unites a directorship in an aluminum company, with the presidency of the board of trade and many other incongruous associations. With such weak spots in the armor of the new cabinet, it is now the Liberals who are importing Lord Rosebery to lead the party. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's

Appeal to the Ex-Premier

only voices the feeling of the majority of the party, but it was accompanied by such bitter denunciations of the so-called imperialists that it can scarcely be expected to produce such results.

American enterprise in Great Britain now promises to revolutionize the methods of the war office. The problem of transportation of stores, guns and men over the country having no railroads has long exercised the army experts. Traction engines, bullocks, elephants, horses and mules have been tried with only moderate success. With the aid of displacing machines, a series of experiments is occurring in England before a war office commissioner, in which an American motor car, suitable for war service, having on board the driver and inventor, attained a speed of thirty miles an hour on grass, going over obstacles and undulations without the slightest difficulty or injury. Further trials are still necessary, but the British officers were

Favorably Impressed

with the performance of the motor car, and are likely to recommend its adoption by the war office.

The fact that so conservative a paper as Punch devotes a cartoon this week to the representation of an American jockey perched on a horse's neck while the trainer says: "Now, this horse is as fit as chemicals can make him; you have got a galvanic saddle, an electric whip and hypodermic spurs, and if you shin a bit further up his neck you ought to lick anything with hair on," fairly indicates the length to which British racers towards American jockeys has gone.

The failure of the stewards of the jockey club to announce any decision after two days' investigation of Lord Durham's charges against Lester Reiff, leads to the belief that if any action is taken it will appear when Reiff applies for a license for 1901. The tone of Lord Durham's letter to stewards of the jockey club and the personal inconvenience and financial loss Reiff has been put to by the failure of the jockey club officials to notify him in time of the place of their meeting have served to create a reaction of sentiment not only towards Reiff but towards American jockeys in general.

There is a strong intimation in many quarters that Lord Durham is particularly anxious to curtail Mr. Richard Croker's English racing career, and that the fight against the latter's horse, Scotchman II., was largely due to his being the owner of that race.

POPULATION OF HAWAII.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The population of Hawaii, as announced by the census bureau, is 124,001, as against 100,020 in 1896, an increase of 41.2 per cent.

Be Sure About The Food

Was there ever so high and decisive a test of the baking powders as that by the Government Chemists at the World's Columbian Fair? The tests then made by the official experts showed that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder was the purest, strongest, most healthful of all the baking powders exhibited, and a diploma and medal were awarded accordingly.

It is such testimony as this which has established the use of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder in homes where pure food and economy are appreciated.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—The alum baking powders, which are those sold at lower prices, were excluded from consideration at this great competitive test because they are deemed unreliable and unwholesome.

The Richwood and the priest of St. Que... was accused of... by has not yet...

Cuba No Blame to the... in Mass...

General Weyler, patch to the correspondent view, in course saying: gather together party after the had pre-... drive the the hasty could never be Spaniards, I a fleet to be down there ple, terrible mis- all his troops in opting tactics led him to de- ments threaten- It would have de Cuba by com- ments earlier But it is too od of crying s lost us our atever can be All that it did was in no wise pr."

Wreck Bay to the Next... Saturday night instead of three gold-bearing next spring. This output of the all the available the construc- fall. At pre- ce machines is only spasmodic- ly weather. In- rk will be com- only on the Company's pro- s adjoining, and coast near the steamer landed of three men uriferous beach one or two Vic-

Barclay Sound... At the are continu- preparations for ator mine, five officers of the ned, be shortly acoma or some erial tramway, in the mountain has been com- convey ore from Four or five en manipulated ey have been further pre- will take but a B passengers on uprised H. E. Eagle mine; F. ho has been in- on Sidney In- P. P.; Captains ho have been after Indian Rev. W. G. H. a sawmill at obertson, W. S. P. Wiggs, J. J. V. Allott, Mrs. A. Wiggs, A. G. R. Finland, ger, A. S. Fel- E. Somers and sail again for rening, going as peat Scott.

Good Roads Association

General Meeting to Be Held in Victoria on the 17th of December.

Ontario's Engineer of Highways Offers Advice-The Work of Organization.

In accordance with the decision arrived at by the executive of the Provincial Good Roads Association at the time of the holding of the Good Roads Convention in Kamloops last September, a general meeting of the association will be held in Victoria during the annual session of the Farmers' Centre Institutes, which has been set for the 17th of December next. Steps have already been taken to organize the whole province through the several vice-presidents, so that there may be a thoroughly representative gathering at this meeting of the British Columbia Good Roads Association.

"I would be glad to let you have any literature which would be interesting to you. Yours truly, A. W. CAMPBELL, "Provincial Highway Commissioner."

"It appears to me that your chief object should be to educate the people in how roads should be made and the economy of doing work so far as possible in a finished manner, consistent with the requirements of travel; what kind of implements should be employed in doing the work easily, cheaply and well; how these should be operated; and create a general interest in the question, and a sympathy in favor of improvement as rapidly as possible, consistent with other considerations."

"In order to do this, it would be well for you to make use of all the associations in the province. You should have no difficulty in enlisting the active support of every organized body, commercial, industrial and agricultural. Your present department of government, in charge of roads could be used not only to assist you in carrying on this work of education but should follow up the practical end by giving exhibitions in the different parts of the province in practical road making. Short sections of a street in towns and villages, and short sections of roads in the more populous communities should be made and due notice of this work be given in order that the people may be collected to see the work performed; and hear the different things explained by the person in charge. These will serve as valuable object lessons and will do more than will speeches to influence the people in doing their part for good roads."

a little time for that purpose. One good, live, active man, popular in the community, should be selected as organizer. He should call a local meeting, draw up a few of the faithful and elect officers. Their business should be to receive and study carefully all literature on the subject and wherever an opportunity presents, have a word to say in favor of better roads, and thus prepare the ground for the seeds that may be sown later on. They should arrange for a public meeting once a year in the locality to be addressed by some authority on witness the building of some piece of road; organize the community for special appropriations and voluntary subscriptions of labor or money for improving roads in the locality, and generally to receive from and transmit to the central body, all information that may advance the cause. Your vice-president should organize these meetings; he will no doubt become the president, and with him should be a vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and as large a committee of management as can be interested, in order to identify as many of the leading men as possible with the cause.

"The by-laws of these associations should be largely identical with those of the parent body from whom they should receive a liberal supply of the right kind of literature."

"I would be glad to let you have any literature which would be interesting to you. Yours truly, A. W. CAMPBELL, "Provincial Highway Commissioner."

will follow the example of Ralph Smith and vote independently. (Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Nov. 19.—J. H. Hawthorthwaite, the secretary of the New Vancouver Coal Company, was the unanimous choice of the mass meeting of the Labor party in the opera house on Saturday night. It was one of the finest meetings held here for many a day, and was under the chairmanship of Mr. Ralph Smith. Of the seven or eight names put forward, some of them being those of men prominent in the business and politics of this community, three allowed theirs to remain on the list. These were C. H. Barker, the popular young barrister; William Woodman, an old-timer and a veteran champion of the labor cause; and J. H. Hawthorthwaite, a man who has for many years identified himself almost with the labor movement, and who enjoys to a marked degree the confidence of the workmen of this city. He is a capital speaker, and has done veteran service for Ralph Smith. His speech on Saturday night was moderate in tone but above all all in its practicality. He pointed out the many things which the government should do, and the many things which the labor movement should do, and he was in rather a quandary as to which side of the House he would sit on if elected. He would sit with the government, he said, with them, as that government had certain members whom he had been fighting with all his might for years. Messrs. Turner and Ebbett, Nor could he throw in his lot with the opposition. For three Mr. Joseph Martin sat and practically controlled the thought and doings of that side. But he could do as Mr. Smith, the worthy representative of this district, had done so well—vote independently, supporting which ever side brought in legislation which he conscientiously believed to be in the interests of the workmen, and would always, however, keep in the closest touch with his constituents, and take no important step without their sanction. When they found him departing from this they could have done with him and get another man.

"The result of the voting was: Hawthorthwaite, 140; Woodman, 68; Barker, 50. Both the defeated nominees agreed to let the nomination of Mr. Hawthorthwaite be unanimous, and this was carried. The departure of H. C. (Captain) Godwin, of Atlin, for the Old Country today is an event fraught with more importance to the province than may appear from the bare announcement to the ordinary reader. Captain Godwin represents several very powerful English capitalists, and they want to confer with him as to further investment in the Atlin district. If his reports be at all favorable it is extremely probable that the hydraulic mining in that section of the northern portion of British Columbia will be very active next spring. That he will make a strongly favorable report to his friends in London, those who have conversed with him while he has been staying here do not doubt; and as hinted, the results cannot but be most satisfactory to the province."

"BOUGHT MY LIFE FOR 35 CENTS." "This was one man's way of putting it when he had been pronounced incurable from chronic dyspepsia. He was a living death to me until I tried Dr. Von Stern's Pineapple Tablets. Thanks to them to-day I am well, and I tell my friends I bought my life for 35 cents." 90 in a box. Sold by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co.—80.

Members of Parliament

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the New Parliament of Britain.

Military Men Have Increased as a Result of the "Khaki Elections."

An analysis of the new parliament of Great Britain and Ireland shows, that of the 669 members returned, 501 were members of the late parliament, and that 168 are new members. The following is an analysis of the various professions and official and mercantile positions of the 669 members: Bankers and Financiers 22; Barristers, in or out of practice 116; Brewers, Distillers, and Wine Merchants 23; Civil and Mining Engineers 4; Colliery Proprietors and Coal Merchants 17; Diplomats and Government Officials 17; Estate Agents, Architects, and Accountants 2; Farmers and Agriculturists 15; Gentry and Landowners 65; Ironmasters and Metal Merchants 18; Labor Representatives 38; Manufacturers and Planters 62; Medical Profession 69; Merchants 44; Ministers and ex-Ministers of Government 40; Newspaper Proprietors and Journalists 34; Peers, Bishops and Bishops 38; Printers and Bookbinders 4; Railway Contractors and Engineers 5; Steamship and Shipowners and Builders 18; Solicitors, in or out of practice 24; Stock and Share Brokers 13; Shipowners and Traders 13; University Professors and Schoolmasters 13; Army and Navy List: Lieutenant-General 1; Colonels 19; Lieutenant-Colonels 7; Majors 7; Captains 20; Lieutenants 206; Naval Officers: Captains 2; Lieutenants 2.

In addition to the number of 63 officers serving in the army and navy elected as members of parliament, there are also 19 members, who have seen distinguished active service in the military list, and are otherwise classified according to their present position in the above list, and there are also 53 members who are officers in the auxiliary forces, distributed among the yeomanry, militia and volunteer men in the army, therefore, of military men in the new parliament is 135, which shows an increase of 16 as compared with the late parliament of 119. The brewers, distillers and licensed victuallers have increased their number in the new parliament. In the last parliament their number was 19, 46, and now 22, 46, and 23. The representatives of London in the new parliament, who claim to rank as such, have notwithstanding the defeat of several of their prominent leaders, maintained the number that they counted in the last parliament, and they are as follows: William Ashurst (Rhonda Valley); John Burns; Battersea; Henry Broadhurst, Leicester; Thomas Bartlett; Richard Bell, Derby; E. Crean, Cork; S. E. W. R. Cremer, Llangollen; Charles Fenwick, Wansbeck; Kerr Hardy, Perth; Tydyl; J. P. Nannett, Dublin; (Galloway); Benjamin Pickard, Northampton; John Roche, Galway; East; John Wilson, Mid-Durham.

There is a large increase of the representatives of the metropolitan and provincial press, which includes newspaper proprietors and journalists, who have secured a seat in parliament. For Great Britain as follows: C. P. Allen, T. Gibson, Bowles, Winstons, Churchills, Irwin E. B. Cox, H. J. C. Cust, J. H. Dalziel, Hon. A. R. D. Elliott, Leicester Harmsworth, F. W. Horner, Sir John Leng, Henry Labouchere, T. G. Macnamara, Henry Norman, Sir George Newnes, Gilbert Parker, C. P. Scott, J. A. Wilcox, Frederick Winter, T. A. Whittaker, For Ireland: E. Haviland Burke, J. J. Clancy, J. Patrick Farrell, Timothy Harrington, J. P. Hayden, P. A. McHugh, D. Macleese, William O'Brien, T. O'Connell, James O'Connell, J. J. O'Connell, J. O'Malley, Donald Sullivan, Jasper Tuller.

The Stock Exchange have increased their representation from 4 to 7 members, and they are as follows: F. G. Barclay, Benjamin E. Cohen, Hon. J. E. Gordon, J. D. Hope, Hon. Claude Hay, John McCann, Sir William C. Quilter. Amongst the various religious denominations, the Society of Friends have the largest representation in proportion to the number of its 13,000 members. Fourteen of its members were candidates for parliament, of whom 11 were elected, which includes members and ex-members of that body, as follows: John Emmott Earlow, John E. Ellis, Alfred Em-

THE LENORA TRAMWAY.

Fall of Snow Interferes With the Work—Mr. Haggerty's Pledge With Forgetful Indian.

J. McClellan, who has the contract for laying the track on the ore railway between the Lenora mine and tide water, was a passenger on the north-bound train this morning. It was the intention to begin laying track this week, and if the snow goes off a large force of men will be at work on Thursday morning, the contract will be completed and trains running before Christmas. But the fall of snow in the section of country traversed by the new line of railway has been an exceptionally heavy one. Until this snow disappears, work is at a standstill. An attempt was made on Saturday to move ore by tram, but it was abandoned.

John Haggerty, of Victoria, who has the contract for hauling ore from the Lenora mine, was a very angry man on Saturday morning. It appears that some time ago he made arrangements with the Cowichan Indians to supply him with hay for his horses. On Saturday morning Mr. Haggerty was at Duncan when the news was brought to him that there was no hay at the camp, and there were 100 hungry horses to be fed. Mr. Haggerty swore what he swears he should have done in the first place. He hit the wires, and soon a car of hay was being loaded in Victoria. Among the passengers on the train this morning were a number of old timers from Victoria. "Pop" Elford came to the Capital in 1858, and William Harrison arrived four years later. The weather called back to memory cold snaps of bygone years, and the listeners drew nearer the stove as they were told of the terrors of the winter of 1861, when cattle died by hundreds, and the price of hay jumped to \$70 per ton. At Wellington and Nanaimo a heavy snow fall is reported, and between the former place and South Wellington engines have been kept moving all night to keep the tracks clear.

An Officer Missing

Lieut. Mason, of H.M.S. Phaeton, Has Been Absent Over a Week.

Concern Manifested Regarding His Whereabouts—A Recent Acquisition to Squadron.

Lieut. Mason is a recent acquisition to the strength at Esquimalt, having arrived a few weeks ago with the new vessel for the Phaeton. He was last seen going up on the car to Victoria from Esquimalt on the night of Saturday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock. He was dressed in plain clothes, and is believed to have worn a brown suit and a dust coat. The missing man is about 5 feet 8 inches in height. He is thick set with dark hair, and brown eyes; is clean shaven with full and heavy jaws and features. It is believed that, being a stranger to the country, the young officer may have wandered away and been lost, and whatever the reason for his absence the officers of the squadron, and particularly Capt. Fleet, the vessel to which he belonged, are actively instituting inquiries regarding his whereabouts. Inquiries at the different steamship offices failed to reveal his name on any of the passenger lists, although if he wished to leave the city secretly this would be no proof that he had not taken his departure by some of the boats running to the Mainland from this port.

Every Organ of the Body Toned Up and Invigorated by MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

England's Speakers

Characteristics and Platform Ways of the Chiefs of the Campaign.

Mr. Chamberlain and Sir William Harcourt Two Most Brilliant Orators.

During the last few weeks two speakers have stood out from all the rest—Mr. Chamberlain on the one side and Sir William Harcourt on the other—and they are unquestionably the two most brilliant platform orators we have. As a rule, Mr. Chamberlain speaks without notes of any kind, or, if he has any about him, he keeps them in his pocket, except perhaps when, dealing with some opponent's utterance, he has to look at and quote an extract from a speech. His voice is a firm and clear one, though not very musical, and there is little variation of tone, but his enunciation is so good and the greatest ease. He rarely or never leans on a desk or grasps a railing, like Sir William Harcourt or Mr. Balfour, and his gestures are scarcely gestures in the strict sense of the word; they are all of the nature of being wholly absorbed for the time being in his subject. He seems always to expect a few of his old Radical friends among the audience, and almost the only transparent device of the practiced debater he indulges in is to compel his opponents to reveal themselves at once. This he generally does by some reference to a pet project of theirs, of which, likely enough, he was himself the originator. They jump at the bait and instantly remind him of "And lang syne." "Master Joe" looking at the quarter of the building from which the interruption came, darts a question or two suddenly at his enemies. Back like lightning comes the answer he anticipated, and then, having got them metaphorically in the hollow of his hoof, he works the meeting up to a white heat of excitement, and finally, the foe alike wait eagerly for every succeeding sentence. On and on he goes in swinging style to the close, and when he sits down, as he does almost suddenly and after a brief and telling peroration, the audience is taken in a measure unprepared. A few seconds' curious pause ensues, and then the pent up feelings of the multitude find vent in a great roar of applause.

Sir William Harcourt is a calm and more sedate speaker than Mr. Chamberlain; yet, also, a downright slogger and hard hitter of the most expert description. Sir William is a portly man of enormous dimensions, and on a platform at a great meeting his presence is an imposing one and heightens confidence. The voice is deeper, rounder, softer, and capable of far greater variety of intonation than Mr. Chamberlain's, and in the mocking and ironical tones it is particularly well developed. In fact, in this respect, while Mr. Chamberlain gains rather than loses by the reporting, Sir William loses. Sir William Harcourt is a man of great power, and on a platform at a great meeting his presence is an imposing one and heightens confidence. The voice is deeper, rounder, softer, and capable of far greater variety of intonation than Mr. Chamberlain's, and in the mocking and ironical tones it is particularly well developed. In fact, in this respect, while Mr. Chamberlain gains rather than loses by the reporting, Sir William loses. Sir William Harcourt is a man of great power, and on a platform at a great meeting his presence is an imposing one and heightens confidence. The voice is deeper, rounder, softer, and capable of far greater variety of intonation than Mr. Chamberlain's, and in the mocking and ironical tones it is particularly well developed. In fact, in this respect, while Mr. Chamberlain gains rather than loses by the reporting, Sir William loses.

Mr. Chamberlain, too, Sir William makes ample use of notes, and he generally employs the few seconds during which the audience is waiting for his next point, bringing his "copy" out of his breast pocket and arranging it on the high desk which he delights to have at his side. The cheering dies away, Sir William goes on his course as stately as an ocean liner leaving port. He put himself forward on the best possible terms with his audience by declining to give the warm welcome he has received. He has no merit, he will say in his deeper tones, except it be that he has been true to Liberal principles, or—with scornful severity—that he has not turned his back upon his friends, or again, as a few days ago, by declaring himself a Liberal without any adjectival qualification. Sir William Harcourt is likely to make a more lasting impression than Mr. Chamberlain by the fact that he takes a wider view, is more general and humane, and plans in other ways, he is not a great platform speaker, and will never bring back his party to office by the sheer force of his invective. As in Great Britain, so in Ireland, the two most prominent figures in the battle of tongues are not the leaders—Mr. Redmond on the one side and Col. Saunderson or Mr. T. W. Russell on the other—but Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. "Tim" Henly. Twenty years' campaigning have injured Mr. William O'Brien vocally and physically, and he is not now the powerful platform "warrior" he used to be. Still he is full of fire and fury, or what they call in Ireland "sunburstery," and when he denounces Tim Henly his eyes glow like a window pane lit up by the setting sun, and he pours out a torrent of adjectives, which, if words could kill, would break every bone in his opponents' body. Mr. O'Brien has a habit of mounting up to the highest tones at the beginning of a sentence, and then falling into an almost audible whisper at the close, which even

the reporters can scarcely catch. Mr. Henly, on the other hand, though full of passion and scorn and bitterness, as most people know, is quite impressive in the style of his delivery. His bitterness of the tongue comes in great measure from the Tyneside, where he was brought up, but otherwise his manner is all his own. Burns, the Labor Leader.

Turning our backs upon Ireland, we find as singular a contrast in the metropolis in the styles of, say, Lord Mayor Newton and John Burns, of Battersea. In Southwark Sir Alfred Newton made some capital appeals to the electors, and frequently compelled a hearing when all his friends had failed. Yet anyone who had heard him at the Mansion House must have felt that his speeches would have been much more plausible and persuasive if he had been able to deliver them in his cocked hat and cloak of office. Needless to say, he will never do for open-air gatherings.

There John Burns has few equals. Plain, forcible, sarcastic, now and then humorous, always bold and self-opinionated, he carries the manner with him wherever he goes, whether to the House, to Spring Gardens, Hyde Park, or into some dingy coffee shop to lend a hand at a "friendly lead."

See him scramble on to a van in Hyde Park in strident tones he denounces the capitalists, and when he has the blood of the workers up he will "wind" them, as it were, by suddenly telling them of the weak, backsliding ways by which they paralyze their leaders' efforts and hand over their fellow-workers to the tender mercies of the masters. His hearers do not like these thrusts, but they take them from Mr. Burns with as good grace as they can, and like him all the more because he knows how to give them a knockdown blow.—London Mail.

Manual Training

Prof. Robertson Has Arrived from East and Decided Upon Quarters.

Will Thoroughly Explain System at a Public Meeting Tomorrow Evening.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner and Administrator of the Sir William Macdonald Fund for the establishment of the Macdonald-Smyth school of manual training in each of the provinces of the Dominion, arrived in this city last evening, and is registered at the Driard.

Ever since it became known that a manual school was to be established in each province through the princely generosity of Sir William Macdonald, those interested in educational matters in British Columbia were all eyes as to which city would obtain the new institution. Consequently it was with great satisfaction that Victorians learned that the school would be established here. Immediately the question of quarters presented itself. City Superintendent of Schools Eaton and members of the school board carefully inspected all the various places which were suggested for the site of the school. The question of the quarters for the new school, and is registered at the Driard. Ever since it became known that a manual school was to be established in each province through the princely generosity of Sir William Macdonald, those interested in educational matters in British Columbia were all eyes as to which city would obtain the new institution. Consequently it was with great satisfaction that Victorians learned that the school would be established here. Immediately the question of quarters presented itself. City Superintendent of Schools Eaton and members of the school board carefully inspected all the various places which were suggested for the site of the school. The question of the quarters for the new school, and is registered at the Driard.

Sick Headache For Sixteen Years.

But Mrs. Michael Farough, of Essex Centre, Ont., Finds a Cure at Last in Laxa-Liver Pills.

Another sick headache sufferer freed from misery. Another one who had tried all sorts of medicines and doctor's treatment without deriving much benefit, cured at least by Laxa-Liver Pills.

Here is Mrs. Farough's statement of her case in her own words: "I was troubled with sick headache for over sixteen years. I doctored and took everything I could think of but it did me no good. 'Lately I commenced to use Laxa-Liver Pills, and I find they do me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. They are an excellent pill, and I would say to every one troubled with sick headache take Laxa-Liver Pills and you will be cured."

Laxa-Liver Pills are undoubtedly the best remedy for Constipation, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Bilelessness, Costed Tongue, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25c. at all druggists.

AROUSSED AT LAST.

At last it looks as though a proper spirit has taken possession of Victoria. From the tone of the meeting held at the Friar last evening we seem to have cast aside the apathy which it must be confessed has characterized our actions in the past with regard to the future of our city.

BANKERS AND GOLD COIN.

The general manager of the Bank of Montreal announced at a meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association yesterday that he was opposed to the creation of a Canadian gold currency. He said he thought the decision to erect a mint had been made without due consideration by the government and that it persisted in it might lead to some disturbance of our currency system.

But although he has abdicated in favor of an unknown habit acquired by years of "stretching" still remain. Perhaps he does not know any better. It is a very difficult matter for any man to arrive at the truth who reads none but Tory papers.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The United States government seems to be in feverish haste now to have all the questions in dispute with Canada save one settled. We do not know that there is any particular reason why the Canadian government should be in such a hurry.

CONSUMPTION

begins and leaves off in thousands of people, who never suspect it. It isn't much more than a pimple—indeed it is a pimple—lung pimple. Health, all round it, stops it—just as a skin pimple gets stopped.

sum the profit for dividends on the ordinary stock was \$5,453,000. In the eight months to the end of August the gross earnings have increased \$1,729,000, and net earnings have gained \$202,000.

The Empress of China and her eleven accomplices, whose lives the powers have declared to be forfeited, are in tolerably safe quarters, and they are not the sort of people to grieve excessively over the slaughter of a few hundred, or even of a few thousand, Mongolians.

The natives of Hawaii have taken the government of the country into their own hands. Suppose the Legislature of the islands were to decide to again place the Queen upon the throne, what would Uncle Sam do about it?

VIGILANT DETECTIVES.

When a crime is committed, no matter in what corner of the earth the criminal tries to hide, he knows that probably somewhere or other on the look-out is a detective waiting to lay his hand on him.

Lord Rosebery, according to the present indications, will soon be one of the most prominent figures in British public life. He appears to be the man destined to rehabilitate the Liberal party and awaken it to the duties of empire.

Victoria is advancing. It is a hopeful sign when a committee of influential citizens undertakes to work for the passage of a measure of practical utility.

It is said Billy McLean has proposed to Clarke Wallace, his old political friend and crony, that they should cast dice for the leadership of the remains of the Grand Old Party.

Toronto Telegram: "News that England is delighted over the victory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will almost make Sir Charles Tupper regret that he sent a Canadian contingent to South Africa."

Mark Twain says the English people have a keener sense of humor than any other nation in the world. Mr. Clement's books now have a large sale over there.

Enough of the blizzard which is traveling East escaped over the summit of the mountains to remind the people of this favored clime that they live in a northern zone.

"Actual work began this week on the laying of the keels to the mammoth iron steamships to be built at the works of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, at Groton, opposite New London, and from this date the work of putting on the hulls of the ships will go rapidly on," says a dispatch from New London, Conn.

"Capt. Brown, president of the Yukon Steamboat Association, is staying at the Queen's."



MARSHFIELD THE OBSERVER.

The above is the title of a collection of interesting little tales by Egerton Castle, chief of which is the "Death Dance," a true story of the Hungarian Home Rule War of 1849.

It is reported from St. Helens that Dr. Ormondy has discovered that the waste from plate glass works can be converted into serviceable bricks.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to dig the following Oyster Beds, comprising all that land situated below water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound.

Tract I. Commencing at a stake driven near the mouth of Cataract river, running (10) ten chains north; thence at right angles (5) five chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains south; thence at right angles (10) ten chains west; thence at right angles (10) ten chains north; and thence (10) ten chains back to the point of commencement.

Tract II. All that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven near the mouth of Lottie river, running (10) ten chains north; thence at right angles (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains south; and thence (10) ten chains back to the point of commencement.

Tract III. All that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven at the mouth of Toquart river, running (20) twenty chains in a northeasterly direction; thence running (10) ten chains in a southeasterly direction from shore into the water; thence (20) twenty chains in a southeasterly direction; and thence back to the point of commencement.

Tract IV. All that land situated on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven into the shore of the bay next to Lottie river in the northwest corner, running (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains south; thence at right angles (10) ten chains north; and thence (10) ten chains back to the point of commencement.

Tract V. All that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven at the mouth of Toquart river, running (20) twenty chains in a northeasterly direction; thence running (10) ten chains in a southeasterly direction from shore into the water; thence (20) twenty chains in a southeasterly direction; and thence back to the point of commencement.

Tract VI. All that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven into the shore of the bay next to Lottie river in the northwest corner, running (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains south; thence at right angles (10) ten chains north; and thence (10) ten chains back to the point of commencement.

Tract VII. All that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven at the mouth of Toquart river, running (20) twenty chains in a northeasterly direction; thence running (10) ten chains in a southeasterly direction from shore into the water; thence (20) twenty chains in a southeasterly direction; and thence back to the point of commencement.

Tract VIII. All that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven into the shore of the bay next to Lottie river in the northwest corner, running (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains south; thence at right angles (10) ten chains north; and thence (10) ten chains back to the point of commencement.

Tract IX. All that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven at the mouth of Toquart river, running (20) twenty chains in a northeasterly direction; thence running (10) ten chains in a southeasterly direction from shore into the water; thence (20) twenty chains in a southeasterly direction; and thence back to the point of commencement.

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Tract XI. All that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven at the mouth of Toquart river, running (20) twenty chains in a northeasterly direction; thence running (10) ten chains in a southeasterly direction from shore into the water; thence (20) twenty chains in a southeasterly direction; and thence back to the point of commencement.

Tract XII. All that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven into the shore of the bay next to Lottie river in the northwest corner, running (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains south; thence at right angles (10) ten chains north; and thence (10) ten chains back to the point of commencement.

DENTAL FLOSS. Prevents decay. If you call we will explain to you its merits. 15c PER REEL. Our line of Tooth Brushes in all grades is something to excite admiration. Cyrus H. Bowes, CHEMIST, 98 Government Street, Near Yates Street. TELEPHONE 425.

Punitive Expeditions. Opinion at Shanghai Is That They Do More Harm Than Good, And Will Keep Alive the Ant Foreign Feeling Among the Chinese. (Associated Press.) London, Nov. 17.—"Opinion is strong here," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, "that the European commanders are doing more harm than good by the punitive expeditions which, by the destruction of villages, excite the Chinese to execrate the foreigners, a feeling which it will take a century to eradicate."

When a crime is committed, no matter in what corner of the earth the criminal tries to hide, he knows that probably somewhere or other on the look-out is a detective waiting to lay his hand on him. When any disease attacks mankind and hides itself in the human system, no matter how obscure or complicated the disease may be, Nature among her great force of detective remedies has one that will eventually hunt down and arrest that particular disease.

A blizzard struck Oswego yesterday afternoon, raging for an hour. Several inches of snow fell and the temperature dropped quickly. All trains from the East are an hour or more late.

A LAME HORSE. Is a luxury you cannot afford. Don't have a lame horse; cure him with KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. ...IT'S THE... OLD RELIABLE... REMEDY... for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. It is certain in its effects and cures without a blister, as it does not blister. The endorsement of users guarantees its merits. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a Liniment for family use it has no equal. Write your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book that addresses the horse owner.

WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClure's or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium is given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Local News. CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM. (From Friday's Daily.)

Frank Reynolds and Miss Pearl Buss were joined in marriage by Rev. W. H. Barracough last evening. The happy event took place at the residence of the groom's mother, Mrs. Petterick, corner of Bay and Government streets.

The funeral of the late Wm. Ashley took place from his late residence, Esplanade road, this afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Sharp both at the residence and grave. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. Price, Richards, Jeynes, Nunn, Potts and Goff.

According to dispatches received yesterday, among those who have been invalided to England from South Africa were Privates C. M. Roberts, W. H. Stebbings, and C. E. Allen. The two former are Victorians who left here with the first contingent a year ago last October.

A telegram has been received from the manager of the Van Andia mine, stating that the new furnace of the smelter had been installed and was working on Friday last with very satisfactory results. This means that the capacity of the smelter has been doubled and that the output of the mine will be accordingly increased.

Among the street improvements decided upon at the meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee on Wednesday evening, is the macadamizing of the northern portion of Douglas street, from Mr. McLean's store past the brick yards, and a new road rendered urgent by the construction of the rifle range at Clover Point. The sum appropriated for the work was \$1,000.

Owing to the rumors in circulation that one of the lepers of Darcy Island had escaped from his insular home, Sanitary Inspector Wilson yesterday requested Capt. Johnson, of Sidney, to go across and investigate. This morning Mr. Johnson telephoned to the inspector that all the unfortunates were on the island, effectually disposing of the alarming rumor that some busybody industriously circulated.

Another well known pioneer of this city, Sewell Sims, passed away yesterday. His death occurred at the Home for Aged and Infirm, of which institution he has been a member for two and a half years. The deceased was always willing to assist the officials, and Manager Hobbs says that his death will be quite a loss to the institution. He was 71 years of age, and a native of Richmond, Me. He was a carpenter by trade, and had resided in Victoria for the last thirty years.

In connection with last evening's demonstration, the splendid manner in which the city was kept so quiet and the favorable comments there were several occasions when residents might have occurred but for presence of a number of Clevelanders, who, whether at the gangplank leading from the steamer to the wharf, or along the line of march, or at the various points, were all well behaved and solicitous for the comfort of the people. They were not only guardians of the peace but guardians of the public safety.

The following acted as pallbearers: G. H. Wolfe, G. Hood, W. Best, G. Barracough, J. Fry and R. Llewellyn.

The remains of the late Thomas Connell were laid at rest to-day, the funeral taking place from Hanna's parlors. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. F. Vichert. The following are the pallbearers: G. H. Wolfe, G. Hood, W. Best, G. Barracough, J. Fry and R. Llewellyn.

When Victoria awoke this morning, the clerk of the weather had a little surprise prepared for it in the shape of a mantle of snow. It was not heavy enough to make any impression, and its gradual disappearance demonstrated that at this season it is a stranger in the city, to whom the people here are not disposed to extend a particularly cordial welcome.

The sudden change in the weather, which Victorians are to-day experiencing, is not purely local. The cold wave, according to F. Napier Denison, of the Victoria meteorological station, has extended across the Northwest Territories to the coast, there being a fall of snow to the depth of eight inches east of the mountains, where the thermometer dropped to 10 below zero.

The Mayor received the following letter from Sergt. Northcott this morning: 18 Menzies Street, Victoria, Nov. 19th, 1900.

To His Worship Mayor Hayward: Dear Sir—I would respectfully take this opportunity of thanking you and all who took part in giving us such a hearty reception on our return from South Africa. I remain, Mr. Mayor, your obedient servant, J. R. NORTHCOTT, Sergt. A Co., R. C. R.

A business meeting of the members of the First Congregational church was held on Thursday evening, when the following officers were elected: William Scowcroft, secretary; J. W. Fleming, treasurer; George Carter, Sunday school superintendent, and W. Scowcroft and Walter Graham, deacons. It was also reported that an excellent site had been secured for the new church on the corner of Pandora and Cook streets. Nothing will, however, be done towards the erection of the new building until the arrival of their pastor, who is expected in January.

Weather forecasts indicate a continuance of the present cold weather with an occasional snow squall. In view of this a note of caution to those having water taps exposed is sounded in order that the necessary steps be taken to prevent the bursting of pipes.

There will be a public meeting in connection with the Railway-By-Law in Stemple's hall, Victoria West, to-morrow evening at 8 p. m. The public are invited to attend, as the matter is recognized as the most urgent that has come before the citizens for many moons.

Arrangements are being made for a concert to be held in the Centennial Methodist church next Monday evening under the auspices of the Young People's Society. An excellent programme is being arranged, which will be published later.

A small blaze at the residence of F. Barnard's residence on the Esplanade road gave the brigade a run on Saturday night. The loss was about \$50. A chimney fire also occurred at the corner of John and Douglas streets, which was easily extinguished.

enthusiasm was displayed by the audience.

All but those actually suffering from smallpox have now been released from quarantine, about forty of the remaining ones having been given their freedom on Sunday. These had been held longer than the others, because of the vaccination not having taken effect, and they were picked up by the Etopia yesterday, and taken on to the Sound from William Head. The sick patients are reported to be doing as well as could be expected.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are in the neighborhood of one thousand householders in the city entitled to vote, less than eighty have so far availed themselves of the opportunity of registering, thus insuring them the right to exercise the franchise at the coming municipal elections. Last year between five and six hundred registered during the month of November, while the previous year over seven hundred entered their names on the assessor's list. The list will be kept open during November.

A subject of great interest to all those interested in the future of Vancouver Island is the report at the regular fortnightly gathering of the Natural History Society this evening. Mr. W. M. Brewer has kindly consented to discuss the topic, "Ore deposits and metal mining on Vancouver and Texada Islands." The speaker is unusually well informed upon this subject, to which he has devoted a great deal of attention and study, and a lucid and instructive treatment of the theme may be expected.

A committee of ladies has been formed in conjunction with the Railway By-Law, consisting of Mrs. Herbert Kent, Miss A. D. Cameron, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Rivers, Mrs. Riley and Miss Hayward. As their intention is to interview women entitled to vote, they will have their work cut out for them. The list of women voters in Victoria numbers many hundreds. Any ladies willing to help in this work will kindly forward their names to Mrs. H. Kent, 243 Yates street, as soon as possible.

The most important business to come before the council this evening will be the Craigflower Railway-By-Law, which has had several sessions ago in favor of the railway by-law. Now that the latter has been disposed of for a time, the question which is of so much interest to a portion of the inhabitants of the western part of Victoria will receive close consideration. It is understood that several of the city fathers have put on their coats and hats, and are on the modern philippic of classic elegance may be expected this evening.

The First Presbyterian church choir, under the leadership of J. G. Brown, will present a cantata "The Crossaders," on Monday evening, the 26th inst. The soloists are Miss Wilson, Mrs. McFarlane, Mr. Kinnaird and J. G. Brown. In addition there will be a short programme of a miscellaneous character, and the following ladies and gentlemen have consented to assist: Mrs. Gresson, Mrs. Hunt and Miss Millar. Mr. Torrance (elocutionist) and Mr. H. Kent. This entertainment should prove a good one, and the presentation of the cantata should be greeted with a hearty reception. The choir will act as a band for the evening.

The Colwood school house was crowded to the doors last Friday evening on the occasion of the farewell concert and social extended to J. Thompson, who is leaving this week for South Africa. An excellent programme of music was rendered by the choir, and the following taking part: Mrs. Dement, Mr. Helgeson, Mrs. Smart, Mr. Oldershaw, Miss Pierce, Mrs. Harbottle, Miss White, Mrs. Harding, and Mr. Logan. After the concert the ladies served a supper and a very enjoyable time was spent. Mr. Thompson is the brother of Hugh Thompson, who was killed in the accident on the E. & N. railway. He will be accompanied on his trip to South Africa by Mr. F. Freeman, of Victoria West, and is obtaining work in the mines or on one of the railways and settling down in that country.

The young people of St. Barnabas church are making every effort to make the coming sale of work in aid of the church twentieth century fund a great success. As has already been announced, the proceedings will be opened by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, November 27th, at the A. O. U. W. hall. An entertainment will be held each evening and luncheon will be served by the ladies every day between the hours of 5.30 and 7.30 p.m. The price will be 25 cents. The Cecilia orchestra will also assist at the opening entertainment by providing music for the serenade to be given by the young ladies. The programme will also consist of songs, recitations and military exercises by some members of the Fifth regiment. Cavalry and lance exercises will also be given by R. O. Clark.

There are several indications which point to the near approach of Christmas. Of course the weather is one of the most potent harbingers, but another is the large amount of Christmas cards and other souvenirs now being placed on sale in the various establishments. Among the many novelties being offered are some beautifully hand-painted Christmas cards from the brush of Chas. Budden, at whose studio in the old post office premises, Government street, an excellent array of these charming mementoes are on exhibition. There are in all forty varieties, and the coloring is splendidly done, while the outlines are extremely distinct and accurate. They range in various sizes, and of course at different prices, all of which, however, are reasonable. Although a month elapses between the present time and Christmas, a large number of these dainty products of artistic workmanship have been sold.

noon, having arrived on the previous evening at Seattle. He reports the outlook for the construction of the line as most encouraging. A Skagway paper has this to say regarding the scheme: "The scheme will undoubtedly be a success. Mr. Moore, the promoter of the enterprise, wants \$10,000 to be guaranteed before he starts work, and if they have done very well, and there are a special regiment, but it is making comparisons which are always odious."

While the locomotion of pedestrians along the principal streets of the city throughout to-day was unusually rapid owing to the cold weather, it was noticed that the pace of the majority became accelerated when they reached the lower portion of Government street. It was also noticed that those who had chronometers rather feverishly drew them from their pockets, glanced at them and then the Dominion line, as that would be the cheapest route, but have now decided to build via Skagway.

Victoria will have no direct steamboat connection with the provincial Mainland to-day. The Yosemite, which started out last night, had to put back, and the next steamer to leave for the Terminal City will be the Charmer to-night. The Yosemite had got as far as Trial Island when it was decided to put back to port. A heavy wind with squalls of snow, the worst weather in the Straits this year, prevailed. The return to port was a big disappointment to a number of passengers, but shippers were perhaps more inconvenienced, one having expected some 75 tons of hay down by the steamer, which he says he will not get now before Thursday.

When the steamer Amur, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, left for the North, the steamer Cuten, of Vancouver, was still on the beach, and no effort apparently was being made to get her afloat. The Yukon waterways were frozen stiff, ice having formed solid over the river at Dawson on November 20th, ten days later than it did last year. Travel over the ice had begun, but none had reached the coast up to the time of the sailing of the Amur. An interesting event took place in Dawson on November 9th, when a vote was taken on the United States presidential election. The result was that out of 3,337 votes polled, 2,404 were cast for Bryan. Accordingly the latter was to receive the Klondike souvenir to be valued at \$500.

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ghostly noises, for having the Queen's uniform on, I behaved decently. "By the way, we are giving a concert at headquarters to the artist detachment of the C. I. V. next Thursday, November 1st, and I have been selected to be in the guard of honor. I think they are making too great a fuss over these Johnnies. Of course we know they have done very well, and there are a special regiment, but it is making comparisons which are always odious."

Along the Waterfront. The steamship Senator, which has been on the Nome run during the past season, is to replace the Walls Walls in the San Francisco-Victoria service, and will be due to arrive here from the Golden Gate to-morrow morning. The vessel is comparatively a new steamer of 3,400 tons capacity, built by the Union Iron Works for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. She is first class in every respect and is provided with electric lights, patent berths, extra large staterooms, bathrooms, cold storage apparatus, steam steering gear, water ballast, double bottom, and all modern improvements and Appliances. On her first trip to Manila, in the United States government transport service, she carried 1,004 men in addition to her crew. She is the highest type of vessel in the service, and used as the standard in rating of other transports. The Walls Walls has been laid off the route to undergo an overhauling.

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THE CLERGY ENDORSE IT. We notice that the leading clergymen of every denomination in Canada are publicly endorsing the beautiful picture, "CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE," and are recommending it to every Canadian home.

The picture, "CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE," is that of a most touching incident in the life of the Saviour. It is a subject that has ever appealed to the poet and the painter. It shows our Saviour when a boy of twelve in deep discussion with the grave and thoughtful Rabbis who are astonished at the wisdom of the youth. The coloring of the painting is superb and the drawing of the faces wonderful; this is particularly true of the faces of Jesus, his companions full of boyish beauty, intense and high and holy intelligence. It is indeed a beautiful picture and should be in every Christian home. It is one of the two pictures which are this year given free to all yearly subscribers to that great paper, the Family Herald and Weekly Star.

The other picture is one that appeals to Canadians. It represents the return of one of our Indian soldiers from South Africa, and is bound to be a popular picture. There is a beautiful story connected with this picture. It is printed in pamphlet form and will be sent free to any of our readers who will send a card to the Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, requesting it. The Family Herald should do a bigger business this year than ever with two such beautiful pictures to be included free with such a magnificent family paper at the small price of one dollar per year.

A NEW CRAFT. She Will Commence Her Voyage on Saturday Evening. Off for her maiden voyage will go the steamer New Beaver next Saturday evening from her wharf at Temperance hall, bound for Port Pleasure, with complete crew and full complement of passengers. A ship social is something novel in Victoria, and this is what is promised at the opening of the winter series of Saturday evening concerts in Temperance hall next Saturday. The hall will be transformed into the nearest approach to a ship that is possible. The officers, from the captain and purser down, will be in uniform. The New Beaver is well provisioned, and can accommodate a large number of passengers, but does not carry freight or baggage. The bill of fare, besides the usual ships fare of hard tack, salt junk and pea soup, will contain other delicacies which those who are not accustomed to sea fare can enjoy. Provision is also made for a pleasant voyage, for there will be a splendid programme of music, etc. Purchase your tickets before coming to the gang plank, and save time and trouble getting a seat in the cabin. Late comers may have to be content with a general application to the man at the wheel or the cook's galley. Further particulars can be had from the company's office and from the newspapers.

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Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring the text 'ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Scott's Emulsion.' The ad includes a small illustration of a man carrying a large fish on his back, which is the logo for Scott's Emulsion. The text describes the benefits of the pills for various ailments like headache, dizziness, and indigestion, and mentions that they are endorsed by medical professionals.

Overcoats, Macintoshes, Winter Suits.

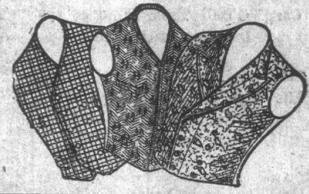
100 Dozen Umbrellas Just Opened.

See Our Assortment of

"RAGLAN" WATERPROOFS AND ENGLISH "COVERT" COATS.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,

68-70 YATES STREET.



Provincial News.

GRAND FORKS.

That there is big money in fruit growing and general farming is evidenced by the success achieved by one Kettle River valley rancher, W. H. Covert, whose crop last season was worth \$1,500. Mr. Covert's three hundred acre farm yielded 255 tons of potatoes, 100 tons of hay, 6000 pounds of prunes and 15 tons of apples. His berry crop and garden truck brought him in one thousand dollars. Mr. Covert this fall put an additional 120 acres of land under cultivation.

ASHcroft.

About \$1,200 was sent over to the bank of B. N. A. Ashcroft, on Saturday from the Anderson Lake mines. This was the product of about 240 tons of rock which goes to indicate that the mill saved on average about \$5 per ton. With the immense amount of rock in sight, the ledge being from 9 to 20 feet wide, and the practical fact being proven that rock can be mined and milled for \$1.50 per ton with a large mill, the prospect is a valuable one, and will be heard of one of these days as a great producer.—Journal.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Work has been commenced on the new bridge across the Fraser river, for the Canadian Pacific railway, at Mission City, under the superintendence of Mr. Moir. The contract for the piling has been awarded to Walter Gilber, and 60 men, under the direction of Messrs. James McLachlan and Tom Scott, with the further assistance of William Hawley. The work will give employment to probably 300 men. It is expected that the work will occupy the greater part of a year.

NANAIMO.

A telegram from Dr. Montaigne had stated that the collector of customs had been authorized to employ Dr. R. E. McKee to inspect foreign arrivals not already inspected at a Canadian port. The Labor party here is protesting strongly against Ralph Smith resigning from the Oriental commission. It is possible Mr. Smith may decide to remain without fee.

Rev. W. G. Dodds, Presbyterian minister of Cumberland, was married to Miss H. H. Nichol, daughter of Captain Nichol, of the same place, on Friday evening.

ROSSLAND.

The firm of Elne, Fisher & Deshaups, which was formed on November 1st, is now engaged in the erection of a saw-mill on Rock creek, four and a half miles northeast of town. The mill will have a capacity of 25,000 feet per day, and the ground dimensions of the mill will structure are 135x40 feet. In addition to the main mill building a number of smaller structures, such as dry kilns, stables, planing mills, etc., will be erected. The mill will be finished and in operation by the first of December. The same firm is now taking a mill into Beaverton, B. C. This mill will have a capacity of 25,000 feet per day, and will be in running operation in about a month.

The Board of Trade rooms were crowded on Tuesday afternoon at the Chamber of Mines meeting, and organization has started off with a rush. J. B. McArthur has been elected temporary president and C. P. Chamberlain, John McKean, J. S. C. Fraser and F. W. Rolt were appointed members of the executive committee.

VANCOUVER.

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

The heavy snowfall of Saturday morning has given the telephone and street railway employees a great deal of extra work and caused the Telephone Company no little expense in replacing the many wires which were broken down by the weight of the snow.

Jack Norman, a young lad employed by the Western Garbage Company, received a nasty kick from a horse which was unbiting at the stables on Saturday. The animal made two vicious kicks at the boy, striking him on the upper part of the thigh. No bones were broken, but the bruise is a very painful one.

The snowstorm which began at midnight Friday continued here all day on Saturday, and there are six inches of snow on all the city streets. During the storm with which the fall of snow was ushered in the snow-cumox, which had started up the coast with George B.

Maxwell and other politicians on an electioneering tour, was forced to turn back. She had rather a hard experience in the Gulf of Georgia, and was forced to put back to this port, but started out again on Saturday.

Miss Ellison, of Victoria, became the bride of G. Weeks, of Messrs. E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., on Thursday evening. The marriage was performed by the Rev. H. G. F. Clinton, at St. James's church. The happy couple left for Australia on Friday on their honeymoon trip, voyaging out on the R. M. S. Aorangi.

The Vancouver Citizens' Association, a new organization of business men, was formed on Friday evening. The object of the meeting, as set forth by the convenors, was to take some steps to secure: 1. A direct steamship service between Vancouver and the North. 2. The establishment of the proposed mint in Vancouver. 3. Direct railway communication with the Similkameen, Kereemes and Kootenay districts.

The provincial government are offering a reward of \$100 for the recovery of the body of Geo. Roth, who was murdered up the North river, at Little Port, also a further reward of \$250 for evidence which will secure the conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said George Roth.

James Turner, aged 73 years, a native of England, and a resident of this province for the past fifteen years, died of heart disease on Thursday morning at 7.30, at the provincial home, to which institution he was admitted on September 1st, 1898, from Revelstoke.

They are already talking mayoralty candidates. The three names most prominently mentioned are Capt. Duncan, Ald. Irvine, and Charles Hillier, and large numbers of their friends are urging them to run.—Miner.

John Gordon, a well known rancher, was found dead in his cabin on Wednesday by Isaac Lewis, whose ranch adjoins. Gordon lived two miles north of Goat creek on a ranch he has cultivated for a number of years. On Monday he was seen by Mr. Lewis and seemed as well as usual, making an engagement to visit Lewis's ranch on Tuesday. Gordon failed to keep the engagement, and on Wednesday Lewis visited the ranch to find Gordon dead in bed. The coroner was notified. It is thought Gordon succumbed to heart disease, from which he had suffered for some time.

BELLA COOLA NOTES. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) This has been an exceedingly wet fall season in Bella Coola.

Colonists have been spending the last few weeks building roads in the upper part of the settlement. Some work is also being done on the Chilcotin trail. The settlement of Chilcotin and adjacent territory is only a matter of time. The new arrivals in Bella Coola will soon fill the valley to overflowing.

The sun has shown brighter since the arrival of Miss Metta, teacher for the upper school. Parents are anxiously awaiting the teacher for the lower school.

Several farmers are adding considerable to their clearing this year. The lively season has again commenced among the Indians, when they relieve themselves of several years' earnings by giving it to some one else to look after.

Prospectors have started for winter quarters up the several rivers. The latest bear story is that a Norwegian met four grizzlies on the trail. They stood up to embrace him, but he made music with two tin dishes, with which he happened to be armed. They soon departed, leaving him to enjoy the music.

New season fur is beginning to arrive at the several stores. Gus Pearson, who spent the summer in Atlin, has returned. He was among the fortunate few.

A party from here went up to the divide between Bella Coola and Chilcotin. They brought down several pack horses loaded with fine caribou meat.

NOTES FROM ALBERNI. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) The Monitor mine has 23 men working on the aerial tram line and ore bunkers. The wharf has been completed, and Manager Mr. Le Warr expects to have the cars running from the mine to the water-front within a week. As soon as the line is in working order shipments will be made.

closed with a victory for Lorimer's team with a score of 15-7. The boys will continue practice for their match with the Seattle team in the Sound city on November 29th.

A concert and social took place in Huff's hall on Wednesday in aid of the Presbyterian church. A parish room 24x50 and shed are in course of construction in connection with the English church.

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THE KENNEL. WON THE DERBY. Tudor Tiedemann's English setter bitch Northern Huntress won the Derby at the inaugural field trials of the Pacific Northwest at Whidbey Island on Friday.

FALL MEETING COMMENCES FRIDAY. At the Oak Bay links on Friday and Saturday next the autumn meeting, open to members and honorary members of the Victoria Golf Club, will take place. Entries must be received by the secretary up to Wednesday night next. The programme of events follows: Friday, 2 p. m.—Ladies' handicap singles, 14 holes. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Saturday Morning—Men's handicap singles. Entrance, \$1.

Those who are anxious to play in No. 2 event are unable to do so in the morning can play in the afternoon.

TO PRESENT PRIZES. A meeting of the Victoria Yacht Club will be held this week at the club house where the prizes won during the season of 1900 will be presented. The outlook for the coming season is far brighter than ever before. The club expects to have four new yachts in A class in addition to the present fleet, two of them being fast cruisers, and the other two racing boats of the most modern type. One will be a centre board and the other a fin keel. With the improvements that will be made on the sail plan of the Dorothy, and the four new boats, with possibly a large racing cat boat in addition to those already mentioned, the competition next year should be very close and exciting.

RUGBY FOOTBALL. SATURDAY'S MATCHES. Although it is generally conceded that the clerk of the weather might have been more propitious than he was on Saturday, and in consideration of the feelings of the local footballers have presented the city with a modicum of sunshine, still the various teams did not postpone their matches because of the inclemency, for both the English matches scheduled to take place in the Calcedonia grounds on Saturday afternoon were played. At 1.45 o'clock the High school and the Collegiate school teams lined up for the first intermediate game for the trophy presented by the senior club. The game was splendidly contested, and it is quite apparent that should the members of both teams continue practice and acquaint themselves thoroughly with the various points of the game by a careful observation of the play of the seniors they will put in the field a very strong junior team.

The conclusion of the match was 5 to 3 in favor of the High school. The try for the winning team was secured by Atherton, and cleverly converted by Shanks. The try for the Collegiate team was secured by Cornwall. The match was refereed by G. Gamble.

The Victoria club team won their match from the Navy with a score of 18 points to nil. Two tries were secured by Goward and converted, and another by H. Gillespie. This match served as an intermediary practice game, and was the last to be played prior to the second struggle of the season with the Terminal City men at that city on Saturday next.

BASKET BALL. SATURDAY NIGHT'S MATCH. The extra attraction at the band concert in the drill hall on Saturday evening last was a basketball match between two J. B. A. A. teams. It was originally intended that the season should be opened with an international match between the blue and white exponents and the Seattle Athletic Club team, but unfortunately an accident to a couple of the latter players in a street car collision prevented the Sound City team coming over. However, the game between the two local teams was an excellent one, and demonstrated that like last year the material in the association is of the very best order. The men lined up as follows: Finlayson's team—Racks, Marshall and Ribart; centre, Finlayson; forwards, Schwengers and Berkeley. Lorimer's team—Beck, Galbraith and Lorimer; centre, Cusner; forwards, Stephens and Janlon.

The commencement whistle blew at 9.15, and from the outset it became evident that in the all important feature of combination the Finlayson team excelled. When half time was announced they had secured 4 goals to their opponents' nil, two goals being secured by Stephens, one by Cusner and one by Janlon.

In the second half, Finlayson's team strove like Trojans to equalize matters, and some splendid play was witnessed on both sides, Cusner demonstrating that he was quite equal to the reputation established by him in the East, while all the others played in fine style. The match

Grand Forks, Nov. 12.—Morris McNamee, one of the contractors on the Bonanza, is down from the mine, and reports that everything is proceeding favorably. The west drift, in which the work is now being done, is approaching the lead and will strike it any day now. The rock through which the drift is now running is the same as appears on the hanging wall on the surface, and is highly mineralized.

John Meyer, who is running the boarding house for the Betts and Hesperus, is in town, and reports that a big strike has been made on the claims. The shaft has broken into a large body of high grade copper ore. The plans for future development of the property will be ready for announcement in about a week.

The Granby smelter continues to surprise the management. Saturday's run of ore amounted to 763 tons, which is 263 tons more than the guaranteed capacity of the plant. The ore was from the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill mines. Sixty per cent. matte was turned out, which is above the general average.

The Oro Donoro, one of the large surface showings of Summit camp, has resumed operations on a large scale. About \$20,000 worth of development has already been done on this claim and the management expect to begin shipping shortly.

Dredging is now in progress on a solid body of ore at the 300-foot level of the Golden Crown. Up to date this property has shipped 2,500 tons of ore.

The Jewel in Long Lake camp, has commenced shipping to Rossland. This was one of the first claims located in the Boundary country. Ten men are now employed in the mine.

Grand Forks, Nov. 16.—E. W. Liljeberg, superintendent of the Humming Bird mine, is in town. He reports that shipping from the mine has been resumed with two four-horse teams, and that the size of the shipments would be gradually increased as facilities for getting out the ore are enlarged. At present 50 tons per week will be hauled to the smelter.

W. H. Fisher, of this town, has the contract for hauling the ore. Mr. Liljeberg states that the ore will average \$20 in value.

Work will be commenced on the Rainy Day claim, situated on LaFleur mountain on the American side of the line, and owned by Geo. Fraser of this city. A shaft has already been sunk 20 feet, and the bottom is full of ore which gives encouraging assays. Work is to be continued on the claim all winter. The claim adjoins the Frisco, and is believed to have the same lead.

There is a well founded rumor on foot to the effect that the Oro Donoro mine in Summit camp is to be purchased by R. E. Brown. The rumor is based on the fact that J. R. Stevens, Mr. Brown's expert, has recently been making an extended examination of the mine. The Oro Donoro is the property of the King Mining Company. Little work has been done upon it recently, owing to lack of funds, but it has been opened up to an extent which proves the presence of large ore bodies, though the ore is principally low grade.

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Mining News

AGAIN BROKE THE MIRROR. Arthur Claque Repeats a Performance in the Palace Saloon and Gets Two Months' in Police Court.

About five weeks ago a man named Arthur Claque, who is no stranger to the authorities, appeared in the court on the charge of breaking a mirror in the Palace saloon. He was extremely surly when in the dock in the police court, and looked daggers at Mr. Siebenbaum, muttering a threat at the same time. The evidence was conclusive and Claque became a guest of Warden John at his resort in Topaz avenue.

This morning he deliberately smashed another mirror in the Palace saloon, and again made his appearance before the magistrate. He was convicted, fined \$20 and \$12 damages, or two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

The name of John Hayes was registered for attempted suicide, but the case was not heard to-day.

John Johnson and John Moran were charged with vagrancy, and were remanded until to-morrow. But on that occasion they will likely answer to another charge—the theft of a macintosh and a pair of trousers from the firm of McCandless Bros.

CHARITY CONTRIBUTIONS. Donations of Vegetables to the Orphanage Solicited by the Ladies' Committee.

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

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

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

W. D. Von Cramer, of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, who is one of the owners of the claims on Taku Arm, which are reported to be phenomenally rich, is in the city for a few days. He has with him some beautiful quartz specimens from the claims, in some of which the free gold is visible. Half a ton has been sent to Pelley Harvey, an encouraging assay. Work is to be continued on the claim all winter. The claim adjoins the Frisco, and is believed to have the same lead.

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Sporting News

THE KENNEL. WON THE DERBY. Tudor Tiedemann's English setter bitch Northern Huntress won the Derby at the inaugural field trials of the Pacific Northwest at Whidbey Island on Friday.

FALL MEETING COMMENCES FRIDAY. At the Oak Bay links on Friday and Saturday next the autumn meeting, open to members and honorary members of the Victoria Golf Club, will take place. Entries must be received by the secretary up to Wednesday night next. The programme of events follows: Friday, 2 p. m.—Ladies' handicap singles, 14 holes. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Saturday Morning—Men's handicap singles. Entrance, \$1.

Those who are anxious to play in No. 2 event are unable to do so in the morning can play in the afternoon.

TO PRESENT PRIZES. A meeting of the Victoria Yacht Club will be held this week at the club house where the prizes won during the season of 1900 will be presented. The outlook for the coming season is far brighter than ever before. The club expects to have four new yachts in A class in addition to the present fleet, two of them being fast cruisers, and the other two racing boats of the most modern type. One will be a centre board and the other a fin keel. With the improvements that will be made on the sail plan of the Dorothy, and the four new boats, with possibly a large racing cat boat in addition to those already mentioned, the competition next year should be very close and exciting.

RUGBY FOOTBALL. SATURDAY'S MATCHES. Although it is generally conceded that the clerk of the weather might have been more propitious than he was on Saturday, and in consideration of the feelings of the local footballers have presented the city with a modicum of sunshine, still the various teams did not postpone their matches because of the inclemency, for both the English matches scheduled to take place in the Calcedonia grounds on Saturday afternoon were played. At 1.45 o'clock the High school and the Collegiate school teams lined up for the first intermediate game for the trophy presented by the senior club. The game was splendidly contested, and it is quite apparent that should the members of both teams continue practice and acquaint themselves thoroughly with the various points of the game by a careful observation of the play of the seniors they will put in the field a very strong junior team.

The conclusion of the match was 5 to 3 in favor of the High school. The try for the winning team was secured by Atherton, and cleverly converted by Shanks. The try for the Collegiate team was secured by Cornwall. The match was refereed by G. Gamble.

The Victoria club team won their match from the Navy with a score of 18 points to nil. Two tries were secured by Goward and converted, and another by H. Gillespie. This match served as an intermediary practice game, and was the last to be played prior to the second struggle of the season with the Terminal City men at that city on Saturday next.

BASKET BALL. SATURDAY NIGHT'S MATCH. The extra attraction at the band concert in the drill hall on Saturday evening last was a basketball match between two J. B. A. A. teams. It was originally intended that the season should be opened with an international match between the blue and white exponents and the Seattle Athletic Club team, but unfortunately an accident to a couple of the latter players in a street car collision prevented the Sound City team coming over. However, the game between the two local teams was an excellent one, and demonstrated that like last year the material in the association is of the very best order. The men lined up as follows: Finlayson's team—Racks, Marshall and Ribart; centre, Finlayson; forwards, Schwengers and Berkeley. Lorimer's team—Beck, Galbraith and Lorimer; centre, Cusner; forwards, Stephens and Janlon.

The commencement whistle blew at 9.15, and from the outset it became evident that in the all important feature of combination the Finlayson team excelled. When half time was announced they had secured 4 goals to their opponents' nil, two goals being secured by Stephens, one by Cusner and one by Janlon.

In the second half, Finlayson's team strove like Trojans to equalize matters, and some splendid play was witnessed on both sides, Cusner demonstrating that he was quite equal to the reputation established by him in the East, while all the others played in fine style. The match

Grand Forks, Nov. 12.—Morris McNamee, one of the contractors on the Bonanza, is down from the mine, and reports that everything is proceeding favorably. The west drift, in which the work is now being done, is approaching the lead and will strike it any day now. The rock through which the drift is now running is the same as appears on the hanging wall on the surface, and is highly mineralized.

John Meyer, who is running the boarding house for the Betts and Hesperus, is in town, and reports that a big strike has been made on the claims. The shaft has broken into a large body of high grade copper ore. The plans for future development of the property will be ready for announcement in about a week.

The Granby smelter continues to surprise the management. Saturday's run of ore amounted to 763 tons, which is 263 tons more than the guaranteed capacity of the plant. The ore was from the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill mines. Sixty per cent. matte was turned out, which is above the general average.

The Oro Donoro, one of the large surface showings of Summit camp, has resumed operations on a large scale. About \$20,000 worth of development has already been done on this claim and the management expect to begin shipping shortly.

Dredging is now in progress on a solid body of ore at the 300-foot level of the Golden Crown. Up to date this property has shipped 2,500 tons of ore.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Richard Elliot, who has been representing the G. D. Company at White Horse, and later at Dawson, arrived home yesterday. Mr. Elliot has been confined to his room ever since his return with an attack of illness.

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

Mrs. William Kennedy left her home at Newmarket about a week ago, and has not been seen since. Intimate friends of the woman state that Mrs. Kennedy told them that she was offered \$5 a week and expenses to stay with a troupe travelling with a mesmerist.

ORSE IT. ing clergymen Canada, are careful picture. MPLE," and very Canadian IN THE most touching Savoury. It appealed to It shows our welve in deep and thought-fished at the coloring of the drawing is particularly beauty, interly intelligence, picture and an home. It which are this ly subscribers Family Herald e that at the e represents the adian soldiers bound to be a beautiful picture. It is and will be nders who will y Herald and requesting it. d do a bigger ever with two to be included Hest family of one dollar ET. er Voyage on ing. age will go the Saturday at Temperance ure, with com-lement of pas- is something is what is of the winter concerts in Saturday. The into the nearest possible, The and purser d. The New d, and can ac-er of passeng-er but be-ides the usual salt junk and other delicacies accustomed to provision is also age, for three ame of music. egs before com- and save time in the cabin. be content with at the wheel or her particulars company's office. less faces, who will receive or by using ORSE made for the nion. THE FRIGIDITY.—Dr. the "Ead as a cure for Elies in a will give com-nd; there to six ing with directions t it cures all diseases in a day. Hickeys and e. STEEL PILLS. REGULARITIES. R. APPEL, P. OYAL, ETC. or post free for ONS, LTD., VIC-manufactural Ouse.

Shot the Bank Clerk

Purvis Smith Had a Desperate Struggle With Burglar at Nanaimo.

During the Course of Which He Received a Revolver Bullet in the Arm.

The Man, Who Had Been Prowling About the Premises, Made His Escape.

(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, Nov. 16.—Purvis Smith, clerk of the Bank of British Columbia, was shot through the arm in a struggle with a burglar in the bank premises at 2.30 this morning.

Manager Williams is absent in Victoria and Smith, who was on guard, heard somebody prowling about in the yard behind the bank. He got his revolver, kept in the bank, and went to investigate. Finding a man outside the back door he ordered him to hold up his hands. The burglar immediately grabbed Smith's revolver arm at the wrist, and turned the revolver toward Smith's body. In the struggle the pistol exploded, the bullet penetrating Smith's arm.

The burglar then hurled Smith violently to the ground and started to run down the alley. Smith fired four shots after him, ineffectually.

BESIEGED BY BOERS.

Capetown, Nov. 15.—The correspondent of the Cape Times reports that 1,250 Boers are besieging a British garrison of 250 regulars at Swartkopsnekke, in Western Transvaal, and that troops are believed to be going to the garrison's relief.

NO COMMANDANT APPOINTED.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Dr. Borden says that so far no one has been appointed as commandant of Kingston military college. He has asked the Imperial authorities for a commandant.

EMPEROR'S SUCCESSOR.

Prince Tuan's Son is Deprived of Right to the Throne—Peace Negotiations May Soon Be Opened.

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

Railway Abandoned.

Paris, Nov. 6.—A dispatch received here from Pekin says the Russians are abandoning surveillance of the railroad from Taku to Tang Tsoum (Yang Sun), and that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has telegraphed direct to the Russian minister of war, complaining strongly of this measure of which he had not previously been notified.

Russia's Plan.

New York, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Yalta says: "The British government, having called the attention of Count Lamsdorf to the manner in which the Russian troops are holding British railroads in China, and the English papers having made attacks on Russia, which, if founded on truth, would place this country entirely in the wrong, the following statement has been made by a Russian official: "Russia," he said, "was the first to arrive on the scene after the outbreak in the neighborhood of Pekin. She found the railways destroyed and abandoned. It was a question about which there was no time to waste or to go and ask advice of the English, who showed no anxiety to enter and guard their road. We proceeded forthwith, using the utmost speed, to make repairs, manned it and placed it in running order. Did the English expect that after we had expended an extraordinary amount of labor and after large expenditure we are going to hand back the railway at their request? Would anyone expect that? We therefore held, and are holding, the sections until an estimate of the cost has been made out. As fast as this is done such sections, with estimates, will be turned over to Marshal Count von Waldersee for him to deal with. That is the plan, and it is a very simple one."

STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—When Strathcona's Horse returns to Canada it is proposed to retain it as a permanent corps in the Northwest, and it will retain its present name in honor of the services of Lord Strathcona to the Queen and Empire. Hon. Dr. Borden returned to the city to-day. He said Lord Strathcona had suggested to him that Strathcona's Horse be used as a nucleus for the establishment of a mounted rifle corps in the Northwest, authority to raise which has been granted.

ST. HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

St. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, speaking at Dundee yesterday, said he hoped Lord Rosebery would return to the leadership of the Liberals, adding that if he did he must be chief of the whole party.

In consequence of the stormy weather, which prevents the collection of the ballot-boxes from some scattered coast settlements, the final results of the polling in the Newfoundland colonial general election are still delayed.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Chinese Alleged to Have Visited Mexico Many Centuries Ago.

(Associated Press.)
Monterey, Mex., Nov. 16.—The report that American officers have unearthed ancient records in Pekin showing that the Chinese discovered America 1,500 years ago and erected temples in Mexico, has aroused the greatest interest among the scientific men of Monterey and throughout this country.

The Chinese temples alluded to are in the state of Sonora, on the Pacific coast. The ruins of one of the temples were discovered near the town of Ures, in that state, about two years ago. One of the large stone tablets found in the ruins was covered with carved Chinese characters which was partly deciphered by a learned Chinaman who visited the ruins at the request of the Mexican government. This Chinaman made the assertion at the time that the ruins were those of a temple which had been erected many centuries ago by Chinese, but his statement was not received with credence.

It has been claimed long that the Indians of the state of Sonora are descendants of these early Chinese settlers. They possess many traditions and characteristics of the Chinese.

If the report of the finding of the records in Pekin shall be verified, an expedition will go from here to explore further the ancient temples of Sonora.

The Tories Demoralized

Rumor That Conservatives Will Not Oppose Return of Quebec Government.

As They Think It Useless to Try to Defeat the Liberals.

(Associated Press.)

Quebec, Nov. 16.—An unusual political rumor was current here last evening to the effect that the Conservatives of the province would not place any candidates in the field for the local house, but allow the government to be elected by acclamation. The impression prevails that it was useless trying to fight against the wave of Liberalism existing since the general elections.

Montreal, Nov. 16.—It is reliably stated that both political parties of the recently dissolved legislature of this province are discussing the question of allowing all members to be returned by acclamation. If this course is decided upon it will devolve itself into a question of the Parent government being returned to power without seeking the confidence of the electorate, an event unknown in the annals of Canada.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Leading members here are of opinion that West Durham election disputes will have to be submitted to the courts for decision.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is leaving the city for a week. He will visit Montreal, Quebec and Antigonish.

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

Toronto, Nov. 16.—The industrial exhibition board issued a circular to-day inviting Canadian architects to submit plans for the new buildings, estimated to cost \$107,000, for which prizes amounting to \$640 will be given.

A special Winnipeg dispatch says the hearing of the argument on the constitutionality of Hugh John Macdonald's Premier Act has been set for November 26th before the full court of the Queen's bench, in that city.

Dr. P. H. Bryce, secretary of the provincial board of health, is much concerned over the official report sent out from Detroit which shows that there are 53 cases of smallpox in the state of Michigan.

Iroquois, Nov. 16.—Meldrum's cold storage building was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$8,000.

Windsor, Nov. 16.—T. H. Wright, ex-treasurer of the County of Essex, is dead, aged 85.

FOUGHT FOR BOERS.

Forty-four Members of Irish Brigade Have Returned From South Africa.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 16.—On board the liner Furst Bismarck, which arrived at Hoboken last night, were 44 men of the Irish Brigade and 8 American scouts, who fought under Col. Blake with the Boers in South Africa. The Irish soldiers are part of a detachment that came out of South Africa by way of Delagoa Bay, and reached Hamburg by way of Trieste. The Irish Brigade took part in the campaign around Ladysmith, "Long Tom," the Boer gun of history, they said, had been manned from their brigade.

May Settle in States.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16.—The Record to-day says that the Indiana counties, Lake, Porter, Stark and Laporte, which in the next year or so, will become permanent trading grounds of many Transvaalers and Free Staters seems probable. The owners of land in the Kankakee valley are reported to have combined for the purpose of sending agents to South Africa and Holland to encourage settlement on their lands. Some of the railroads, it is said, are showing a marked interest in the scheme to colonize the Kankakee valley.

Fire, which started in the engine room of the Detroit Bridge & Iron Works, Detroit, yesterday, did between \$65,000 and \$75,000 damage, and 500 men were thrown out of work. The loss is covered by insurance.

High Joint Commission

The United States Anxious That the Work Be Resumed Immediately.

But Want to Leave Out the Alaskan Boundary Question—Lord Herschel's Successor.

Washington, Nov. 15.—It is stated that steps have been taken for resuming the important work of the international commission, made up of representatives of Great Britain, Canada and the United States.

It is understood that the United States commissioners will endeavor to remove the possibility of such ineffectual results as occurred at their last sitting. The indications are that this can be done through the co-operation of the state department by omitting to Alaskan boundary question from those to be considered, thus removing the chief obstacle to progress.

On the Alaskan question the commission are long since deadlocked, and it made no report on the progress of questions because of inability to exclude the question. Since then, however, a modus vivendi on Alaska has been agreed upon, and while this lacks permanency, it is felt here that the question can be best left to direct negotiations between the two governments, thus permitting the commission to proceed with the many other questions involved.

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

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

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

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

BURRARD NOMINATIONS.

Vancouver, Nov. 15.—G. R. Maxwell, Liberal, and P. G. Gordon, Conservative, were nominated for the Commons in Burrard district to-day. The nomination was district. Sir Charles and Lady Tupper and Sir Hibbert Tupper arrived here this evening by the overland train.

Sir Charles said: "Although we are still in opposition, the Liberal-Conservative party occupy an enviable position to-day. Before dissolution the government had a majority in every province in the Dominion except one; to-day the Conservatives have a majority in three provinces, and in the premier province of Ontario we have converted an adverse vote of 10 to a majority of 22. I think the Liberals are not proud, and will be less so as the time goes on, at the fact that they are being kept in power by the French vote. After the elections in Burrard and Yale-Cariboo are over, I have no doubt that British Columbia will be added to the list of provinces on the side of Conservatism and good government. My son and myself came out to help elect Mayor Gordon." Sir Hibbert also made a brief speech.

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

MEICAL INSPECTOR WANTED.

(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, Nov. 16.—Ralph Smith telegraphed to the Dominion government to-day asking for the immediate appointment of a medical inspector for all shipping arriving here from foreign ports. Victoria and Vancouver have them, and as a large number of foreign vessels arrive here, Mr. Smith considers the matter of urgent importance.

Censured By Empress

Chinese Commissioners Taken to Task For Not Stopping Punitive Expeditions.

Russians Are Looting the Railway and Removing Material.

London, Nov. 16.—The Times correspondent at Pekin, writing on Tuesday, says: "The Tartar general commanding in the province of Szechuan has been nominated as governor-general of Manchuria, in deference to the Russian invitation to China to resume the government of that country under Russian protection."

"The Chinese peace commissioners have received a telegram from the Empress Dowager, dated November 10th, censuring their failure to prevent the dispatch of foreign punitive expeditions into the interior. The Empress Dowager continues to issue decrees appointing officials to offices. She is unable to realize her position, and has even appointed itinerant charcolaters to conduct examinations in the provinces."

"Trustworthy dispatches from New Chwang assert that, despite their assurances that they will not loot the railway, the Russians are transferring material from the Shan Hai Kwang line across the river New Chwang to the Russian Manchurian railway."

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

Besieged by Chinese.

London, Nov. 15.—The Rev. Evan Morgan, the last foreigner to leave Sian Fu, has arrived here. His life and the lives of the other missionaries in Shan Si province were saved by Governor Tuan, a kinsman of the notorious Prince Tuan. Governor Tuan, when he received a decree from Pekin to kill all foreigners, warned Mr. Morgan and his colleagues, and gave them an escort. Mr. Morgan describes the governor as a brave, friendly and noble man, who at the risk of his life saved us. The only foreigners left in Shan Si are 20 Presbyterians, mostly Italians, and 12 nuns, who are occupying a sort of fort near Sian Fu, defended by machine guns.

"It is thought probable that Father Hugh, of London, is in the fort, and possibly it is to relieve this party that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's expedition under Col. Count von Wartenberg, has gone from Pekin. The German move towards Kalgan and the Japanese march down the Grand canal to Mr. Morgan's village, is a movement of the allied troops on Sian Fu."

May Move Again.

Shanghai, Nov. 14.—There are continued rumors of the projected transfer of the Chinese court to Cheng Tu, but it is said that the viceroy of the province of Szechuan objects to such an arrangement. It is also rumored that a rebellion has broken out in the province of Szechuan. Chang Chi Tun, the Wu Chang viceroy, is said to be raising 100,000 troops, and to have proposed to the Nankin viceroy that they should combine forces to oppose the allies.

Fight Among Soldiers.

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

CHARIVARI.

A popular custom prevailed at that time (the close of the eighteenth century) in Bordighera, and occasionally reappears now, of serenading with an orchestra of tin pots, kettles, frying pans, cowhorns, shells, etc., very ungrateful widower who ventured to enter into holy alliance with a widow for the purpose of better or worse. This demoralizing concert was known as the Charivari, and in the dialect of to-day, following the curious habit of inverting the syllables, it is Charavari.

In 1801 the municipality of Bordighera declared that this custom tended to disturb public order, to produce personal insults, and to excite the passions of those who were widowers from again contracting matrimony. This law was said to result in grave injury to the population, and to agriculture! Further indulgence in the amusement of the Charavari was therefore severely prohibited under a penalty of 50 lire for each offender.—Notes and Queries.

INSECTS AND PREHISTORIC FORESTS.

It is not unlikely that some of the curious alterations in the distribution of forest trees which geologists have recognized may have been due to the development in former ages of the gypsy moth or other like destructive species of insect. Thus in the early Miocene Tertiary Europe was tenanted by a host of species closely akin to those that now form our forests, and above all, to the broad-leaved forest. The magnolias, the gums, and the tulip trees were then as well developed in Europe as they are in this country. Suddenly all these species disappeared from the Old World. There is no reason to believe that the change was due to an alteration in climate. There are many evidences which show that such was not the case. It is a very reasonable conjecture that that alteration was brought about by the invasion of an insect enemy which may have been the ancestor of the gypsy moth.—Prof. N. S. Shaler in The Forester.

GLOBE TROTTER STOWAWAY.

Henry Moore, of Chicago, Sentenced to Four Days' Imprisonment at Liverpool.

(Associated Press.)
Liverpool, Nov. 16.—A magistrate here, with a view to checking the increase in the number of stowaways on trans-Atlantic steamers, yesterday sentenced Henry Moore, of Chicago, to four days' imprisonment. Moore was found starting in the hold of the steamer Teutonic, when that vessel was in mid-ocean. He said that he determined to visit Rome during the Pope's jubilee year, and being penniless, resolved to stow himself away on the Teutonic and thus get a free trip to Europe. His pockets contained various religious emblems. He declared in court that he would get to Rome somehow before Christmas.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The minister from Nicaragua, Senor Doh Louis Corea, arrived in Washington this morning after an absence of four months in Nicaragua, during which time he conferred with President Zelaya and the members of the cabinet concerning Nicaragua's affairs. He says that by a happy combination of circumstances the way is now clear of private concessions and border misunderstandings so that direct government consideration of the waterways may be taken up.

MacNeill Withdraws

The Conservative Candidate Decides Not to Run for Yale-Cariboo.

Rossland Mining Operator May Take Up Contest, but His Chances Are Nil.

(Special to the Times.)

Ashcroft, Nov. 16.—A. H. MacNeill, the Conservative candidate in Yale-Cariboo, has withdrawn from the contest, realizing that his cause was hopeless. John McKane, a mining speculator of Rossland, who has an itching for notoriety, and wants to occupy the position of a candidate for the standing it will give him in the party, will, it is said, take up the discarded Conservative banner and make the best fight possible. There is very little doubt that Gallaher will carry the constituency by two thousand.

PLEA FOR REFORMS.

Lord Rosebery Says it is Necessary to Rebuild State Machinery and Educational Methods.

(Associated Press.)
Glasgow, Nov. 16.—The Earl of Rosebery was installed to-day as lord rector of the Glasgow university. His rectorial address, on the subject of the British Empire, was a stirring appeal to the nation to realize its responsibilities and to prepare to fight for its existence. "Never, said the former premier, had the Empire so urgently required the strenuous support of its subjects, because both its naval and commercial supremacy. The twentieth century, he declared, would be a period of keen, intelligent and almost fierce international competition, more probably in the arts of peace even than in the arts of war. Therefore, he added, it was necessary to undertake a periodical stock taking, to remodel the state machinery and educational methods, and to become more business-like and thorough as warriors, merchants and statesmen, and look thoroughly to the training of first rate men for struggle ahead, as on those depended the future of the Empire and race. He thought that the now antiquated methods had almost resulted in commercial disaster, and the time had arrived to reconsider the education apparatus.

FRENCH RAILWAY SMASH.

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

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

IN DEATH NOT DIVIDED.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—A most solemn and unusual funeral service took place in St. James' Cathedral to-day. Two coffins lay side by side in the chancel, and two sets of mourners, united in sympathy by their common grief, sat together in the front pews. A large gathering of prominent citizens was present.

One coffin contained the remains of Mrs. James McGill Strachan, widow of the late Sir James Strachan, and daughter of the late Sir James Robbison, Chief Justice of Upper Canada many years ago; the other those of Mrs. W. D. P. Jarvis, mother of Aemilius Jarvis. The friendship of these two women began in childhood, and was continued through life, until on Monday last one died, and on Tuesday the other followed. Their regard for each other was welded by many years of most intimate companionship, and in the evening of their lives when one was called away the realization of it was too much for the other to bear.

Emperor's Escape

Woman Threw a Hand Chopper at the Kaiser While Driving To-day.

The Missile Struck the Carriage but Occupants Were Not Injured.

Prompt Arrest of His Majesty's Assailant Saved Her From Fury of Crowd.

(Associated Press.)

Breslau, Nov. 16.—Emperor William was the object of an attempted outrage this morning, which, however, failed.

As he was driving in an open carriage to the Outrigger barracks, accompanied by the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, a woman in the crowd hurled an axe at the carriage. The rapidity with which the vehicle was passing saved its occupants. The axe, or hatchet, fell just behind. The woman was immediately arrested.

The missile, it developed later, was a short hand chopper. The woman is believed to be insane. Her name is Selms Schnapke.

She occupied a place in the front rank of the spectators, on the side furthest from the Emperor.

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

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

CARNEGIE COMPANY STOCK.

(Associated Press.)
Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 16.—The initial quotation on the Carnegie company stock was made at the Pittsburg Stock Exchange to-day, when one share was sold for \$1,500-\$500 above par value. At this figure, the total capitalization of the Carnegie company will be valued at \$408,000,000, of which Andrew Carnegie owns 53 per cent.

NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

Party Now Being Formed to Leave This City Under Leadership of Capt. Bernier.

An expedition to the north pole is again proposed, and this time there is a probability, it is said, of the party setting out from Victoria in May or June next. Capt. Bernier, a resident of Quebec, who is familiar with Arctic exploration, is at the head of the expedition, and as it is to be a strictly Canadian enterprise, he purposes asking the Dominion government for assistance. He has gone to England to consult the Royal Geographical Society, and to arrange for the building of a ship, the material for the hull of which he has not yet decided on as to whether it will be wood or malleable steel.

If accepting the suggestion of Sir Clement Markham, the president of the society, the plans of the expedition will be to continue the work where Nansen left off. In such an event Captain Bernier believes that his vessel would be carried right over the pole, as he does not think, as many explorers do, that land is there to be found. He arrives at this conclusion from the fact that deep water extends to within 800 miles to the south of the pole, there being a depth in places of from 1,800 to 2,000 fathoms.

After leaving this coast it is intended that the expedition, which, of course, will be composed of scientists equipped with the most modern instruments, will go first to the New Siberian Islands, afterwards making a survey of Sonkok Island to finish a survey of North Bennett island. An opening in the ice will next be awaited for and, it is expected, that winter will be passed 500 miles from the pole. From here the vessel will be allowed to drift farther and farther into the ice.

A series of observation stations will be established ten miles apart, and marked by hollow aluminum pipes containing emergency supplies. They will be connected by the wireless system of telegraphy. Captain Bernier has estimated that the expedition will cost in the neighborhood of \$80,000, his own services to be given gratuitously, and the expedition to provide for the dispatching of small balloons fortnightly or monthly with messages of the progress of the party for the outside world.

It is said that both the Royal Society of Canada and the Quebec Geographical Society have endorsed the scheme.

BARK ABANDONED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—Captain Flett, of the British tank steamer Georgian Prince, from Hull, England, to this port, reported this morning to the Maritime exchange at Reedy island, 45 miles below this city, that he had on board the crew of fourteen of the Norwegian bark Highflyer, which had been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on November 5th. The Highflyer, a vessel of 936 tons, was commanded by Captain Anderson, and left Campbellton, P. E. I., on October 19th for Newport, Wales.

Harry Phillips, the well known sporting man, arrested recently on a charge of being implicated in the theft and forgery of the endorsement of a \$1,500 check, was to have appeared in the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, yesterday. When the case was called he did not answer to his name. His bail has been forfeited and a bench warrant issued for his arrest.

Provincial News.

SANDON.

The local license commissioners have declined to grant any more liquor licenses, deeming the town already amply supplied with saloons and hotels.

NELOV.

It is likely that the coming municipal election will be fought on the question of whether the city shall or shall not buy additional electric power that is needed for public lighting, from the Tramway Company, which itself obtains the power—of which it has a surplus—from the Bonington Falls Company. Mayor Houston declares that Nelson can with advantage supply its own power municipally, and will seek re-election on that ground.

ROSSLAND.

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

VANCOUVER.

The growth of membership of the local Y. M. C. A. has been so large during the past few months that the executive is considering the necessity of enlarged quarters. If suitable premises can be obtained at a fair rental, the Y. M. C. A. executive will probably decide to change its quarters before the winter season is far advanced.

T. O. Townley was on Wednesday elected to fill the vacant aldermanic chair of ward 1 by acclamation. Mr. Townley was nominated by ex-Ald. Painter and W. Perkins, and no other candidate having been nominated by 1 o'clock, City Clerk McGuigan, in the capacity of returning officer, declared Mr. Townley elected. The new alderman was sworn in during the afternoon, and will take his seat in the council next Monday.

Twenty men are now engaged on construction work on the new road to Barret. It follows the continuation line of Hastings street, from its intersection with the old road to New Westminster. D. C. Craig acts as foreman, and it is expected that the provincial appropriation of \$4,000 will keep the work going until the legislature meets next session and provides the necessary further funds for the completion of the road.

Mayor Garden has returned from his campaign tour in the North. He was much depressed when informed of the crushing defeat sustained by the Conservatives at the elections last week. He is determined to run, however, and his resignation of the seat representing Vancouver in the provincial legislature has been forwarded to the Speaker.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Two robberies, or attempts at robbery, are reported to have occurred on the hill during the past week, but not being reported to the police promptly there is little chance now of running down the thief. The takings, however, were light.

A Japanese employe of the Royal City Mills was going through the mill, about 5 o'clock on Monday, and in passing one of the circular saws he put out his hand to see if it were in motion, and the experiment cost him two fingers and a half. Dr. Hall attended to the injured man.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ministerial Association was held on Monday afternoon in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church. A large amount of business was transacted, amongst it being the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Rev. J. F. Betts; vice-president, Rev. A. E. Vert; secretary, Rev. F. Ten-Broeck Reynolds.

The new civic buildings will not be on the City Hall square, but on the site of the old library block, on Columbia street. The front elevation shows an imposing two-story building, with a frontage of about 94 feet. The lower story will be of rough stone, with pillars of native granite, similarly dressed, the upper story being of red brick with rough stone facing. The main building will be approximately 85x94 feet, with an annex 47x25, running back to Clarkson street. The westerly portion of the building will contain the civic offices; the easterly portion, No. 1 fire hall; and the annex, the police station.

The funeral of the late Alexander Feers took place on Wednesday afternoon from his late residence to the Odd-fellows' cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. J. F. Betts. The pallbearers were Messrs. D. Robinson, Joseph Wintemute, H. L. DeBeek, C. G. Major, E. Marshall and J. Carter-Smith.

Word has been received of the death of Charles Wilson, manager of the St. Alice hotel, Harrison Hot Springs, who died at Oakland, Cal., on Tuesday, as he was on his way to Los Angeles, on a health-seeking trip. The body will be forwarded here for interment.

Returning Officer Sheriff Armstrong on Wednesday held his official count of the ballots cast in this riding last Wednesday. Of the total ballots cast, 3,429, Mr. Morrison secured 1,772, and Mr. Dowdney 1,627; 21 being spoiled and nine rejected.

At Moosomin yesterday District Judge Wetmore sentenced Morrison, the murderer of the McArthur family, to be hanged on January 17th, 1901.

Personal.

W. Kenton and daughter, recent arrivals from the North, are guests at the Oriental. Mr. Kenton is a pioneer of British Columbia, having come to this country in the winter of '61. He took part in the Cariboo rush, and went to the Omineca country in 1872, where he has resided ever since. Since going into Omineca Mr. Kenton has only on one or two occasions come down to the Coast, and naturally the progress of the country is simply a marvel to him. He saw Victoria when only a few shacks marked the spot where the city now stands. In speaking of the mining prospects of the Omineca district he said that as far as he knew there were two or three mining companies in that district. On account of the lateness of the season before they got to work they were not, however, able to get much work done this season, but taking into consideration the short time the companies had to work before the setting in of the winter the result was very satisfactory. Mr. Kenton said that the 43rd, a mining company managed by Col. Wright, was very unfortunate when setting to work. It seems that after getting the machinery in good running order the ditch broke, and forced a stoppage. In spite of this mishap Col. Wright told Mr. Kenton that he was very much pleased with the result of their clean-up. Next season all the companies expect to be on a good working basis, and the work of taking out the yellow metal will go on uninterrupted.

R. E. L. Brown, the well known mining engineer, arrived in the city on the Victorian yesterday, and registered at the Driard. Mr. Brown has travelled a great deal since he left this city, having visited the most remote parts of the United States. Before coming to Victoria he made a trip through Boundary Creek and Rossland districts.

F. M. Lindsay Alexander, customs officer of Port Simpson, and his son, W. L. Alexander, are in the city. They are registered at the Wilson hotel.

George Askew, of Dawson City, arrived in the city the other day from Seattle. He is a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

Capt. Williams, Capt. A. J. Spong and Capt. Hartman came over from the Sound on the Rosalie yesterday afternoon.

Klong the Waterfront.

All the different sealing grounds will be hunted this year by the Victoria fleet of schooners now controlled by a combine of the owners. Vessels will be sent out as usual, late in December, and early in the new year, a number down the coast, where off Lower California seals are generally caught in large numbers, if the weather is at all favorable, and the others to the Japanese coast. White and Indian crews will, according to custom, be sent out on them, and the strife usually engendered by the rivalry in getting crews for the respective vessels will no longer be possible. White hunters are to receive a "lay" of \$3 a skin for every pelt secured, but what the Indians will be paid has not yet been determined. The company has now about perfected its work of organization, there being but three owners standing aloof from it, and at present some 40 vessels represented in the combine. Those schooners, not so controlled, are the Umbra, owned by Capt. Peppert, the Entic, owned by Capt. Campbell, and the Teresa. The Allie I. Algar was also not included in the company's fleet, but was taken over yesterday afternoon by Richard Hall, M. P. P., acting in behalf of the corporation, the former owners being three hunters named John Snow, Darius Barry, Sam Vierge, and A. G. Willey, of Vancouver. Capt. Grant has been selected managing director of the company, the other directors being Richard Hall, Thos. Earle, J. S. Cox, William Munroe, R. Seabrook, and A. Bechtel. The capital of the company is \$500,000. The company's vessels are being appraised by a committee consisting of Capt. Collier, inspector of hulls, Capt. McC. Smith, and Capt. Baker.

Steamer Amur arrived at the outer wharf from Skagway shortly after noon yesterday with forty passengers. She brought 336 dry hides and 34 bails of sheep pelts from the Gateway City, 10,000 cases of salmon from Inverness for the ship Machanahush, and 3,500 cases of salmon from R. I. C. cannery, Rivers Inlet. The officers report disagreeable weather throughout the entire voyage, rain falling all the time. Among the passengers were Henry B. Warren, of Skeena, who has been locating a cannery site for Malcolm & Windsor; A. Pike, of the Commercial Development Co.; P. D. S. Teas, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who is en route to Regina, and will subsequently proceed to South Africa; Ferd. J. White, of the Victoria-Yukon Trading Co.; C. W. D. Clifford, M. P. P. for Cassiar, and Capt. W. M. McDougall, who has had charge of one of the northern steamers.

When the steamer City of Topeka arrived at Port Townsend yesterday, a case of sickness was discovered aboard which is supposed to be smallpox. A dispatch from Port Townsend says: "Seventy-eight of the first-class passengers were allowed to continue their journey to Seattle on the steamer Prosper, as during the voyage down they were not in contact with the crew. The stowage passengers, who, with the crew, will be sent to Diamond Point, if the case proves to be smallpox on further investigation. The Topeka had 150 passengers, most of whom are from the westward, having arrived on the steamer just before she sailed south."

Capt. Dowell, master and owner of the steamer Ruby A. Cousin, has returned to Seattle, bringing news of the loss of that vessel. The steamer, which sailed from that port several weeks ago, loaded with a general cargo of government supplies for the soldiers at Fort Valdez, now lies a total wreck in the narrows at

the entrance to Prince William Sound. The Cousin was wrecked while trying to pass through the narrows without the aid of a tug. The crew escaped in small boats, and were later picked up and taken to Fort Valdez, from which point they took a steamer to Seattle.

United States Revenue Cutter Grant, Capt. Tozier, arrived from Friday Harbor this morning and anchored in the bay. She will remain until to-morrow evening, and will then proceed to the Sound.

Steamer Amur is now several days overdue from Skagway. Under ordinary conditions she should have arrived last Monday.

The ship J. B. Brown, which has been loading lumber at Chemainus, will leave on Sunday for Melbourne, Australia.

Bark Rose, which arrived yesterday from Shanghai, has passed on up to the Mainland for lumber cargo.

The new C. P. N. steamer will, it is expected, be ready for service in about a month.

HOCKEY.
PRACTICE TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.
The Victoria Hockey Club will hold its regular practice on Saturday afternoon at the usual hour. All members are requested to attend, as the Vancouver Hockey Club will meet the local team here early in December.

RUNNING.
CLUB QUARTER-MILE RACE.
Entries for the quarter-mile race for the cup presented by Mr. Hall, to take place on December 1st, should be forwarded to the secretary of the Victoria Rugby Football Club before the 28th. The race will be open to all members of the club.

THE ROD.
GOOD BASKETS UP THE LINE.
As announced in these columns a few days ago, in accordance with the amended fisheries regulations trout are allowed to be taken with rod and line until the 30th day of November next. Many fine specimens of the fish have recently been captured by local sportsmen, both on the Cowichan and Kolshin rivers, while the largest basket of the season was made at Shawinigan lake this week.

CHINA'S HOLY MOUNTAIN.
A Spot That Has Been Sacred for Over Four Thousand Years.
Since Germany seized Kiao-Chau, it has been easier for Europeans—especially Germans—to travel in the province of Shantung and East-west Prussia. Wartegg had little difficulty in getting about with carts and servants. To the October Century he contributes a paper on "China's Holy Land," with many reproductions of photographs taken by himself. He thus describes the Chinese Mecca:

A two days' ride through the mountain districts south of Tientsin brought me to the Chinese Mecca, Tai-ngan-fu. For several hours before reaching the walls of this most ancient city I skirted the foot of bold granite mountains, the stone gear of the famous Tai-schan, which rises to a height of about six thousand feet. My expectations ran high as I passed through the dark city gates, for I was entering one of the most ancient cities of the universe, mentioned by Chinese historians in the year 2254 B.C. That year the great Emperor Shun visited Tai-ngan-fu in order to receive the homage of the petty princes then residing in this region, and was so delighted with the place that he remained several months.

It was during this sojourn that the Emperor ascended the Tai-schan, rising north of the city, and dedicated the mountain to the gods of heaven and earth. From the time of this imperial visit the Tai-schan became the holy mountain of the Middle Kingdom, ascended by hundreds of millions of pilgrims, who also sacrificed in the gorgeous temples of the city. I hoped to find in this most ancient place some remnants of its glorious history—old castles, palaces, towers, or temples, which form such picturesque objects in cities comparatively much younger. Jerusalem, Damascus, Constantinople, Cairo, have also been sacked and destroyed many times, yet still contain ancient monuments, inviting the admiration of the traveler. From what I had so far seen, China possessed nothing of the kind; but here in the capital of this most ancient province there must be, I thought, some vestige left of its former glory.

The narrow dirty streets were lined with poor, one-story houses, just like those in any other town of the Middle Kingdom, probably even more dilapidated; no squares, or temples, or palaces; no such sometimes magnificent stone arches which the Chinese love to erect to the memory of faithful widows or virtuous maidens, or to a beloved mother, and which are such graceful and conspicuous ornaments of almost every Chinese city. Even of these modern marble arches I saw not one; and as for pilgrims,—of whom on the day that Mr. Williamson visited Tai-ngan-fu, he said that he encountered about seventy thousand within the walls,—I could discover but few.

USED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS IN AFRICA.
Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Gallahe. Under date of Nov. 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

AT SO MUCH PER.
Washington Star.
Oom Paul will probably settle down and become one of the sights of Europe that American tourists travel so far and spend so much to behold.

The impression exists in most European capitals that the illness of the Emperor Nicholas is more serious than it is reported to be.

GRAMMAR BY LAW.

The French Government Issues an Edict About Spelling, Genders, Etc.

There is a story told of a French grammarian who on his deathbed said: "Je m'en vais ou je m'en vas, car l'un ou l'autre se dit ou se disent." Such was the influence of the ruling passion even at the supreme moment. That grammarian, swept to one side a certain number of too ingenious subtleties that seem to have been invited merely in order to plague the young. In future no bad mark is to be set against a candidate at an examination who writes "pique-nique" (pic-nic, a word the French have borrowed from us) without a hyphen, or "solidist" similarly as one word.

So far, so good, but M. Leygues goes much farther. The whole circular is, in fact, an invitation, as it were, to go as you please in writing the language of Racine and Moliere. With a stroke of the pen he abolishes the old rule that a masculine word and a feminine word together form a masculine plural, and we are told that we may say "appartements et chambres meublées," "if it so pleases you," "quatre vingts dix" for "quatre vingt dix." But perhaps the strangest thing about the decree is the fact that it is issued by a member of the ministry of the day. Just fancy what would happen if the Duke of Devonshire, as president of the committee of council, informed us that we were at liberty to say "two hundreds and one" for "two hundred and one," or that it was permissible to spell cabbage with one h! No, the thing is inconceivable, although so far as we have observed, the French people have taken their own minister's decree as a matter of course. It remains to be seen whether they will adopt M. Leygues's more revolutionary suggestions, but meanwhile, as the new rules are strictly permissive, there is one class that will rejoice. M. Leygues should be a popular candidate for the presidency—with the schoolboys.—London News.

THE FIRST SCHOOL IN CANADA.

Madame de la Petrie's life in New France is inseparably associated with the school she founded, for it afterwards became the great Ursuline seminary of Quebec, still active and flourishing after more than two and a half centuries. She and her companions took up their residence in a little two-roomed house previously used as a warehouse, which they playfully called their palace. It was in the Lower Town, near what is now known as the Champlain Market. The French inn now occupying this site is so old and quaint and foreign that the traveler stopping there finds little difficulty in carrying himself back into the long days of years and conjuring up vivid pictures of the landing of these gentle French ladies.

The school began with six Indian and a few French girls. But soon reports of this wonderful institution, where girls, irrespective of race or condition, were taken in, clothed in beautiful garments, and given plenty of food, spread throughout the neighboring country, and crowds of redskinned maidens flocked thither. So many made their appearance that the miniature seminary could not accommodate them all and soon a larger and more commodious building was erected in the Upper Town, on the same site the school occupies to-day.

Madame de la Petrie threw herself into the work of caring for these little savages with all the enthusiasm of her ardent French nature. She assumed the duty of teaching them the more polite accomplishments, while Mother Marie and the other two women instructed them in the principles of the Catechism and the French language. It became her favorite diversion, after spending an hour or two in teaching them to sew, to dress them up like little French children, and take them to visit their parents or to the chapel, not far distant; and grotesque looking little objects they were, with tight Norman caps covering their black and glistening locks, and snowy kerchiefs pinned round their tawny throats. They regulated all their actions by her, and frequently astonished those about them by making an elaborate curtsy like a grand dame of France.—From "Maid and Matrons of New France," by Mary Sifton Pepper, in The Chatanquan for November.

HEROES WHO ARE COWARDS.

A General's Recollections of Victoria Cross Men.

"There is perhaps no man about whom there is so much popular misconception as the hero who covers himself with glory on the field of battle," said an old general who has seen half a century of fighting, and has himself been recommended for the Victoria Cross. "It is usual to picture him as a man of iron nerve, to whom fear is absolutely unknown, a man who is ready to face death with as much equanimity as he would sit down to his breakfast. There could be no more misleading picture of the hero, or at least of such heroes as I have known; and my memory takes me back to the first China war, several years before some of our generals of to-day entered the army. "I have known many of these men intimately, but I have not known one who has not scoffed at the idea of having no nerves or of being a stranger to fear. One of the bravest men I ever knew, a man whose reckless daring was the talk of the allied armies in the Crimea, and who won the Cross for Valor at Inkermann, said to me once: 'Do you know, I believe I am naturally the biggest coward in the army. I never go into action without literally trembling all over and feeling an almost irresistible temptation to bolt. But, curiously enough, this feeling all vanishes after the first few minutes, and I forget all about danger. This is my only experience; but on one occasion, when I won my Cross, and it hadn't been for fear of disgracing myself before my men I almost think I



He—What shall I buy to-day? She—Elevators. They're bound to go up.

should have turned back. If I showed any courage then it was certainly the courage of cowardice. "Another thing I have observed—that the man who performs deeds of valor in the field is usually the last man you would suspect of uncommon courage. I have never known a Victoria Cross or a Distinguished Service Order man who was not essentially a quiet, unassuming man without trace of brag about him; and I have never known a boaster or "swashbuckler" who won any laurels in battle."—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

MALAYS IN CAPE TOWN.

Laundrymen's Wives Who Dress Like Princesses.

Not the least interested spectators of military displays in Capetown are our Asiatic subjects, the Malays. Our Malay boys do not stand aside and look on the military parade. No, says our correspondent, they join in it, marching before and after the big guns with as much elation as anybody there. They are right loyal. A deputation of their priests recently attended Sir Alfred Milner's levee, and a learned doctor, Mohamed, at night, addressing his co-religionists, declared that Britain was the one nation chosen of God to do justice and preserve liberty.

What, however, impressed most observers were the toilets of the Malay women. I passed three in Adderley street—they often walk in threes—two attired in rich plush, yellow and purple, and the middle one in rich Indian silk. Another was in green plush. Except the kerchiefs over the head—for hats and bonnets they know not—the entire robe was of one material and hue. I remarked once that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. To which a wife replied: "It is to be hoped not; or, rather, that the wise man's wives and daughters were not; for if all were so arrayed it would bankrupt even a royal exchequer." I was struck once by the costume of a lady in gorgeous blue—cerulean, if you like, only it shamed even South Africa's blue sky. What was my surprise to see the proud matron enter a third-class carriage—a sort of moral shock. "Who might these rich ladies be?" I asked at another time, and the answer was: "Possibly the wives of your laundryman."

Here polygamy exists, but under peculiar conditions. A young man may take one wife; the law recognizes no more, and the first madame generally objects to any addition to the harem. But he may take two, three, four, none of them being wedded before the marriage official, but recognized by his community, and the children then are equal. I am assured that the bulk of the Malays have only one wife, but that a good many, and especially they of the laundry profession, indulge in the luxury of two or three. On Sundays and holidays few things amuse one more than to see the laundryman taking his "establish" of wives and children out for an airing. However, there is not much of the evil thing here, and the Queen has no more temperate, orderly, and loyal subjects than the Malays of Capetown.—London Daily Telegraph.

RUSSIA'S "THIN BLUE LINE."

Warders and Their Lonely Watch Towers Along the Eastern Boundary.

There is no land frontier in the world so strikingly guarded as that imaginary line which stretches across Asia from the Caucasus to the Pacific, and marks the southeastern boundary of the Russian empire. Along this line, like a row of tiny pavilions in some huge game of chess, are scattered the frontier posts of the Cossacks—that famous irregular "arm" of the Russian military system. One to every twenty miles or so of the frontier these posts stand—in all some three thousand miles or more. The conspicuous feature of each outpost is a bluff tower, built of stone or of mud and logs. On this is erected a second tower of wooden lattice-work, with a kind of crow's nest on the top. Beside this composite structure are the stables for the Cossack ponies—the lower portion of the double tower forms a guard-room and dormitory. Up in the crow's nest, by night and by day, watch a vigilant pair of Cossack eyes. At their own command is a semaphore for day-signalling; at night lights are employed. Just in sight, on either hand, are the flanking outposts, also with their lights by night, and their semaphore signals by day. Silently they whisper to one another across the Asiar hills and plains, sleepless, loyal—for God and the Czar. Fifteen men there are at each post, and each day three take the duty of watching from the tower-top. Thus, one day in five, each man does eight hours' sentry duty, two hours up, four hours rest, then two hours of watching again, and so on till the day is finished, when three other

Cossacks take the "shift" for the next 24 hours. Once a month the posts are relieved from a district depot or the nearest garrison. Including the Cossack element in the latter centres, there cannot be fewer than 45,000 Cossacks on the Asiatic frontier. To these must be added the 40,000 men of the regular army who form the so-called "frontier battalions." But it is the blue-coated Cossack who, along this vast and vulnerable boundary, furnishes, in a truly literal sense, the eyes of the Russian empire.

If this magnificent string of communication has a disadvantage, it is that the Cossack wardens are not, in the real purport of the phrase, trained signalmen. They have merely been taught to interpret and report certain arbitrary signals, capable of conveying such warnings and requests as are likely to be necessary. The posts, however, act, in case of need, as a chain of depots supplying dispatch riders who have not their equal in the whole world. A written message can thus be carried in 20-mile stages with an almost incredible speed. The Cossack dispatch rider bestrides one horse and leads a relay, both animals advancing at the wildest gallop. By this means a communication of vital importance could be hurled across Asia inside a week.

There is a story on the frontier of a crack Cossack rider who, on one occasion, was whirling through Turkestan with a message marked "urgent" when a tiger sprang out of the jungle and leapt upon the neck of the horse he was riding. The Cossack swung himself, as he had done a thousand times before, into the saddle of the beast he was taking as relay, and without breaking gallop, continued his headlong career, leaving the tiger to its meal.—London Express.

THE OLD PASTOR'S DISMISSAL.

Christian Advocate.

"We need a younger man to stir the people, and lead them to the fold." The deacons said: "We ask your resignation, because you're growing old." The pastor bowed his deacons out in silence. And tenderly the gloom Of twilight hid him and his bitter anguish Within his lonely room.

Above the violet hills the sunlight's glory Hung like a crown of gold, And from that great church spire the bell's sweet anthem Adown the stillness rolled.

Assembled were the people for their worship; But in his study chair The pastor sat unheeded, while the south wind whistled through the pane.

Carressed his snow-white hair. A smile lay on his lips. His was the secret Of sorrow's glad surcease. Upon his forehead shone the benediction Of everlasting peace.

"The ways of Providence are most mysterious," The deacons gravely said, As wondering-eyed, and scared, the people crowded About their pastor—dead.

"We loved him," wrote the people on the coffin In words of shining gold; And above the broken heart they set a statue Of marble, white and cold.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM CURES OTHERS, WHY NOT YOU?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good result, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—Adolph L. Millett, Manchester, N. H. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

CIVILIZED NORWAY.

New York Press.

In Norway before a girl is allowed to marry she must have a state certificate that she can cook. And yet there is a disposition among ignorant people to consider Norway some distance behind the advance guard of civilization.

THE LAW AGAINST IT.

London News.

Professor Klantsch, of Heidelberg, is to the front with an authoritative declaration that man is not a descendant of the ape. Still that doesn't prevent a man making a monkey of himself if he wants to.



She—While you were singing in Milan did they call you out?
Tenor—No, dragged me out.

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PEOPLE WHO ARE CRAZY.

Official Statement of the Influence of Their Occupations in Making Them So.

There are many novels published with the intention of entertaining which are much less interesting even to the average reader than the fifty-fourth annual report of the commissioners in lunacy, issued yesterday.

It has been said that increased civilization (education) has brought in its train increased insanity, and thus verified Nature's inevitable law of "no gain without loss." This has been controverted, but as the discussion of it would lead, for all practical purposes, nowhere, let us be guided by hard facts, balanced on figures.

On the first day of this year there were 106,611 persons officially numbered as lunatics in England and Wales, being an increase of 1,525 on the number recorded twelve months earlier, and 1,589 less than the increase in 1898, and yet again the lowest increase in ten years.

Unassimilated education is doubtless responsible for the increased insanity, just as over-eating or indigestion is eating responsible for indigestion, but the latter excess is guarded against by education there is every reason to expect that the same enlightenment will remedy defects in its own assimilation.

To every man in every walk of life few things have more interest than the number of millions, early deaths, or living deaths—meaning lunacy—among his compatriots.

In these detailed particulars alone, pages 124 to 129 of the report are in themselves an absorbing study. They give the yearly average of lunatics admitted to official asylums during a period of five years ending December, 1898, from the various professions and occupations.

The ratios are given on the basis of 10,000 engaged in the particular occupation, and it must certainly come as a surprise to most students of lunacy to find that the highest averages is held by both males and females under the headings of "hucksters, costermongers, hawkers, and peddlars," essentially out-of-door in fresh-air occupations, with much variety and change of interest.

Churchyard Superstition.

As is perhaps natural, the churchyard plays a part of some consequence in medical superstitions. Earth removed at midnight from a fresh grave is said to have miraculous virtues of healing; and the dew deposited on a grave the first night after burial is a lotion of sovereign worth for the cure of Derbyshire neck, or goitre. In some parts of Scotland earth taken from a grave and heated makes an efficient application for all pains in the side. Powdered bone from a human skull found at midnight in a churchyard is a specific for the cure of fits, Sciatism, rheumatism, and cramp in the feet are said to be cured by walking over a grave; while churchyard grass and nettles make a broth of singular potency, and fragments of bone found in old cemeteries are supposed to have strange prophylactic and remedial properties.

The Mind's Influence on the Body.

One must honestly admit that medical superstitions have some justification, for we cannot get away from the fact that the mind exercises a tremendous influence on the condition of the body. If a man is of a superstitious nature, and, let us say, carries about a potato to protect himself against rheumatism, the intensity of his belief that his talisman will prove effective so reacts on his bodily condition that the likelihood of his contracting the disease is greatly diminished. The same holds good of charms against consumption. Many people are so afraid of the "white death" that they verify themselves into it; while the superstitious person, with his dried sheep's eye about his neck, believes himself to be immune from its power, and the buoyancy of his faith so tells upon his system that he gets into the condition most favorable for offering a resistance to the bacillus.—Liverpool Post.

WALKING-STICK VS. SWORD.

In the famous charge at Omdurman, Colonel R. H. Martin led his men with nothing more formidable than a hunting-crop; and it is known that Gordon headed storming parties, and led charge with a little cane, which the men of his army got to know as "the magic wand."

The fact is that the sword has become an obsolete weapon, and is rarely used.

Nelson was unarmed at the battle of Trafalgar, and Wellington was never known to have drawn his sword in action after he left India. A German general once led his horsemen at the foe with a tobacco pipe, which he hurled into the approaching column with all his might; and Murat, Napoleon's great lieutenant, went into the fight at Jena bareheaded and carrying a jewelled walking-stick.

Colonel Burnaby, of the 10th Hussars, had a sword made to order before starting for Egypt. The weapon weighed two and a half pounds, and the colonel expected to do great things with it; but somehow he lost it at the beginning of the fight at El Teb, and, having loaned his revolver to one of his captains, was totally unarmed until someone found him a double-barrelled shot-gun. With this gun in hand, he leaped to the top of a parapet, and had actually shot a number of the enemy before he was induced to retire from his dangerous position.

At El Teb, Captain Wilson, R.N., had the blade of his sword shot away, but clung to the hilt, and used it with marked effect as a "knuckie-duster." At La Haye Sainte, a private in the Baring's Green Germans defended the gate alone with bricks, which he tore from the wall of a stable close by.

THE HIGH COLLAR PARTY.

The Japanese, in their fondness for nicknames, have christened the very progressive and Europeanized young man in politics as the "hai kara to." That is the nearest they can get in the syllabary to "high collar" "to" or party.

The raison d'etre of the appellation is that those Japanese who have lived much abroad affect big collars and cuffs, grow moustaches, part their hair, address their wives with the polite pronoun of "you" instead of speaking to them as inferiors, and do other strange things not practised by the ordinary stay-at-home Jap.

They are unpopular because they are for ever preaching the superiority of European methods and ideas, and dwelling on the backwardness of the Japanese.

THE FASHION IN QUILTS.

Women Must Have Them in Designs to Match the Tone of Their Rooms.

Women nowadays not only must have the chintz furniture coverings, the window draperies and the painted furniture of their bedrooms match in floral design the flowered paper on the walls, but they make the comfortables and wool quilts match as well. When late in the fall a woman is seen on a route to the shop with a bit of wallpaper in her hand, it is pretty certain that she is going after a gay comfortable, or perhaps half a dozen of them.

Down or wool quilts form the prettiest as well as the most serviceable furnishings of a comfortably warmed sleeping room. The wool quilts, which come in all the pretty shades of plain colored silks, and in all the desirable flower patterns, are taking the place of the down to a great extent.

"I have a dozen down quilts packed away," said a wealthy woman the other day, "and I am getting a supply of wool quilts to take their place. The down is altogether too warm in a well-heated house, and I can't use them."

The wool quilt has all the advantages of the down, with the additional one, if one looks upon it from that standpoint, that they are a little cheaper. They are lined with a fine quality of Shetland wool, are soft and fleecy, covered with the prettiest of designs, and they make an ideal bed covering.

All the flowers are to be found in the designs. Some of them also have the Japanese up-and-down effect that is so attractive. It is these floral designs that are bought to match pretty chintz wall-papers, or quilts, or only quilts in color are purchased—blue for a blue room, pink for a pink room, etc. The popular line of wool quilts with the flowered silk covers cost \$15, and the prices range upward to \$24, or even more, for some of the finer ones.

The finest covers are, as a rule, to be found on the down quilts. A blue satin one, for instance, has the whole centre covered with a handsome square of white lace and a border of the lace around the edge. A quilt like this costs \$40.

Blankets can be found on the same line nearly as light and soft as the down wool quilts. The best of these are the French blankets, thick and soft, which have the warmth of two ordinary blankets. They do not come in pairs, and each blanket is made with both ends with a wide satin binding. These sell for from \$10 to \$18 apiece.

A new lot of blankets just opened for the fall are the French camping blankets. These come in dark colors, in brown and mixed blues, are sold singly for \$16, and are warm for anything but the hunting camp. The Australian blankets, which sell for \$10 and \$11, come with all-over designs in figures in pretty delicate colors, and make delightful bath wrappers for women.—New York Times.

WHERE CONFUCIUS SLEEPS.

A visit to the tomb of Confucius is the chief incident described in Ernest von Hesse-Wartegg's article on "China's Holy Land," in the October Century.

Still weary from climbing Tai-shan, I left on the following morning for Ku-fu, the home of Confucius. After an easy trip through most beautiful and fertile country, I arrived at the hazy city wall, over which I saw the yellow-tiled roofs of the Confucius temple and of the palace of the present duke, the lineal descendant of the Sage.

The tomb of Confucius is situated about two miles outside the town, and, in order not to arouse the suspicion of the fanatical population, I determined to visit it before entering the city. Consequently I sent one of my soldiers to the duke's secretary, praying that the gates of the family graveyard should be opened to me. The orders of the vicerey had, however, preceded me, and on my arrival at the gates I met some chamberlains of the duke, in great state, already waiting. After profound kowtow, they led the way to the most sacred spot of the Chinese Empire, which, so far, has been seen only by one or two white men. Fortunately, the vicar of the German Catholic mission of southern Shan-tung, a most learned man and excellent Chinese scholar, had joined me on the way, and I was thus able to get translations of the inscriptions on all the numerous portals, bridges, temples, and tombs.

Passing through the temple, which contains nothing but a large table of sacrifice, of red lacquer, I entered the central inclosure and stood before the grave of Confucius. Here, under an earthen mound probably fifty feet high and one hundred and twenty feet in circumference, lie the ashes of the Sage, and as the inscription on the stone tablet in front of it says: "The most sacred, the serene Sage, the venerable teacher, the philosopher Kung." Twenty-six centuries have elapsed since this mound was erected, thousands of millions of men have lived and died, and still the teachings of the great man form the Bible of this most august nation on earth.

He has impressed his religion and his code of morals on a third of the entire population of the globe; but all these millions, from the long line of emperors down to the present day, worship him not as a god, but as a man. They erected no gorgeous temples for sacred shrines over his grave, and no relics of Confucius are worshipped, like those of Kandy in the temple of Buddha, or the hair from the head of Mohammed in the Mosque of Kairwan. Confucius is not a legendary figure, distributed by the commentaries of priests, their disciples, yet withal greater than the deities for whom the peoples of Asia prostrate themselves in the dust.

LOVE MAKING IN GERMANY.

Elopements are never heard of in Germany, and yet there is no such thing as getting married there without the consent of the parents. Certain prescribed forms must be gone through, or the marriage is null and void. When a girl has arrived at what is considered a marriageable age, her parents make a point of inviting young men to the house, and usually two or three are invited at the same time, so that the attention may not seem too pointed.

No young man, however, is ever invited to the house until after he has called at least once, and thus signified his wish to have social intercourse with the family.

MUSICAL TALK.



Tim—Say, Bill, did you ever hear a great professor play de planner?
Bill—You bet I did. An' one time while I was workin' in a theatre, I brushed de remains of a planner on a dustin' pan when de professor wus t'rough.

If he takes to calling on several occasions in rather close succession it is taken for granted that he has "intentions," and may be questioned concerning them.

In Germany the man must be at least eighteen years of age before he can make a proposal; but when it is made and accepted the proposal is speedily followed by the betrothal. This generally takes place privately, shortly after which the father of the bride, as he is then called, gives a dinner or supper to the most intimate friends on both sides, when the fact is declared, and, naturally, afterwards becomes a matter of public knowledge.

HOW "JACK" IS CLOTHED.

What His Uniform Is Like, How He Gets It, and What He Pays for It.

The title bluejacket was derived from the garb reaching down to the hips, similar to the midshipman's jacket of today, and with sleeves so tight that to do any work a man was compelled to take it off. It was "built" on the most exact Admiralty instructions, and as it has well and smartly dressed, and their clothes are of fairly uniform pattern, in accordance with the elaborate regulations which are issued from the Admiralty, with illustrations to show how the various articles are to be made. These rules descend to so many minute details as to be amusing, and if strictly followed would leave Jack little room for personal taste. He is told that the size of his trousers across the leg at the knee is to be nine to ten inches, and at the foot ten to eleven inches, whether he be short or tall; "that they are to be fitted with a waistband, the tightness of which is to be regulated by a lacing at the back, which is to be tied in bow at the upper holes, the ends being four inches long, so that sees a bluejacket in his delightful hat of white sennit imagines that the authorities strictly enforce its exact dimensions and weight—ten ounces—or that the making of the white frock which is worn in hot climates for "review order" with white trousers, sennit hat, and side arms, is so much an art as to call for such minute regulations as these: "To be made of drill, an inside breast pocket on right side, with collar and waistbands of blue jean, the collar having a border of three rows of three-sixteenths of an inch of white tape, half an inch apart, and the wristbands to be peaked with two rows of white tape along the upper margin and one along the lower, with one white metal dead-eye button at each of the wrists." Apart from all carefully elaborated tailoring regulations, the Admiralty also issue a series of "notes" showing the men how to dress, which are even more detailed than the rules governing the care of their garments. For instance, it is essential that a bluejacket should never forget that his neckerchief must be tied behind under the collar, the light in front being confined by the strings, which, having been first tied together, are to be tied tightly in a bow over the neckerchief, leaving a bit of tail about three inches long; the neckerchief should thus be firmly secured to the frock or jumper.

The men of the navy well know that the smart appearance of the force depends on all the men being dressed alike, though when Jack gets the chance he often varies the Admiralty pattern, the Captain sometimes winking at such changes if they render the men smarter. When, however, a man returns to the naval depot ashore, officers, with measures in hand, proceed to take stock of

him, and he is quickly put back to the official line. Some men hold peculiar views on the cut of their trousers, and there is nothing more characteristic than this garment, which flops like sails about the feet of some men. It was Jack, of course, who twenty years ago gave the Cockney coster the idea of the bell-bottom trousers you may see on Hampton Heath on bank holidays. In the matter of clothes, sailors and soldiers are not treated alike by the State. The war office gives to every soldier a complete outfit on joining the force, and he is periodically supplied with fresh clothes without charge. This generosity, however, must not be interpreted even in the case of the soldier as relieving Tommy Atkins of all expenditures for clothes; many men could tell quite another story. The exact amount of assistance which Jack receives from the authorities can be summed up in a few words. On joining one of the training ships at Portsmouth, Devonport or elsewhere, a lad has placed to his credit a sum of £5 wherewith to secure the clothing and bedding that is supplied to him at government rates, and to assist him, when his period of service as a boy is finished, in completing his kit for sea. By the time he goes to sea he will possess a great variety of articles worth about £13 or £14. If after twelve years' service, which is the minimum for seamen, he cares to promise to gain a pension, further nine years in order to be a lieutenant, he is given another sum to help him in renewing his kit.—Royal Magazine.

LONGEVITY.

It has often been remarked that while nothing is so uncertain as the duration of any given human life, nothing is more certain than the aggregate of years which may be assigned to a group of one hundred persons or more at any particular age. The expectation of life at a given age, to use the actuarial phrase, differs considerably, as might be expected, in different countries, and Englishmen may be surprised to learn that they are not the longest living among the white races. At the age of twenty an Englishman in average health may expect to live forty-two years, and any life office will grant him a policy based on that probability. The American's expectation is for a slightly longer period. On the other hand, upon little more than twenty can count a German lad of thirty-nine years and a half. It would seem, therefore, that the restlessness attributed to the American temperament does not necessarily conduce to the shortening of life, nor the composure of the German to its prolongation. Possibly the better feeding and clothing of Americans in the lower classes of the population is the principal cause of their longevity. Their position is, at any rate, maintained in later as well as in earlier years. The American who has reached sixty may look to complete fourteen years more, while the Britisher's expectation is only about thirteen years and ten months' and the German's as nearly as possible twelve months' less. Both at twenty and at sixty the Frenchman's prospect is a little better than the German's and a little worse than the Englishman's.—The London Globe.

THE JAPANESE WAY IN BATTLE.

Harper's Weekly.

When the allies lay under the fire from the walls of Tien-Tsin, and to show an inch of head meant death, occurred a striking incident. The Japanese had a row of huts along a canal leading to the south gate of the city, about half a mile away. An interval of 250 yards between two rows of these houses was a zone of death, and the Japanese forces occupied both sides of it. No one knows how many thousand Chinese rifles covered this area. A Japanese officer galloped up to the shelter of the nearest house and started a soldier with a verbal order across the open zone. Within 30 yards he fell dead. Another soldier, without an instant's hesitation, dashed out with the repeated message and his body fell at the companion's feet. Instantly, like clock work, as if the whole Japanese army were available to be slaughtered, the officer sent forward another white soldier, dressed, brown-visaged messenger. To the relief of all onlookers he got safely through.

RETURNED IN TRIUMPH

Victoria Paid Her Tribute to the Valor of Soldier Sons.

Enthusiastic Welcome Accorded the Home Coming Men of First Contingent.

Grand Procession to Drill Hall—Address by Governor and Mayor.

The steamer *Charmar*, which arrived at the inner dock last evening, carried among her passengers a quartette of stalwart young men who awaited with no little impatience the moment when the boat was securely moored and the gang plank placed in position.

Their appearance was the signal for a general, sustained roar of enthusiasm from the crowds who lined the pier—an acclamation in which triumph, exultation, adulation and patriotism vied with each other for ascendancy.

At first bluish this whirlwind of enthusiasm may have appeared inexplicable to the stranger who beheld the gates of this city. But a comprehension of the scene would have convinced him that such a display of welcome could have been engendered by only one circumstance—the return from the front of Victoria's gallant sons.

After more than a year's absence from this city, in which the grandest work of the century has been consummated, Sergt. Joe Northcott, popularly known as "Joe" by his legion of friends, and Privates Alex. Wood, William Stewart and George Neil, last evening returned to their homes, bearing with them the greatest reward possible, the commendation of their country—encomium of their noble leader and the praise, almost a benediction, of their Queen.

It should not be forgotten that in the welcome last night those who returned previously occupy equal portions, and the cheers that went forth from thousands of throats were given not only for those who were drawn enthusiastically through the streets in the carriage of honor, but for those who arrived several weeks ago, for those still at the seat of war, and for those who sleep beneath the vault in the new addition of Her Majesty's empire.

When the magic news was telegraphed here that the five Victorians—Corporal O'Dell being with them—had arrived at Halifax, the citizens realized that it was high time they insisted arrangements for a rich royal welcome. Each stage of the journey from the Nova Scotia capital across the continent was watched in the dispatches with eager interest. Each triumph accorded them along the route was shared in some degree by the awaiting citizens here. Each enthusiastic reception tendered them by the patriotic citizens of the various cities of the east drew grateful smiles from the proud parents and relatives who were seen to welcome their boys, as only those knit together by the bonds of relationship can.

The illness of Corporal O'Dell caused many expressions of regret, and it was hoped that he would overtake the others at Winnipeg or Vancouver in order to share the welcome demonstration arranged for them. Unfortunately an adventurous circumstance, the delay of the train, prevented this, and the other "man of Paardeberg" will probably arrive in a day or so.

The patriotic committee had been busy during the past few days in perfecting arrangements for the reception. The various details were published and the public were in possession of all information of what was to take place. Long before the stately steamer of the C. P. N. Company announced her approach by the blast of the whistle the streets were lined. Down at the pier acquaintances and friends were endeavoring to repress their impatience, while less demonstrative but infinitely more concerned were the parents and other relatives who naturally were entitled to the first embrace and handshake of welcome, and to whose welcome the crowd was ready to almost reverently give way.

On the wharf were the carriages ornamented with flags, British and Canadian, round which the men of Paardeberg had rallied with all the characteristic gallantry and tenacity of the sons of the empire, and in the center of which five of Victoria's heroes nobly fell.

Among the carriages was one for the "boys," and Messrs. W. J. Deary and A. Gray, of the fire department, deftly removed the horses and attached long ropes to the vehicle, the significance of these operations not being lost on the crowd. The members of the Fifth Regiment were ready to grasp the ropes, the band was on hand with instruments, a detachment of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, under Capt. Bowdler, stood close by, while up on Wharf street were the gallant khaki-clad soldiers of Col. McKay and Lieut. Clarke. Many officials stood on the pier, and thousands of citizens made a solid phalanx straining to catch a glimpse of the boys as the steamer neared her mooring.

As nearer and nearer drew the boat the impatience became more pronounced, until suddenly the band struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and restraint was cast to the winds. A mighty shout went up when the four passengers in khaki were discerned, and this was continued for several minutes and almost drowned the music of the band.

As soon as the steamer was moored there was a rush for the gang plank. Among the first to board the steamer were Privates Finch-Sailes, Beach and Gamble, also in the khaki, and the meeting between the comrades-in-arms was striking. Involuntarily each thought of the trials and the experiences they had gone through shoulder to shoulder, and the grip of welcome spoke more eloquently than any words that passed between them. It was also interesting how commonplaces were exchanged, but these were not formalities, and when one asked the other "How are you?" he meant it from his heart, and did not give utterance to the words from force of habit.

The meeting of relatives and friends

was as only such a meeting could be, but the latter generously surrendered their boys to the waiting multitude, and after receiving a hearty welcome from Governor and Lady Joly, the mayor and aldermen and others, the procession began.

It was more like a revival of the old Roman triumph than a modern demonstration. There was a spontaneity and a vim that left no doubt of the sentiment that actuated the many who participated actively and passively. The Fifth Regiment band led the procession with the "Maple Leaf Forever," and other patriotic airs. Then followed the detachment of Royal Artillery, and behind them marched the red-coated Royal Engineers, the contrast between their uniforms and those of the others affording a striking spectacle. Then came the R. C. R. in their natty khaki uniforms, and after them the Fifth regiment, under their colonel.

The streets were crowded. From Wharf to Yates people were standing on tip-toes striving to catch a glimpse of the carriage of all carriages. Government street was equally crowded.

When Col. Gregory's men were observed preceding a gaily draped carriage there was a murmur of "Here they are!" and "Here they come!" Then when the men were seen drawing the carriage, this murmur became louder, and when the vehicle, draped with flags and containing the quartette of heroes, loomed into view a perfect torrent of cheers broke out. There was an expression in those exclamations which admitted of only one interpretation—pride and patriotism—and the boys in the carriage knew it, for their countenances were aglow with gratitude and appreciation, and smiles of greeting constantly appeared as "Hello, Joe!" or "Stewart," or "Neil," or "Wood," were heard.

Government street truly presented a remarkable appearance. All traffic was suspended, and some of the establishments were splendidly decorated. From the first floor of Spencer's Arcade huge flags, symbolic of a nation's greatness, waved proudly, while banners and streamers hung from the White House and the B. C. Book & Stationery premises. The store of North & Richardson was beautifully draped with flags and other emblems, while Chinese lanterns contributed to the general illumination.

When the procession passed Davies Brothers red lights were burned, bathing the vicinity in crimson. All the while there was a continuous fusillade of fire crackers, punctuated at intervals by the heavier detonations of bombs and other contrivances manufactured by adepts, the Chinese.

The small boy was also very much in evidence. Groups of them preceded the procession, and their treble cheers defiantly refused to be drowned by the medley of basses, baritones, and tenors that echoed and re-echoed along the route.

The "currus triumphalis" or "the car of triumph," as the Romans would say, was followed by vehicles carrying Lieut. Governor, Lady Joly's party, the mayor and aldermen, members of parliament and other officials.

AT THE DRILL HALL.

An hour before the steamer had pulled up to the wharf the drill hall was well filled. Every one was waiting to give the returning soldiers a welcome. Some are less demonstrative than others, but all equally sincere. Suddenly the inspiring strains of "The Maple Leaf" and the "Red, White and Blue" heralded the approach of the parade, and then the rush on the entrance began.

The detachment of Royal Engineers, followed by the R. C. R. and the Fifth Regiment, marched in and formed in a triple line from the main entrance to the platform erected in the centre of the hall, enclosing a spacious avenue and preventing the people from surging over the space.

Before the boys entered His Honor Sir Henri and Lady Joly, His Worship the Mayor and Miss Hayward and Ald. Yates, Brydon, Williams and Cameron advanced and took their places on the stage.

The party received a cordial ovation, the band playing the national anthem. They were escorted to the apartments for a brief period. Finally the door opened a yell broke out from the gallery, which was repeated from one end of the vast hall to the other as the men of the first contingent, erect and hearty, marched toward the platform. The crowd could hardly wait until they reached their destination, for cries of "platform" "platform" were shouted from different parts of the hall.

As they lined up and saluted the cheering broke out afresh and after the tumult had subsided, Mayor Hayward stepped forward and spoke as follows:

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

"From the moment you left your homes we watched your movements from day to day, feeling confident that you would do your duty to yourselves and to your country, and our anxiety has been more than fulfilled. On the march on the field of battle, in the face of death, you have shown yourselves worthy of the confidence we reposed in you, the comrades in arms and the equals in bravery of the tried veterans of the British army. We are proud to feel that the Canadian contingent, throughout the arduous campaign, so lived up to the traditions of the British nation as to draw praise from Her Most Gracious Majesty the

Queen, Lord Roberts, Gen. Buller, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Gen. Smuts-Dorrer, and on all occasions aroused the emulation and admiration of your comrades in the field. We rejoice and feel grateful that the name of Canada has been honored and made famous by you and your fellows. (Applause.)

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

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

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

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

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

They have made a record march through long days and nights of toil,
In bungee "thirt" and bunt and cold, they have slept upon the soil;
And off in want and weariness, in weakness and in pain,
They have gone into the battle, but have never fought in vain.

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WEEKLY NOTIFICATIONS.

The Official Gazette Contains Batch of Appointments and Other Details—Bowdell & Duff's Application.

The official Gazette, published yesterday, contains the following appointments: Ernest Spraggett, of Grand Forks, as a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Westminster, Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay. Valentine John Robert Christian, of Vancouver, to be fourth clerk in the land registry office at the said city.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WOMAN HATERS.



"I think all old maids should be sent to China." "Yes, and all who are not killed there should be shot when they return."

would have had its population increased to the tune of 200 families or more.

Victoria was not prepared to make any reasonable concession to a gentleman who has proven without doubt that he had the best interests of the people at heart, when during the late critical condition in provincial politics he took the reins of power and thus saved the whole country from stagnation.

It is simply absurd to think that we can have what we want unless we are prepared to meet the other party with a fair, shall I not say an adequate inducement in the shape of a bonus.

Mr. Bodwell has frequently stated that if the corporation he represents should fail to carry out the obligations assumed in the agreement with the city, that as soon as the city released from its obligation to further financially assist the undertaking, and not only so, but the city is not called upon to pay a dollar until June in the year following that in which the railway connection shall have been completed; so that the city will actually see the work done before the cash is payable, and then should the company fail to run the service as stipulated, the city will be under no obligation to pay from the treasury a single dollar so long as the company fails to come up to specified requirements. I presume that "Z" would like the whole thing done for nothing, and although he is good enough to suggest other means of connection with the Mainland, he is silent upon the question as to how such connection can be engineered, and at what cost?

I think that if men are enterprising enough to put their own money into a good investment, they will be as good as a merchant puts his capital into his business, that they ought to be rewarded and not none should be so glad as those who have been directly or indirectly benefited by their foresight and push. I hope, Mr. Editor, that the property-holders of this city will not fail to endorse the action of the board of aldermen, and vote for the by-law on November 29th.

THE RETAIL QUOTATIONS.

Four Deprecates in Value, Following Weak Wheat Market—Japanese Oranges.

As a result probably of a weak wheat market some little time ago, four have taken a sudden decline, all the principal lines having been cut 25 cents on the barrel. The reduction was made at the beginning of the week, and is diametrically opposed to the present movement on wheat. The latter is now advancing, and for this reason it is not supposed prices of flour will remain as they are. In the fruit market Japanese oranges have made their first appearance this year, and are bringing 75 cents a box, although the consignment received is very green. Current quotations are as follows:

Flour—
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl. \$ 5.75
Lake of the Woods, per bbl. 5.75
Snowflake, per bbl. 4.50
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl. 4.50
Premier, per bbl. 4.75
XXX Enderby, per bbl. 5.00

Grain—
Wheat, per ton 25.00/30.00
Corn (white), per ton 20.00/22.00
Corn (cracked), per ton 25.00/32.00
Oats, per ton 25.00/30.00
Rolled oats (B. & K.) 40¢
Rolled oats (B. & K.) 7th sack 30¢

Hay (baled), per ton 14.00/16.00
Hay (per bale) 60¢/75¢
Middlings, per ton 19.00/20.00
Brum, per ton 19.00/20.00
Ground feed, per ton 25.00/28.00

Vegetables—
Potatoes, per 100 lbs. 1.25
Do (Ashcroft), per 100 lbs. 1.25
Cabbage, per lb. 1.25
Cauliflower, per head 5¢/15¢
Dillons, per lb. 2¢/3¢
Carrots, per lb. 2¢/3¢
Tomatoes, per lb. 5¢/10¢
Turnips, per lb. 2¢

Fish—
Salmon (smoked), per lb. 15¢
Salmon (spring), per lb. 10¢/15¢
Shrimps, per lb. 8¢/10¢
Haddock, per lb. 8¢/10¢
Herring, per lb. 5¢
Smoked, per lb. 10¢
Flounders, per lb. 10¢
Blotters, per lb. 10¢
Sardines, per lb. 10¢
Oysters, Olympia, per pint. 12¢/15¢

Farm Produce—
Fresh Bacon Eggs, per doz. 30¢
Eggs (Manitoba), per doz. 30¢
Butter (Delta Creamery), per lb. 25¢
Best dairy, per lb. 25¢
Butter (Lovichan Creamery), per lb. 25¢
Cheese (Canadian), per lb. 18¢
Lard, per lb. 15¢

Meats—
Hams (Canadian), per lb. 17¢/18¢
Hams (American), per lb. 18¢/19¢
Bacon (Canadian), per lb. 16¢/18¢
Bacon (American), per lb. 20¢/22¢
Bacon (rolled), per lb. 12¢/14¢
Sauson (long clear), per lb. 8¢/10¢
Beef, per lb. 8¢/10¢
Mutton, per lb. 10¢/12¢
Veal, per lb. 12¢/14¢
Pork, per lb. 10¢/12¢

Fruit—
Socotras, each 10¢/15¢
Lemons (California), per doz. 25¢/40¢
Lemons (small), per doz. 10¢/15¢
Apples, per lb. 1.25¢/1.50¢
Peaches, per box 1.25¢/1.50¢
Grapes, per 2 lbs. 25¢
Japanese Oranges, per box. 75¢

Poultry—
Dressed fowl, per pair 1.25¢/1.50¢
Ducks, per pair 20¢/30¢
Dressed turkeys, per lb. 20¢/30¢
Venison, per lb. 10¢/12¢
Duck, Mallard, per pair 75¢/85¢
Grouse, per pair 1.25¢

NEW TELEGRAPH WONDER.

Much interest was caused during the early months of this year by the fast telegraphing apparatus invented by two Hungarian scientists, Herren Pollok and Virag. By means of this system it had been found possible to telegraph 2,500 words per minute in Morse characters over long wires. The inventors now report a most extraordinary development, which will cause intense interest among telegraph experts, as it involves the use of a telephone membrane, of which the vibrations were recorded on sensitized paper by means of a small mirror which reflected a ray of light through a lens. While experimenting with this apparatus it was found that the vibrations could be so controlled that letters could be written in Latin characters intelligible to the untrained eye. The letters it was possible to produce, however, were only those which were formed of up and down or forward motions of the pen, such as m, n, w, etc. This led to experiments which aimed at

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