

ESQUIMALT ELECTION.

Mr. Justice Irving's Decision Gives Mr. Higgins a Majority of One Over Mr. Bullen.

The Chief Issue Being Thus Determined the Trial Will Not Proceed.

Arrangement Arrived at Last Night Giving the Seat to Mr. Higgins.

Jardine vs. Bullen, the first of the provincial election cases to come to trial, opened yesterday before Mr. Justice Irving...

Late last night an arrangement was made by which Mr. Justice Irving's decision on the ballots was accepted as final...

When the court opened, Mr. L. P. Duff, for the petitioner, called Mr. Drake, the Supreme court registrar, and asked him to produce as exhibits for formal evidence the election writs, certificate of the returning officer for Esquimalt district, and other papers.

Mr. Gordon Hunter, for the respondent, made a general objection to a scrutiny of the ballots by the court, as he contended that the evidence was immaterial given in the election act to the court to review the decision of the returning officer as to the rejected ballots.

Mr. Duff argued that the returning officer had the power to decide at the trial who was elected, the only way this could be done was to count the votes.

The court overruled Mr. Hunter's objection. The six ballot boxes belonging to Esquimalt district were produced in court, and Deputy Registrar Keast was about to open them, when Mr. Hunter objected to the ransacking of the ballot boxes unless an order was made by the court.

The act provided that the ballot boxes could only be opened on evidence on oath to the court that the opening of the boxes was necessary.

Mr. Keast was then sworn, and gave evidence that the ballots in dispute had, after being photographed, returned to the boxes.

Mr. Hunter objected that the proper method was a statement on oath that the opening of the boxes was necessary, but the objection was overruled.

The court decided that each ballot was a trial in itself, and accordingly each one was counted separately.

The first was one marked in favor of Mr. Higgins. It had a double cross in the white disk, where the marking is usually put, and here the cross extended outside the disk. It had been rejected by the returning officer.

Mr. Duff said the ballot was a perfectly good one, and it was plainly obvious for whom the vote was intended.

Mr. Hunter objected that the ballot was marked so that the voter might be identified. Besides, it had a mark outside the circular disk, the bars being continued beyond the circle, whereas the act laid down that all ballots marked outside of the disk were void.

Mr. Duff, in quoting authorities on English elections, was then shown a photograph of a ballot, and allowed the ballot to be counted for Mr. Higgins.

Next came a ballot marked with a heavy but very irregular cross with a sort of oval or naught marked through the cross.

Mr. Duff, in quoting authorities on English elections, was then shown a photograph of a ballot, and allowed the ballot to be counted for Mr. Higgins.

Next came a ballot from Parson's Bridge, a cross with an additional stroke through it.

Mr. Hunter wanted to know in view of the ballots already allowed what kind of marks on a ballot paper would void the ballot.

Mr. Justice Irving smilingly replied that he was not prepared to answer such a question. All he had to deal with were the ballots that came before him.

The court allowed this ballot, which resulted in Mr. Higgins having a total of 226 votes, a lead of one over Mr. Bullen.

The petitioner rested here, as far as the ballots were concerned, the law being that one side should have its innings on the count till a majority over the other side had been obtained and then the opposing side had its innings.

Mr. Hunter said that in view of the

decisions already given he would not argue on a side which he had objected because the lines of the crosses extended outside of the disk allowed for nothing. They were marked, however, and put in for use in appeal.

When the court assembled after lunch Mr. Justice Irving stated that he adopted as his decision in regard to the ballots an expression made use of by Justice McLennan in the West Elgin election case. Mr. Lennan, he remarked, was a very able judge and also was a politician for he had run six or seven times in Ontario elections and was unseated every time.

The expression alluded to reads in regard to ballot papers: "They are intended for all classes of voters including some who are not accustomed to the use of paper and pencil and some who are dull and unintelligent. Therefore if a ballot is so marked that no one looking at it can have any doubt as to the candidate the vote was intended for and if there has been a compliance with the provisions of the act according to any fair and reasonable construction of it the vote ought to be allowed."

Mr. Hunter then announced that he would not go into the charges of corrupt practices and he deemed them therefore to be abandoned.

Mr. Duff then asked for a short adjournment, whereupon the court proceeded to call a witness. Mr. Duff proceeded to call a witness, Mr. Duff proceeded to call a witness, Mr. Duff proceeded to call a witness.

Mr. Hunter seemed surprised at this and asked if Mr. Duff intended to go into the charges of corruption.

Mr. Duff replied that he intended to go into the charges of corruption.

Mr. Hunter said that it was so in the particulars of such charges as were intended to be taken up should be given as there were some 22 charges in the petition and it was difficult to keep them all in mind.

The court decided that Mr. Duff might proceed.

Robert McKenzie was then sworn and identified the ballots which he had rejected. He also gave formal evidence as to the returns he had made.

Next came Harvey Combe, collector of votes in Esquimalt, the certified voters list of Esquimalt district.

Mr. Hunter objected that this evidence should have been given before the scrutiny. The objection, however, was overruled.

Charles M. Brown, the next witness, was an East Sooke rancher. He met Mr. Bullen at Metchoin on election day and Mr. Bullen said he had heard George Bushby speak of him (Brown). Bullen did not ask him who he was voting for. Mr. Bullen then went over to speak to Mr. Matson and the latter came over to Brown and invited him to go and "look at a team of horses."

They went to the agricultural hall and Matson produced a bottle of liquor. Mr. Hunter here objected that no proof of Mr. Matson's being an agent had been given.

The court decided that the proof of agency could be put in afterwards.

Mr. Hunter argued that the proof of agency should be put in because if that failed the evidence was immaterial. At election trials lots of evidence was put in out of malice and this might be the case unless proof of agency was given.

Mr. Duff said he was instructed that he could prove agency and the examination of the witness continued.

Brown said that Matson laid the bottle of liquor and \$4.50 down behind a log, and said anyone could take it who wanted. Witness took money and whiskey a little later. Witness could not say that Matson had said anything to him about it.

In cross-examination the witness said that Matson did not tell him to take the whiskey or money.

Cross-examined, witness said he canvassed in the district, and had no confidential relations with Mr. Bullen. In fact he had only met him a few times. Dr. Watt at the quarantine station was a personal friend, and he had gone to visit at the quarantine station at other times there.

His team was in use, witness said, and he was the driver, but no one gave him instructions as to how to vote after a voter occasionally.

Mr. Duff: "Did Mr. Bullen know you were doing this?"

Mr. Duff: "I suppose he did; he was there."

Asked as to the purpose for which he put the whiskey where he did, witness replied that there were some men about the polling place who were thirsty, and he thought he would give them a chance to get a drink. He dropped one behind the log, and did not know who got it. He dropped another behind the log, and Oldershaw picked it up and went off with it.

Cross-examined, witness said he canvassed in the district, and had no confidential relations with Mr. Bullen. In fact he had only met him a few times. Dr. Watt at the quarantine station was a personal friend, and he had gone to visit at the quarantine station at other times there.

His team was in use, witness said, and he was the driver, but no one gave him instructions as to how to vote after a voter occasionally.

Mr. Duff: "Did Mr. Bullen know you were doing this?"

Mr. Duff: "I suppose he did; he was there."

Asked as to the purpose for which he put the whiskey where he did, witness replied that there were some men about the polling place who were thirsty, and he thought he would give them a chance to get a drink. He dropped one behind the log, and did not know who got it. He dropped another behind the log, and Oldershaw picked it up and went off with it.

ment. He had talked about the Turner government, but did not say very much about Messrs. Pooley and Bullen. In fact, he did not think Mr. Bullen knew he was going to Metchoin. A month or so before Mr. Bullen had asked him how he was voting, and he had replied that he thought he would support the Turner government. Neither Mr. Pooley nor Mr. Bullen had asked him to vote for them. He visited the quarantine station before election day, but he did not say much. He had feelings that he would like to say something in favor of the Turner government; to be candid, he did not wish to interfere with the men. He did not think that had mentioned either Mr. Pooley or Mr. Bullen because he did not desire to take a very active part in the election. He had no connection with them as principals in the election. He did not make any previous arrangement to go down to the quarantine station the night before the election. He simply phoned for a pair of horses and a trap to Barlow's and went.

Mr. Duff: "Have you paid him yet?"

Witness: "No, I have not, and cannot say if anyone has."

The witness supposed that Mr. Bullen knew when he saw him at Metchoin that he was trying to help the Turner government.

Mr. Duff: "Did he discourage you?"

Witness: "No, he did not interfere with me."

Witness took some whiskey along, but he did not do anything with it.

Mr. Duff: "Did you give it?"

Witness: "Positively, I cannot say. I put one bottle behind the log, a second behind the briar-bush (laughter) and I don't know what became of the third." (More laughter.)

The witness saw no whiskey in Bullen's possession, either before or after the polls closed.

Mr. Duff: "Did you and Mr. Bullen together talk to people during the day?"

Witness: "I don't think we did. His team was in use, witness said, and he was the driver, but no one gave him instructions as to how to vote after a voter occasionally."

Mr. Duff: "Did Mr. Bullen know you were doing this?"

Mr. Duff: "I suppose he did; he was there."

Asked as to the purpose for which he put the whiskey where he did, witness replied that there were some men about the polling place who were thirsty, and he thought he would give them a chance to get a drink. He dropped one behind the log, and did not know who got it. He dropped another behind the log, and Oldershaw picked it up and went off with it.

Cross-examined, witness said he canvassed in the district, and had no confidential relations with Mr. Bullen. In fact he had only met him a few times. Dr. Watt at the quarantine station was a personal friend, and he had gone to visit at the quarantine station at other times there.

His team was in use, witness said, and he was the driver, but no one gave him instructions as to how to vote after a voter occasionally.

Mr. Duff: "Did Mr. Bullen know you were doing this?"

Mr. Duff: "I suppose he did; he was there."

Asked as to the purpose for which he put the whiskey where he did, witness replied that there were some men about the polling place who were thirsty, and he thought he would give them a chance to get a drink. He dropped one behind the log, and did not know who got it. He dropped another behind the log, and Oldershaw picked it up and went off with it.

Cross-examined, witness said he canvassed in the district, and had no confidential relations with Mr. Bullen. In fact he had only met him a few times. Dr. Watt at the quarantine station was a personal friend, and he had gone to visit at the quarantine station at other times there.

His team was in use, witness said, and he was the driver, but no one gave him instructions as to how to vote after a voter occasionally.

Mr. Duff: "Did Mr. Bullen know you were doing this?"

Mr. Duff: "I suppose he did; he was there."

Asked as to the purpose for which he put the whiskey where he did, witness replied that there were some men about the polling place who were thirsty, and he thought he would give them a chance to get a drink. He dropped one behind the log, and did not know who got it. He dropped another behind the log, and Oldershaw picked it up and went off with it.

Cross-examined, witness said he canvassed in the district, and had no confidential relations with Mr. Bullen. In fact he had only met him a few times. Dr. Watt at the quarantine station was a personal friend, and he had gone to visit at the quarantine station at other times there.

His team was in use, witness said, and he was the driver, but no one gave him instructions as to how to vote after a voter occasionally.

Mr. Duff: "Did Mr. Bullen know you were doing this?"

Mr. Duff: "I suppose he did; he was there."

Asked as to the purpose for which he put the whiskey where he did, witness replied that there were some men about the polling place who were thirsty, and he thought he would give them a chance to get a drink. He dropped one behind the log, and did not know who got it. He dropped another behind the log, and Oldershaw picked it up and went off with it.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills MAKE BRIGHT EYES, ROSY CHEEKS AND GIVE PERFECT HEALTH.

Anu Girl Can Tell. A physician who makes the test, and who is honest about the matter, can tell you that in many cases, the number of red corpuscles in the blood is doubled after a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. That this means good blood may not be entirely clear from the doctor's statement, but any girl who has tried the pills can tell you that it means red lips, rosy cheeks, bright eyes, a good appetite, absence of headache, and that it transforms the pale and sallow girl into a maiden who glows with the beauty that health alone can give. Mothers whose daughters grow debilitated as they pass from girlhood into womanhood should not neglect this particular pill. See the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is on every package you buy. If in doubt, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50c, a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

WARD FOR LUNATICS TRADE REVIEWED.

Hospital Directors Move in the Direction of Supplying a Long Felt Want. By Associated Press. New York, Nov. 11.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The distribution of winter goods in Ontario and Quebec cities has been checked somewhat by unseasonably mild weather, but some improvement in the demand in Manitoba and British Columbia is reported as the result of heavy snow. Toronto reports that the small snow deliveries by farmers may be taken as indicative of their improved financial condition. A good demand for lumber exists at Toronto; the factories are busy, and export trade active. Montreal reports the movement of goods out of the country limited only by freight room, and the improvement in the Maritime Provinces cooler weather has helped the trade and business is more active, but collections are only fair. In British Columbia trade is improving; mining is active, and collections steady. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number thirty-two, against thirty-one last week, and thirty-three this week a year ago.

LIQUID POURING IN A WIDE RUSHING TORRENT.

Vivid Description of the Eruption of Mauna Loa. Near the centre of that fair garden of the world, Hawaii, which is now glowing under the enlightened and beneficial rule of our American kinsfolk, is a rugged and lofty mountain, its sides rent and torn into deep clefts and dismal chasms, while awful precipices and towering pinnacles rise sheer from their base until they pierce the clouds, writes an English correspondent. At the summit of this mountain (Mauna Loa), at an altitude of about 14,000 feet, is a vast caldron, the crater of an active volcano, which at times presents a weird and terrible spectacle, sufficient to appal the stoutest of hearty travellers who have the temerity to ascend to the summit of this safety valve of the fiery interior of the earth, looks down into the great lake of fire far beneath him, and as he gazes upon the solidified lava stream a short distance from its environs remaining for all time a rocky monument of the effective power of earnest prayer to the Redeemer's name.

NEW YORK NOV. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow says: The country has slowly been getting on its feet since the panic of 1893, and with labor questions causing no great trouble, the country is showing a steady recovery. The country is showing a steady recovery. The country is showing a steady recovery.

LIQUID POURING IN A WIDE RUSHING TORRENT.

But the thundering uproar appears to be a blood red fountain being opened up through the mass to the height of perhaps 60 or 70 feet, and falling with a roar of thunder back into the boiling furnace; now, perhaps, almost beneath the spectator's very feet, a terrific outburst which forces many thousands of tons of the fiery liquid high up in the air, and then falling back into the crater, the mass maddly coursing round the caldron's sides, and melting in frightful confusion with an appalling crash, which hurds the glowing liquid high in air in a great scintillating cloud of brightly glittering fire drops.

LIQUID POURING IN A WIDE RUSHING TORRENT.

But the thundering uproar appears to be a blood red fountain being opened up through the mass to the height of perhaps 60 or 70 feet, and falling with a roar of thunder back into the boiling furnace; now, perhaps, almost beneath the spectator's very feet, a terrific outburst which forces many thousands of tons of the fiery liquid high up in the air, and then falling back into the crater, the mass maddly coursing round the caldron's sides, and melting in frightful confusion with an appalling crash, which hurds the glowing liquid high in air in a great scintillating cloud of brightly glittering fire drops.

LIQUID POURING IN A WIDE RUSHING TORRENT.

But the thundering uproar appears to be a blood red fountain being opened up through the mass to the height of perhaps 60 or 70 feet, and falling with a roar of thunder back into the boiling furnace; now, perhaps, almost beneath the spectator's very feet, a terrific outburst which forces many thousands of tons of the fiery liquid high up in the air, and then falling back into the crater, the mass maddly coursing round the caldron's sides, and melting in frightful confusion with an appalling crash, which hurds the glowing liquid high in air in a great scintillating cloud of brightly glittering fire drops.

LIQUID POURING IN A WIDE RUSHING TORRENT.

But the thundering uproar appears to be a blood red fountain being opened up through the mass to the height of perhaps 60 or 70 feet, and falling with a roar of thunder back into the boiling furnace; now, perhaps, almost beneath the spectator's very feet, a terrific outburst which forces many thousands of tons of the fiery liquid high up in the air, and then falling back into the crater, the mass maddly coursing round the caldron's sides, and melting in frightful confusion with an appalling crash, which hurds the glowing liquid high in air in a great scintillating cloud of brightly glittering fire drops.

d Lty.

RE

gies, Cutters, plements

KAMLOOPS

\$3.00

ELEPHANT

, Ltd.

In Canada.

VER and VICTORIA

of the Ladies

ing the best Currants.

our window is a bonanza.

our shop is a hive of

Butter, 25c lb

20c lb

s, Apricots, 15c tin

s, 25c bottle

Fresh Frozen

systems 75c. Tin.

ROSS & CO.

rs. \$10, \$12, \$15

CO.

ON ST., VICTORIA

ock

RY

rees and Shrubs.

Evergreens, etc.

FREE

bring them by the

up the Indian was

dealer and sold the

The constable settled

a satisfaction of all,

to Brown.

cert.—Rev. P. C. L.

last evening's con-

ance hall, under the

prevalence Lodge of

Mr. J. G. Brown had

part of the enter-

programme was in

able, including among

hers an address by

ough. The attend-

ants is steadily in-

The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1898.

MAJOR WALSH'S VIEW.

For a year the Colonist, and not the Colonist alone, but all our Coast contemporaries, have been laboring to secure the construction of a railway from some point on the coast of British Columbia to the Yukon. So far we have all labored in vain. Major Walsh is the latest person to champion the proposition. Presumably his views will have great weight with the Dominion government.

Now let us throw aside political partisanship and sectional jealousies and labor to gain this great boon. This is the opportunity of a generation to the Coast cities of British Columbia. It is a matter of immense importance to Canada.

The discoveries of Atlin render it probable that a gold belt extends along the entire slope of the Coast range. There is undoubtedly a great deal of country there that is worth opening up and would give traffic to a railway, so that there would not be a long haul to the Yukon without any local traffic.

We hope to see the Dominion government take this matter up in earnest and have the railway under construction immediately after the spring opens. No government of Canada ever had a chance to do as much for the country, with as little outlay, as the present one has.

PLACER MINES FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Hitherto there has been a general consensus of opinion that the mines of Canada should be thrown open to all nationalities without distinction. At one time this seemed good policy; but conditions have changed. The rules that held good in the Cariboo days are not applicable now. Men can now make Seattle, Portland or San Francisco their headquarters and exploit the mines of British Columbia and the Yukon. We do not even have the satisfaction of "sitting on the fence and seeing them go by." From Beacon Hill we may occasionally catch a glimpse of the smoke of steamers bearing northwards men and supplies bound to our gold fields, or coming south laden with returning miners who will spend their money in the cities to the south of us. The very few of them come to British Columbia cities. We are all very much wiser on this subject than we were a year ago, and it seems time to put the lesson learned at the cost of so much disappointment into practical effect.

British Columbia ought to retain her placer mines for British subjects. If we may judge from present indications, there will be a great rush into the Atlin country next year. Nearly 4,000 claims have been staked there already, and as the district is very large it is probable that fully 10,000 claims will be staked before the end of the season of 1899. The law is allowed to remain as it is, fully 8,000 of these claims will be staked by aliens, who will buy every dollar's worth of goods they can afford in foreign cities, and will carry all the gold they take out to foreign countries. British Columbia will have the spectacle of aliens sucking her golden orange dry and leaving the rind and pulp for the enlightenment of future generations of her people as to the effects of an over-generous policy.

In taking this position we are not animated by any feeling of unfriendliness towards our neighbors. What is proposed is simply an act of self-protection. One of the disadvantages of living close to a great country is the large floating population that it is impossible to keep our nature wealth for the benefit of our own people without restrictive legislation. Not only is the population of Canada small, as compared with that of the United States, but the distribution of wealth among the people is more uniform. The very great majority of Canadians are in such circumstances that they have no incentive to rush off to every new field which offers. In the United States there is a class that is "root-loose," and it is a very large class. The spirit of speculation is also much more developed there than in Canada. The result is that thousands of people are ready to rush to a gold field that is within any reasonable distance. Northern British Columbia will be overrun with people from that country next year, if the law remains as it is now.

It would perhaps not be desirable to make any restrictions as regards lode mining. It does not make so much difference who develops our lode mines, because what is paid out of the country in such cases is only in the form of dividends. The cost of operating is specifically in the province. Rossland is prosperous, although most of the dividends from its greatest mine have gone to foreigners; but Dawson cannot be called prosperous, any more than you would call a farmer prosperous if his neighbors should come in at night and rob his orchard. There would be no time while the process was going on, but mighty little prosperity for the unfortunate owner.

This matter is wholly within the province of the local legislature. Some may say that the proposed change in the law could not be reached between the Dominion and the United States. Well, we desire to live on the most friendly terms with our neighbors, but if the price of closer friendship than now exists is the surrender of all that makes a large part of British Columbia worth owning, it may be too dearly purchased.

chased. But the proposed change in the law can be defended even to those who urge the plea of international amity against it. British Columbia has probably the most extensive mining fields in the world. It has gold, silver, lead, copper and iron in enormous quantities. The province administers the laws which make it possible to exploit this great wealth with safety to life and security to property. It constructs the roads and trails without which miners would be helpless. It bridges the streams, it aids in the construction of railways. It makes the country the safest and best of all the mining regions in the known world. It invites all the world to come and participate in this great natural wealth. It can surely make one exception. It can fairly retain its placers for its own people, and these it ought to retain, because when once a placers has been worked out the province has nothing of value to show for it, if the supplies are bought in a foreign country and the gold spent there. The proposition is wholly a reasonable one and can be defended before any reasonable man.

This matter is certain to be brought before the legislature at the next session, and it is not likely that long enough for legislation of any kind, and ought to receive the best consideration of members irrespective of party. No one thing can be done by the legislature which will more greatly enhance the prosperity of British Columbia in the immediate future than the passage of an act deciding that after May 1st, 1899, no filings for placer claims will be recognized if made by others than British subjects, and that transfers to aliens of claims acquired after that date should be forbidden on penalty of forfeiture.

THE KHYBER PASS.

In the press of other matters, the formal occupation by the Indian government of the Khyber Pass has been overlooked; yet it is an event of very great importance. This pass is the great northwestern gate of India. Through it successive hordes of conquering races have found their way to the rich country south of the Himalayas. Alexander of Macedon led his army through it last year, and the rock of crag in all its length has not been reddened with the blood of either an invader or a defender during the last twenty-five centuries. It has hitherto been in possession of the Afriids, that very courageous mountain tribe, which gave so much trouble last year. The Afriids were semi-independent and altogether obstreperous. They could not be depended upon in any capacity, except as enemies, in which respect they were a little the toughest nut to crack in all Asia. They are natural-born fighters; but with all their utter unreliability as a race, they are individually perfectly trustworthy. Afriids fought Afriids in the late northwestern troubles.

An agreement has been made with the Afriids by which they are to surrender their independence and the military control of their territory completely to the Indian government, which means that the Khyber Pass becomes a British possession. It is to be fortified in such a manner that hereafter no hostile force can pass through it. But this is not all. The plans include the enrolment of an Afriid militia, armed with the most modern weapons, to whom, under British officers, is to be entrusted the protection of this important position. No other nation would dare attempt such a thing. The men, who last year were performing feats of prowess against British troops, are to be taken in hand and taught to fight side by side with their enemies. The experiment seems a risky one, but no one seems to have any doubt of its success. Nothing conquers decent savages like fair play. They will fight as long as there is a man of them left against an enemy in the field. They are a very brave and patriotic people, and they are trying to get the better of them, but treat them with what we call British fair play, and they become the most loyal allies. Of course, the new made allies are not to have the whole responsibility of keeping the Pass handed over to them, as once. Several British troops, or at least of tried Indian troops, will be kept on the ground until they can be safely withdrawn, but experience shows that this will not be long.

With the Khyber Pass protected and the Peshawar railway extended through it, Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, will be practically within British India; that is to say, it will be less than a hundred miles from the outermost British post. This reduces the danger of a Russian invasion of India to a minimum, and renders a very important corner of the Empire no longer a source of weakness.

AN ILLUSION DISPELLED.

The continental powers and the United States have until very recently been satisfied of nothing quite so thoroughly as of Great Britain's unwillingness to fight any of the great nations. An American consul in one of the Asiatic cities was quoted not very long ago as saying that "the British army had not in a generation fought any people who were tougher, the idea being that it was not likely to be successful against savage tribes they would be no match for any of the military nations. The continental press has not been in the habit of sneering at the valor of the British army, but has taken for granted that the British government would under no provocation resort to war. This illusion has been fully dispelled. It began to vanish when the Kaiser sent his telegram to Kruger. It disappeared completely when Salisbury expressed the mind of the nation about Fashoda.

occupation of that post, and declined to order him to retire without a promise of compensation. Great Britain's reply was that there could be no discussion of anything whatever until Marchand had retired. We have grown quite familiar with this tone in regard to savage chiefs; but it was something new to see it taken towards one of the greatest military nations in the world and the second greatest naval power. People in the continental capitals are asking themselves what Great Britain can be expected to do in regard to any nation, since she has taken such an attitude against the one best able to make an aggressive campaign against her, and likely to be backed up by no less a power than Russia.

Accompanying what was practically an ultimatum to France was a demonstration of readiness such as no other nation in the world could hope to equal. The fleet was ready to strike France in the Channel, in the Mediterranean, in the Orient, in the West Indies, in the South seas, in Madagascar, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in the Atlantic. The British fleet is not only strong enough to block Russia's fleet in the Baltic and the Black seas if the necessity arose. The army was in readiness to move to any quarter of the globe and plenty of speedy transports were at hand to carry it. This peaceful and unobtrusive non-combatant nation was found to be armed to the teeth and ready to strike wherever a hostile head appeared.

This was exactly what Europe had not expected. The nations were surprised to find Britain.

"No longer the Peaceful Trader, but the Vikings of the North Seas now."

They thought her asleep, but once again "England stretched out her hand and touched the world—"

England arose, and spoke, and calmly said: "Nay, I am mistress still."

The world is the better for the lesson. The tremendous power of Britain is the world's surest guarantee of peace. Behind it is a self-governing people, who stand ready to the last penny and the last man to maintain their country's honor. The nations have learned this, and they will be likely to shape their future course accordingly.

THAT FINANCIAL SURPRISE.

The people of Victoria had a genuine surprise yesterday morning, when the Colonist told them that the city would have a balance of over \$33,000 on hand at the end of the present year, after providing for all expenditures originally contemplated. It is certainly refreshing to have so fine a balance on the right side of the ledger. It is due in part to the better payment of taxes, and in part to economy in expenditure. The improvement in the payment of taxes is a sign of improvement in the economy in expenditure is a sign of improvement in management. Both of these are very excellent.

Concerning the use to which it is proposed to put the money, some observations seem called for. The waterworks reservoir is to be completed. This is a wise step. We think it would have been wiser to provide for a roof, but this can be added at another time, if found necessary. The circulation in the reservoir will be sufficient to prevent any deterioration in the filtered water. It seems a pity, however, not to have carried out in full the recommendations of the experts on this point. The paving of Fort street is a legitimate subject for a portion of the unexpected expenditure. Probably the business houses on the street would prefer that, as the work has been deferred so long, it is not likely to be done until after Christmas. Everything might be got ready in advance, as far as it can be done economically, and the work could be pushed through with all speed, as soon as the weather would permit. The additional \$3,000 which has been made available for streets can be readily applied to this purpose. We suggest that a considerable portion of the money be applied to sidewalks and crossings. Good crossings are very much needed in the winter. Several places might be mentioned where they seem to be especially called for. Douglas street, at the intersection of Kane, for example, or Government street, at the intersection of Humboldt. The one in front of the post office, the other near the post office. Take also Belleville street, at the end of James Bay bridge. There is a crossing here made of three rows of stone, but owing to the depression of the street to the west of it, mud collects there and is carried to the crossing by the wheels of vehicles, so that it is always muddy.

The new water works on Pandora street, and the beginning of work on Rock Bay bridge will absorb \$5,000, and nearly \$30,000 has been left untouched. To many people it will seem very strange that Alderman Wilson's suggestion, that \$5,000 should be appropriated for the purchase of a fire engine, was not acted upon. We were told a few weeks ago that the additional fire engine was absolutely necessary; yet though the council has the money to pay for one, it does not use it for such a purpose. This seems to call for an explanation.

A BREACH OF FAITH. The action of the provincial government in withdrawing from the County court judges the allowance of \$500 a year as stipendiary magistrates is clearly a breach of faith with them and with the Dominion government. When some eighteen or twenty years ago the Dominion government desired to appoint County court judges for British Columbia, who had had legal training, it was explained by the government of this province, by the representatives in parliament and by the bar that the proposed salary of \$2,400 a year was too little to secure the services of competent men, and an arrangement was thereupon entered into between the two governments that \$500 a year should be paid the County court judges, for their services as stipendiary magistrates, and on the faith of this agreement the present judges accepted appointment. To temporarily withdraw this allowance can be justly called a breach of faith, and to break faith with old public servants. It is possible that Attorney-General Martin is not aware of these facts.

The New York Commercial Advertiser thinks that the business-like way in which Great Britain deals with military operations is the most significant thing about her present attitude, and renders her more to be dreaded than any other power. At the Kitchener banquet stress was laid upon the comparatively small cost of the expedition and much of the credit was given to the business side of the campaign. This way of looking at the matter is terribly impressive, when you come to think about it. There is very little said about the glory of the expedition. What seems most of the minds of the men responsible for the expedition and of those who carried it out is that there would be no more pelagic fishing for Canadians! And it is related that the Canadian Commissioners swabbed their hands and feet with disinfectant and agreed to the offer made by the United States. The arrangement is that the United States shall pay the cost of the Canadian vessels and outfits used in seal fishing, Canada agreeing that Canadian vessels will do no more sealing. That is, the United States are to get the money they pay, and Canada agrees to give up all right and interest in the Pacific seals absolutely for nothing! If the Americans really intended to give up the whole herd of seals, why did Canada agree to the offer? In one event the Canadian sealers would be used for some other purpose—and no seals. In the other event Canada would have the cash value of their plant in money, and no seals. Thus, it will be seen, there was nothing to be gained by the offer. The offer was intended to do any such thing. American dollar hunters do not throw away \$5 because somebody else is making the sixth dollar which they would like to have.—Hamilton Spectator.

NO JUSTICE IN IT. From British Columbia opposition comes to the proposal to sell out our rights to catch seals in the Pacific for the value of the sealing outfits of \$100,000. For our part, we cannot quite understand on what principle of justice the outfit can be bound by a payment to the sealers. Can all Canada be stopped from catching seals by the purchase of all fishing rods now held as private property? The Victoria Colonist suggests that the United States pay a rental to Canada for the sealing monopoly similar to that under the Washington treaty for the Atlantic fisheries, in addition to buying out the fish. Certainly the monopoly is valuable: the Canadian sealing catch this year was 37,895 skins.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

PROHIBITION. After the overtures of carefully harmonized belittlement which burst from the whole orchestra of the Liberal press during the morning after the plebiscite, and the scorn of its result that has been trumpeted fortissimo ever since, one would hardly have looked for a flat denial by the prohibitionists when they went to ask the government for such legislation as will implement the plebiscite. After the courteous but unanswerable presentation of the matter by Mr. Spence and others, backed by a general consensus of the temperance leaders, sufficient in number to fill the House of Commons, it would have been very difficult for the government to treat the matter as having no significance. The tone there observed was, on the contrary, that the prohibitionists were to be pitied. Sir Wilfrid Laurier frankly told the deputation that he was not himself a prohibitionist, but that he was brought to those of the majority, and give up his own usage for what might be generally considered the good of the country. What would be done under the present circumstances he would not now be expected to say, but the representation of the deputation would be laid before the council and an answer given before long. For the government to turn up its nose at the suggestion that nothing would cause an outbreak of very deep indignation, against which the party probably could not stand, certainly could not if any forward movement was offered elsewhere. There are acknowledged to be difficulties connected with the sectional character of the vote, though the government and its spokesmen have evidently acted with supreme sectional nature of the vote forward as having any significance. No greater wrong could be done a countryman by unnecessarily raising section against section, and the present parliament and its predecessor have had enough of this kind of trouble in the school question. The fact that seven provinces have strongly and justly refused to do so, and that one strongly refused it, while it creates a condition demanding consummate statesmanship, is very obviously not going to be met by doing nothing.—Montreal Witness.

Current Comment

BLAMES THE BAGPIPES.

Those Vancouver Scotchmen who at their Halloween's season, decided to raise a requiem for Britain must have had the bagpipes present.—Ottawa Journal.

THE BOSTOCK PUNCH.

Dr. Farrer of Kamloops died in the Jubilee hospital at Victoria on Monday. He was formerly physician to the provincial government's institutions at Kamloops, and while lying ill in the hospital was dismissed by the new government. By his death Dr. Farrer has rebuked the indecent haste shown by the Bostock in the matter of his removal.—Nelson Tribune.

A LIGHTNING MANIPULATOR.

The suspension of Police Magistrate Macrae of Victoria by Attorney-General Martin seems to have been a rather dramatic feat in the history of the department. It is the only case in which the attorney-general appeared in the role of the oppressed sailor's champion. So far but one side of the case has been presented, but it is believed from the further discharge of his magisterial duties on the afternoon of the day upon which the complaint was lodged against him is rather good evidence of the energy of the new attorney-general.—Nelson Tribune.

THE SEALING SACRIFICE.

If the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail has the thing right, the American commissioners are "making monkeys" of the representatives of the United States in the matter of the seal fisheries. The Yankee commissioners are represented as having said that if Canada would not accept the offer of the United States in the matter of the seal fisheries, the seals would all be killed off the rookeries—the whole herd annihilated—so that there would be no more pelagic fishing for Canadians! And it is related that the Canadian Commissioners swabbed their hands and feet with disinfectant and agreed to the offer made by the United States. The arrangement is that the United States shall pay the cost of the Canadian vessels and outfits used in seal fishing, Canada agreeing that Canadian vessels will do no more sealing. That is, the United States are to get the money they pay, and Canada agrees to give up all right and interest in the Pacific seals absolutely for nothing!

If the Americans really intended to give up the whole herd of seals, why did Canada agree to the offer? In one event the Canadian sealers would be used for some other purpose—and no seals. In the other event Canada would have the cash value of their plant in money, and no seals. Thus, it will be seen, there was nothing to be gained by the offer. The offer was intended to do any such thing. American dollar hunters do not throw away \$5 because somebody else is making the sixth dollar which they would like to have.—Hamilton Spectator.

THE MOST AMAZING JUSTIFICATION OF MR. MARTIN'S ACTION IN IMPORTING HIS DEPUTY FROM MANITOBA IS THAT SOME ONE, WHO MAKES THE OBJECTION, WAS ENGAGED ELSEWHERE TO TAKE A POSITION IN THIS PROVINCE. THE PERSON REFERRED TO IS UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND HOW A PROPOSITION IN POLITICS OR LITERATURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA RESOLVES ITSELF IN THE OPINION OF SOME PEOPLE INTO A DISCUSSION OF HIS FORMER PLACES OF RESIDENCE. HE APPRECIATES THE UNINTENTIONAL COMPLIMENT, BUT SUGGESTS THAT THE PUBLIC MUST BE BY THIS TIME SOMEWHAT WEARY OF THE ALLUSIONS TO HIM.

FRANCE IS MAKING GREAT PREPARATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1900, AND IN MANY QUARTERS IN EUROPE IT IS THOUGHT THAT THIS FACT WILL CONTROL FRENCH DIPLOMACY DURING THE NEXT TWO YEARS. IT WOULD NEVER DO TO HAVE A WAR ON HAND PREVENTING THE CONSUMMATION OF SUCH A GREAT FEAT.

AS FAR AS IS KNOWN GREAT BRITAIN HAS ONLY ONE WAR ON HAND AT PRESENT, NAMELY ON THE FRONTIER OF SIERRA LEONE, WHERE SOME NATIVE CHIEFS ARE GIVING TROUBLE. THEY WILL BE LIKELY WALLOPED INTO OBEDIENCE NOW THAT THE RAINY SEASON IS OVER.

THE OHIO POPULISTS WANT THE LAWS TO BE MADE DIRECTLY BY THE PEOPLE. BY WHAT PROCESS THIS IS TO BE BROUGHT ABOUT THEY DO NOT TELL. PROBABLY THEY DO NOT KNOW. THE POPULISTS, LIKE A GOOD MANY OTHER REFORMERS, THINK THEY KNOW WHAT THEY WANT, BUT EXPECT OTHER PEOPLE TO GET IT FOR THEM.

THE NEWS THAT A SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT IS LIKELY TO BE THE OUTCOME OF THE ANGLIO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IS VERY WELCOME. THERE IS GOING TO BE A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF GOOD DONE DURING THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, AND THE PEOPLE OF CANADA DO NOT WANT TO BE EMBARRASSED BY ANY MISUNDERSTANDING WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS.

THE NEWS-ADVERTISER SAYS IT DID NOT EXPECT THAT THE CANADIAN POLICY AS INDICATED IN MR. SEMIN'S NOTICE WOULD MEET WITH APPROVAL OF THE OPPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT. THIS BEING THE CASE THE SURPRISE IS THAT OUR CONTEMPORARY WAS NOT PREPARED TO MAKE A BETTER DEFENSE.

EVERYTHING INDICATES A DECIDED AND VERY SATISFACTORY ADVANCE IN MINING ON THE COAST. THE OUTLOOK IN THIS RESPECT NEVER WAS ANYTHING LIKE AS GOOD AS AT PRESENT. THE COLONIST FEELS—WELL, WE HARDLY KNOW HOW IT FEELS; BUT IT FEELS JUST AS IT OUGHT TO ON BEING TOLD BY THE TIMES THAT OPPOSITION TO THE IMPORTATION OF A DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERAL FROM MANITOBA IS PARALIC.

LORD AND LADY MINTO WILL RECEIVE A CORDIAL WELCOME FROM CANADA, WHICH HAS A FASHION OF KISSING ITS GOVERNOR-GENERALS, AND MAKING THEM FEEL VERY MUCH AT HOME. LORD MINTO HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF HAVING MANY FRIENDS ALREADY IN THIS COUNTRY. A FIVE-FOOT LODE OF GOLD BEARING QUARTZ, RUNNING \$20 TO THE TON, WAS CUT THROUGH BY RAILWAY NAVIGES IN THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROSSLAND-BOUNDARY RAILWAY ALONG THE SHORE OF LAKE CHRISTINA. THERE SEEMS TO BE GOLD EVERYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY.

FARMING IN COWICHAN

Agri-cultural Society Consider How to Counteract Effects of Drouth on Pastures.

The annual meeting of the Cowichan Agricultural Society was held at Duncan on November 5, the president, Mr. G. T. Corfield, in the chair. The election of new officers resulted in the choice of the following: President, W. R. Robertson, M.P.P.; vice-president, W. H. Elkington and Henry Bonall; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Hadwin; executive committee, F. M. Maitland-Douglass, W. C. Duncan, E. Lomas, J. McPherson, A. Bell, A. B. Wilson, A. Drummond, C. T. Gibbons, A. McKinnon and Major Matter. The secretary-treasurer's report contained some very practical suggestions, and was as follows: Mr. President and Gentlemen, presenting a report on the past season, I think I may say that in spite of one of the driest and hottest summers we have known, the crops generally have been good. The rain in June proved very trying to the strawberry grower and the early harvester, but did good to the timothy and grain. The extremely hot weather following found many of our wheat pastures and the milk records at the creamery show a steady decrease.

The question arises, how can this "driest summer" (which appears to be really of frequent occurrence on Vancouver Island) be overcome. In the first place, the season of many pastures could be lengthened by draining. Secondly, by substituting clover for timothy; thirdly, by feeding green crops. The objections raised to these last are that clover being early is often damaged by rains. I think, however, that this loss is amply compensated by the greater yield and the difference in quality and by the aftermath. This difficulty could be again overcome by the use of the silo, and the feeding from the silo would be less expensive than the cutting of green crops and loading and carting to the farm during the busy season. The question of introducing the silo is one of vital importance to Cowichan dairymen, and its adoption would mean a lessening of the cost of production of butter. Taking twenty tons of green clover for example, this would cost, say, one ton of bran, one-half ton of hay, would make an excellent ration, and the winter's food for the five cows with a total cost of about \$80, or \$16 per cow. I would add that the results would be much better if the cows were not allowed to stand through July and August, and hence would recommend the putting up a sufficiently large silo to allow of feeding during the summer. Clover is a richer food than corn, and need not necessarily be cut. An ordinary horse fork can be used for filling the silo.

In connection with the dairying in Cowichan, I think there is great necessity for adopting some system in breeding. Several herds have been built up from short-horn grades; these were crossed with the Jersey bull; the result is being crossed with the Holstein to obtain increased size and greater quantity of milk. Probably the best of these experiments is breeding with an Aprilshire were imported into the district another cross would be tried. Now, if it is well known that some crosses are successful, and that other breeds do not, as the saying is, hence a great many of these experiments in breeding will, I am afraid, prove failures.

In regard to the attempt made this year to encourage the improvement of our school grounds, I am glad to say that some attempt was made in the Chemung, Maple Road and Cowichan schools, and with some degree of success. To the apathy of some of the trustees, no doubt, is due the fact that the others did not take advantage of the offer made to them of flower seeds, plants, etc. I hope that the matter will not be allowed to drop and will be taken up next year.

The receipts of this year show a slight falling off, due principally, as you know, to the unfortunate weather on the day of the exhibition, while the expenditure was larger than last year, a total of \$475 being awarded in prizes. I have no doubt that had the weather been more propitious than an excellent gate would have been secured and have made a very different showing in the balance sheet. The sending of an exhibit to New Westminster was not wholly successful. The society secured the first prize for the collection of apples while the creamery secured two silver cups and two first prizes. The general exhibit, while acknowledged by everybody to be composed of individually first-class articles, was on too small a scale to be a prize winner. I may say, however, that the mangoes were the largest on the ground, and the roots and grain generally were very well spoken of.

If the society wishes to compete next year, and I think they should, much greater preparation must be made before hand and a quantity of summer feed collected and preserved. I beg to thank the officers and members for their assistance.

PLUGHING MATCH.

Results of the Annual Contests at Saanich.

The Ploughing Association matches came off yesterday afternoon at Mr. Jos. John's farm, North Saanich yesterday and although the ground was too dry for good ploughing the contest went off very successfully, a large number of people being present. The results were as follows: Professionals—1, A. Rose; 2, A. Munro; 3, A. Thompson; best finish, A. Rose. Amateurs—1, J. Black; 2, J. Eggen; 3, C. McIlroy; 4, J. Bell; 5, D. Stempel; best opening, J. Black. Novices—1, J. Emery; 2, W. McIlroy; 3, A. McLean; 4, W. Robinson; 5, C. Lidgate; 6, J. Brooks; best opening, J. Emery; best finish, J. Brooks; first finish, D. Lidgate.

How many young men and young women are cut off just as the future seems bright and fullest of promise? They are taken away by the disease which causes over one-third of all the deaths in the world—the disease which doctors call consumption. There is absolutely no reason why it should be even serious. It is a disease of the blood, and can be cured absolutely and always by purifying and enriching the blood. The only exception to this is where the disease has been neglected and improperly treated until it is stronger than the body—until the body has become so weak as to have lost the ability of recuperating. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if used according to directions. It also cures all lingering coughs, bronchial and throat affections.

Sent 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It also cures all lingering coughs, bronchial and throat affections.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

THE FULL COURT.

Another Adjournment of the Yates Street Fire Hall Case.

The appeal of Messrs. Geiger and Wriglesworth, trustees of the old volunteer fire department, against the decision of Mr. Justice Drake that the city was entitled to call upon them for a conveyance of the Yates street fire hall property, was before the Full court yesterday. The Chief Justice remarked that in his opinion the appellants had the right to see that the trust with regard to the land should be continued, and Justice Walkem thought the city had no right to the land.

Mr. Helmecken, who appeared for the members of the old volunteer company, who objected to the transfer, suggested that a settlement might be arrived at, and the case was adjourned until a week from Monday.

The judgment of Judge Forin in Lucas vs. Buchanan was set aside by the Full court. Lucas contracted to supply Buchanan with New Westminster, but broke the contract, after fulfilling part of it. He sued Buchanan for \$750 for logs he had supplied, and Buchanan counterclaimed for damages for breach of contract. Judge Forin gave judgment for Lucas for \$750. This judgment was set aside, and the defendant was given two months to elect whether he will go on with his counter claim.

WAR EAGLE STOCK.

Great Block Sold in Toronto at Hand-some Figure.—The Monthly Dividends.

The biggest deal in Rossland stock that has ever been put through was completed in Toronto a few days ago, when Oiler & Hammond, brokers, of Toronto, bought 100,000 shares of War Eagle at \$2.70 net. The deal involved \$270,000. The stock was part of the issued capital of the War Eagle company, and the sale was made direct by the corporation. The total issued stock of the War Eagle now amounts to 1,750,000 shares, of which 250,000 shares remains in the treasury. When money was needed by the company the president, George Gooderham, and the directors agreed to issue \$2.70 per share of interest, six per cent, and the development of the mine went ahead without delay. The phenomenal rise in the price of War Eagle stock to over three times that figure has justified Mr. Gooderham's judgment. A short time ago Oiler & Hammond offered \$2.70 for 100,000 shares of scrip. In order to settle the outstanding loans the directors agreed to the issue of \$2.70 per share of scrip. The company is now out of debt, and is paying dividends at the monthly rate of a cent and a half per share.

The old War Eagle company paid \$187,500 in dividends, and at the time that the sale to the Gooderham-Black stock company amount to \$232,500. The ore shipments, even on the present basis of about 850 tons per week, are more than sufficient to meet the operating expenses and the regular monthly dividend.

The Fur Dressing—R. Pumfrey, of London, Eng., and his nephew, W. Pumfrey, are at present in Victoria for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is a field here for the establishment of a fur dressing factory. The principal fur looked for for the work would be the fur seal, and three hand-picked and dressed skins shown are pronounced by the most expert furriers in London prepared skins. The color is excellent, the fur firm and glossy, the inner side of the skin soft and pliable. Of course, other furs would be treated—beaver, otter, fox, bear, etc. Should the present negotiations between the United States and Canada result in the disposal of the sealing rights to the Americans, it is doubtful whether the Messrs. Pumfrey would feel justified in entering into business.

A PURE GRAPPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER. DR. CREAM DRESSING POWDER. Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair. FOR SALE CHEAP—Leaving the country, result of the most beautiful houses on Vancouver Island, on the Quanchan Lake; 2 miles from railway (Dunbar); 18 or 19 acres of land, nearly all cleared; 13-room house (hot and cold water); fine stable barn and other buildings; close to first-class trout and salmon fishing; apply to Dr. Dickson, Duncan Station, Vancouver Island, Oct. 30.

THE PLUGHING ASSOCIATION MATCHES came off yesterday afternoon at Mr. Jos. John's farm, North Saanich yesterday and although the ground was too dry for good ploughing the contest went off very successfully, a large number of people being present. The results were as follows: Professionals—1, A. Rose; 2, A. Munro; 3, A. Thompson; best finish, A. Rose. Amateurs—1, J. Black; 2, J. Eggen; 3, C. McIlroy; 4, J. Bell; 5, D. Stempel; best opening, J. Black. Novices—1, J. Emery; 2, W. McIlroy; 3, A. McLean; 4, W. Robinson; 5, C. Lidgate; 6, J. Brooks; best opening, J. Emery; best finish, J. Brooks; first finish, D. Lidgate.

How many young men and young women are cut off just as the future seems bright and fullest of promise? They are taken away by the disease which causes over one-third of all the deaths in the world—the disease which doctors call consumption. There is absolutely no reason why it should be even serious. It is a disease of the blood, and can be cured absolutely and always by purifying and enriching the blood. The only exception to this is where the disease has been neglected and improperly treated until it is stronger than the body—until the body has become so weak as to have lost the ability of recuperating. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if used according to directions. It also cures all lingering coughs, bronchial and throat affections.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

THE FULL COURT.

Another Adjournment of the Yates Street Fire Hall Case.

The appeal of Messrs. Geiger and Wriglesworth, trustees of the old volunteer fire department, against the decision of Mr. Justice Drake that the city was entitled to call upon them for a conveyance of the Yates street fire hall property, was before the Full court yesterday. The Chief Justice remarked that in his opinion the appellants had the right to see that the trust with regard to the land should be continued, and Justice Walkem thought the city had no right to the land.

Mr. Helmecken, who appeared for the members of the old volunteer company, who objected to the transfer, suggested that a settlement might be arrived at, and the case was adjourned until a week from Monday.

The judgment of Judge Forin in Lucas vs. Buchanan was set aside by the Full court. Lucas contracted to supply Buchanan with New Westminster, but broke the contract, after fulfilling part of it. He sued Buchanan for \$750 for logs he had supplied, and Buchanan counterclaimed for damages for breach of contract. Judge Forin gave judgment for Lucas for \$750. This judgment was set aside, and the defendant was given two months to elect whether he will go on with his counter claim.

WAR EAGLE STOCK.

Great Block Sold in Toronto at Hand-some Figure.—The Monthly Dividends.

The biggest deal in Rossland stock that has ever been put through was completed in Toronto a few days ago, when Oiler & Hammond, brokers, of Toronto, bought 100,000 shares of War Eagle at \$2.70 net. The deal involved \$270,000. The stock was part of the issued capital of the War Eagle company, and the sale was made direct by the corporation. The total issued stock of the War Eagle now amounts to 1,750,000 shares, of which 250,000 shares remains in the treasury. When money was needed by the company the president, George Gooderham, and the directors agreed to issue \$2.70 per share of interest, six per cent, and the development of the mine went ahead without delay. The phenomenal rise in the price of War Eagle stock to over three times that figure has justified Mr. Gooderham's judgment. A short time ago Oiler & Hammond offered \$2.70 for 100,000 shares of scrip. In order to settle the outstanding loans the directors agreed to the issue of \$2.70 per share of scrip. The company is now out of debt, and is paying dividends at the monthly rate of a cent and a half per share.

The old War Eagle company paid \$187,500 in dividends, and at the time that the sale to the Gooderham-Black stock company amount to \$23