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LOSS OF LIFE FEARFUL.

The Most Awful Crime of the Century—Worse Things Yet in Store.

Serious Charges Against U. S. Minister Terrell—Has Joined the Mohammedan Church.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—The following letter has been received in Boston from a reliable correspondent in Constantinople: "The Turks have indeed some of the subsidized European papers to speak of these crimes as Armenian outrages, etc., but the ambassadors have full reports which they ought to publish that refute all this, and which show conclusively that the Sultan, within a day or two after he signed the reform scheme, ordered the Armenians to be massacred in order that there should be no question of an Armenian majority in any of the provinces. The people flew on the spot, and so did not execute the Sultan's wish to the full. But the loss of life has been fearful. Moreover, there seems to be no way of preventing more of the same sort."

"It is the most awful crime of the century, because it is persistently falsified by its authors. Everywhere the story is the same—a deliberate preparation—and then the story is sent to Europe that the Armenians attacked the inflexible Turks, and were reduced to order after a few had been killed. Worse things are in store for us Europe is divided in counsel, and the Turks, finding that nothing is done to them for this crime, will go to extremities. The highest Moslem court has declared that the Sultan cannot lawfully be restrained in the exercise of his will, since he is the representative of God for the whole earth. From 15,000 to 20,000 people have been cruelly slaughtered during the last month, and in consequence no less than 100,000 persons, heretofore dependent on them for their daily food, are now it want. It is not alone at Sassoun, but all over the land where these occurrences have taken place."

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 26.—A special to the Daily News from Jefferson City, Mo., says: Rev. J. H. Johnson, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, who has just returned from a three months' tour of Europe and the Holy Land, in a sermon on the Armenian troubles made the sensational statement that the Armenian minister, Mr. Terrell, ought to be hanged. He declares that the minister to Turkey has joined the Mohammedan church, and is aiding in the persecuting and killing of Christians instead of protecting them; that the situation is far worse than has been reported by the papers, and that Mr. Terrell prevents our sales reports himself. Rev. Mr. Johnson and his entire party of thirty-four members have sent a petition to President Cleveland begging him to remove Minister Terrell.

SEALING CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The British embassy received today from the foreign office full correspondence respecting the claims for compensation on account of British vessels seized in Behring sea by United States cruisers. Brief cable extracts from reports have appeared, but the correspondence is full of interest as it brings out the spirit with which Sir Julian Pauncefote answered the criticisms of Senator Morgan. In informing Lord Kimberley that the house of representatives had defeated the measure for the payment of the claims, Sir Julian wrote: "Strong party feelings would seem alone to account for the rejection of so just and desirable an arrangement, and as your lordship will have noticed in my dispatches, statements have been made in congress which are entirely misleading both as to the law and facts of the case. It is urged that the present claims are simply made out of indirect damages because they include, in some cases, the loss of profits of the fishery season by sealing vessels, warned out of Behring sea."

"It is pretended that the great majority of the sealing vessels on behalf of which claims have been made are the property of United States citizens, whereas there is no evidence whatever of any change of ownership in these vessels, while all carried the British flag and British registers. There can be no doubt that these statements were calculated to prejudice the minds of many members of congress, and also to turn public opinion against a settlement of the question, both equitable and advantageous to both parties."

On March 15 Sir Julian wrote an elaborate answer to Senator Morgan's criticisms on the claims. After answering one after another of the senator's statements he added: "But of all the unfounded objections which have been urged against the claims, that which seems to have made the greatest impression on the public mind is the statement that most of the vessels on behalf of which the claims were made were in fact owned by persons whom Senator Morgan stigmatized in the senate as recalcitrant and rascally Americans, who hired themselves out to the British flag to rob the government of the United States, and to violate its laws and dishonor the country. These vituperative epithets are quite unmerited and I will proceed to show that the objection is not well founded in fact, and apparently is based on a mistaken view of the British navigation laws. By British law no alien can hold any share in a registered British vessel under penalty of forfeiture of the vessel to the crown. The owner of the vessel may mortgage her to an alien, but does not thereby part with his property in the vessel."

After quoting the British shipping laws, Sir Julian proceeds: "Why should the American citizen be called a rascal? What law has he violated by advancing money for the prosecution of a lawful Canadian industry, carried on by Canadians in Canadian vessels? In what respect has the United States government been robbed, considering that it has no property in the fur seal, as was solemnly adjudged and declared by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris. These are questions which, I submit, can only be reasonably answered in a sense absolutely favorable to Senator Morgan's contentions. Moreover, the principal alleged transgressor referred to, whose name is Bocoovitz, has denied that he is an American citizen. The British flag and the

law of nations have been violated on the high seas, and it appears to me that in assessing the indemnity to the private individuals who were the victims of the great wrong so committed, any inquiry into the sources of the capital invested in the lawful industry pursued by the vessels of the seizure is out of place and inadmissible. Lord Salisbury, in acknowledging the communications from Washington, wrote: "I need scarcely say that the arguments which you bring forward in support of the validity of those claims have the entire approval and confidence of Her Majesty's government. The attempt made by Senator Morgan to dispute them seems to be largely founded on misapprehension, and Her Majesty's government cannot doubt that when the full facts are before the public in the United States, the liability of that country to make compensation which has never been denied by the government will be generally recognized both in and outside of Congress."

A TURKISH STORY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Turkish embassy has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram: "The Syrian Latin and Syrian Catholic bishops of Ourfa, together with some leading men of their communities, have just wired to the Grand Vizier as follows: 'In consequence of the events that took place at Ourfa, the local authorities adopted wise measures, by which peace was restored. Leading Muslims of our city and all our neighbors continue to mingle with most cordial relations.'"

"The following is a copy of a telegram sent by the commander-in-chief of the Fourth corps of the Imperial army: 'I transmitted immediately to the military commanders your fresh instructions. Order has already been completely restored in the six provinces. Prompt military measures having been taken for the repression of the disorders which occurred in the province of Silvas, I most firmly believe that in a short time peace will be restored in this province also.'"

"The leading Armenians of Erzeroum paid a visit to Marshal Chakir Pasha and to the wall of Erzeroum and expressed to them their regrets for the disorders provoked by the Armenian revolutionists. They at the same time presented their thanks for the measures taken concerning the treatment of the wounded, the care of the destitute and the safeguard of churches and schools. The Armenian ministers of Marshah fired on the Muslims and set fire to many points, but thanks to the measures taken, order was restored and the fire was mastered."

"Perfect tranquillity prevails in the provinces of Kossovo, Sentari, Janina, Adrianople, Monastir, Salonica, the islands of the archipelago, Crete, Erzeroum, Monastir, Kizilirmak, Trabzon, Tripoli of Syria, Aleppo, Bagdad, and Beyrut. The authorities of Syvas and of Amassia have begun to return to the owners all articles stolen. The assertion to the effect that the fire at Karpool had been set by the imperial troops is absolutely false. One Muslim was wounded at Aintab by a gunshot fired from an Armenian house."

NANAIMO ASSIZES.

NANAIMO, Nov. 26.—(Special)—The fall assizes opened this morning before Judge Crease, the deputy attorney general appearing on behalf of the crown. The grand jury returned a true bill in Regina v. Farquhar, but threw out Regina v. Gibbs. The first case tried was that of Regina v. Frank, of Comox, in which a true bill had been found by the grand jury at Westminster, but the venue had been changed to Nanaimo. The prisoner was accused of the manslaughter of Jimmy Mitchell who died at Steveston early in July. It was found at the post mortem that the skull was fractured. The fracture was ascribed to a blow struck by the prisoner in the course of a row at Denman Island several days before. The evidence for the prosecution and the defense was all put in and the case will be concluded to-morrow.

The defendant in Regina v. Farquhar, for obtaining money under false pretences, failed to respond when the case was called and the general belief in local circles is that he has skipped. The crown prosecutor said he would apply to catch the ball if the defendant fails to appear before the assizes were over, otherwise he would ask to have the case put over to the next assizes. In the meantime the witnesses were dismissed.

It is expected the case of Regina v. Plants will be laid before the grand jury in the morning.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Nov. 23.—(Special)—The city clergy have organized a committee, Rev. Canon Dumoulin, chairman, to take steps to lessen the evils of gambling and betting in connection with horse racing.

A civil jury have awarded \$100 damages to A. E. Oiler, who broke his collar bone, last March by a buggy he was driving colliding with a street car.

A motion was made in Osgoode Hall yesterday to commit for contempt of court the police magistrate of Bradford for enforcing a conviction after an order of certiorari to remove the conviction had been made. The conviction related to tavern closing. Judgment was reserved.

DURRANT NOT SENTENCED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Theodore Durrant was taken to court this morning for sentence. The whole matter of Durrant's sentence and the motion for a new trial went over until next Wednesday, at the request of defendant's attorneys, who wanted further time to prepare affidavits on which to base a motion for a new trial.

Wilby, the ex-Canadian dragoon, who was stationed in Toronto about 18 months ago and who was arrested in London and committed on a charge of stabbing a woman in the vicinity of Westminster, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Will be found an excellent remedy for tick headache, dizziness, liver troubles. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

THE SULTAN'S LETHARGY.

Refusal to Allow Increase of Warships in Bosphorus—Reports of French Massacres.

Fresh Armenian Demonstrations—Financial Considerations Severely Hamper the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—U. S. Minister Terrell has received a dispatch from Aintab announcing the safe arrival there of the American missionaries belonging to the Central Turkey mission. They say that full protection was afforded them by the Turkish authorities when demanded by Mr. Terrell. The latter now says that he is satisfied that the 172 missionaries in Anatolia are safe.

From what can be learned here, the situation in Anatolia seems much more tranquil than for some time past. All danger is not past, however, even in Anatolia. The Governor of Hadjin, who threatened to burn the convent there and to set fire to the barley fields in that vicinity, has, owing to strong representations made to the Porte on the subject by Mr. Terrell, been recalled.

The main question now being discussed between the Porte and the representatives of the powers is that of adding four extra guardships to the little fleet in the Bosphorus; Great Britain, Italy, Russia and Austria demanding permission for passage through the Dardanelles of an extra gunboat to be attached to their respective squadrons. Although the demands were made over a week ago, the Sultan still holds out in his refusal to grant the required permission.

The sudden fit of energy which convulsed the Sultan of Turkey into doing something towards suppressing anarchy in Asia Minor, arising from the Marquis de Salisbury's Mansion house speech, seems to have spent its force, and Abdol Hamid is said to have relaxed into his usual lethargic state. Reports of fresh massacres have reached here from many points of the disturbed empire, and the Eastern question once again seems to be as near a solution as it was during the early part of the week. The European powers by their mutual suspicions are acting as drag and dead weight, although the belief still prevails that nothing short of drastic measures will bring the Sultan to terms for any length of time. This step, however, will not be adopted until all hope of a loyal enforcement of the reforms which Abdol Hamid solemnly promised to adopt has vanished.

From the highest authorities the Associated Press is enabled to give the view of the case taken by the Turkish government, as follows:— "The Porte has to have two guard ships each in the Bosphorus, the Porte considers the proposed increase in the number of foreign guardships to be an increase in the number of foreign warships in the Bosphorus is really only a cloak for the intention of the powers to make a naval demonstration in Turkish waters in case of renewed disturbances in Asiatic Turkey. Be that as it may, the Porte here doubts that an increase in the number of guardships here is necessary for the protection of the foreign population, and this belief gains ground owing to the fact that an apparently well founded report is in circulation that the Armenians in the capital, undisturbed by the demand for an increase in the number of foreign warships in the Bosphorus, have projected fresh demonstrations here at the instigation of the Central Revolutionary committee, and they are in hopes of being joined by the young Turkish party."

The gravity of this new feature in the series of Turkish complications may be imagined when it is added that the Austrian ambassador, Baron von Calise, has made a direct appeal to the Patriarch to do his utmost to prevent another outbreak, warning him that such an occurrence would do the greatest harm to the Armenian cause, and would tend to defeat his object of uniting the Armenians and their friends here in view. In reply the Armenian Patriarch assured Baron von Calise that the Armenians had not planned another demonstration, "although," he added, "despair reigns among them owing to the loss of homelands and exiles." The Patriarch insisted that 400 Armenians of this vicinity have been recently exiled to Anatolia.

Absence of news from Zeitoun, which the Armenians are said to be holding in strong force, and the failure of the government to furnish information regarding the concentration of Turkish troops at Marash in advance of Zeitoun, are causing some uneasiness. Besides no news is obtainable concerning the rising of Druzes against Turkish rule.

One of the most serious features of the whole situation is that the financial question continues to hamper the government in their efforts to restore order in the country. It does not seem to be any prospect of relief in any direction. The winter is anxiously looked for by the Turks as likely to do more than the military in putting an end to the disturbances. On the other hand, thousands of homeless Armenians are suffering in a terrible manner when the snow falls.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A representative of the United Press in Constantinople telegraphs, under yesterday's date, that it is officially announced that the Armenians inhabiting villages near Adana have surrendered to the Turkish army. The Turkish authorities are in possession of the villages and are offering a reward for information leading to the detection of persons distributing or exporting in public places placards or posters containing insurrectionary notices. The Turkish authorities are also offering a reward for information leading to the detection of persons distributing or exporting in public places placards or posters containing insurrectionary notices.

The exact capacity of every mill has been obtained, and according to their capacity

CAPITAL NOTES.

Conference on the Copyright Question—Draft of a Measure Submitted to Government.

Proposed Commission to Work up Trade With France—Canadian Oatmeal for Denmark.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—The conference on the copyright question between Sir C. H. Tupper and Hon. Mr. Oulme, for the government, and Mr. Hall Gaitne, representing the British authors; E. E. Dady, for the British Copyright Association; John Ross Robertson, D. A. Rose, R. T. Lanoeff, A. T. Irving and A. F. Rutter, representing the Publishers' Association; and L. W. Shannon, of the Canadian Press Association, took place this afternoon. The discussion lasted two hours, and it seems exceedingly likely that the government will accept the draft of the proposed measure, which Mr. Oulme summarized as follows: "By this agreement the time within which a copyright holder can publish in Canada and so secure an absolute and untrammelled copyright is extended from thirty to sixty days, with a possible extension of thirty days more at the discretion of the authorities; also by this agreement the right to be granted for the production of a book that has not fulfilled the conditions of the Canadian copyright law is limited to one license, and this single license is only to be issued with the copyright holder's knowledge and sanction. Further, a copyright holder who has an independent chance of securing a copyright for himself within a period of sixty days is to be allowed a second chance of securing it after it has been challenged and before it can be disposed of by license, and finally, the royalties of an author are to be secured to him by a regulation of the revenue to stamp an edition of a book on the issue of a license. This is the ground of the draft bill which the Canadian copyright association has joined with me in recommending to your ministers, and on its general principle I have to say: 'Bill framed on these lines will not put them into a position of isolation among the authors of the great world, but will place the authors of England and America, and of all the countries having a copyright treaty with England, it will secure the authors the control of their property, and put them all alike on an equal footing, and therefore it will not, I think, disturb the operation of the Geneva convention so far as Canada is concerned in the understanding between Messrs. Cairne, Robertson, Rose and others admitted that this arrangement was a compromise, and therefore was not likely to suit the extremists. They thought it a fair and honorable arrangement. Mr. Dady gave a general approval to the proposed bill, but did not like the clause which would keep out English works."

Bookseller, of Montreal, wanted the act of 1889, and would, he said, be satisfied with nothing less. The ministers expressed their acknowledgments at receiving the representations, which they said would be carefully considered.

Mr. Cairne was banqueted here to-night, Sir C. H. Tupper presiding. The Chambre de Commerce, of Montreal, sent a deputation here to-day to urge the government to send a commissioner to France to work up trade; they also asked the renewal of the duty on packages containing French wines.

An Ottawa milling firm has just shipped ten thousand barrels of oatmeal to Denmark.

THE LUMBER COMBINE.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 25.—(Special)—Every mill in British Columbia will, it is said, join the big Pacific Coast lumber trust, which is about to materialize after a year's arduous toil. Messrs. D. H. Bibb and E. J. Holt have recently left Vancouver, where, under assumed names they have been busy for some time with the mill owners, induced all the lumber manufacturers to join them. Messrs. Bibb and Holt, both of San Francisco, will be president and secretary of the gigantic combination, which represents \$60,000,000 in lumber in the city or sixty mills and all the retailers on the Coast, not a single retailer or mill being left out. The details of the scheme, while very elaborate, are perfected to such an extent that there is no possible chance of a disintegration. The combine will be known as the Central Lumber Co., and all business will be done through the Central San Francisco office, but shipped direct from each mill. The business of the syndicate will be done for the present exclusively on the coast, and between retailers and mill owners. Professional graders will be employed, and there will be no more selling of long clear lumber at rough lumber prices and vice versa, for the work will be centralized and will be directly under the eye of the central office. The idea that the scheme is to be consummated has acted like a hypnotic suggestion on the lumber trade here and the pulse of the lumber business, which was weak last year, has grown stronger and a hopeful spirit pervades the trade. Generally speaking the scheme, from a financial standpoint, is as follows:—

It being apparent that there was no money in lumber on the Coast, that immense capital was being worked to no advantage, and that the cause of this was unreasonable competition, a cure was looked for in better prices for lumber; but it was seen that a cure was not to be had by better prices, and the one remedy was to get all the mill-owners to agree to sell only at an advance. Men of great executive ability were approached with the idea of having them arrange some scheme by which all the mill-owners and retailers on the Coast could be stockholders of one company called the Central Lumber Company, with headquarters at San Francisco. The problem was pronounced to be impracticable by several of those who attempted to solve it, but a scheme was suggested, which has satisfied the promoters that the idea is not only feasible, but, should the mill-owners be once brought in, the machinery of the concern will be easily worked.

The exact capacity of every mill has been obtained, and according to their capacity

they will receive so much stock. Each mill supplies lumber to the order of the central office at a scale of prices for all mills agreed upon as cost. Three times each month a dividend will be declared according to the stock held by each mill company, even if they do not ship a stick of timber to the order of the central office. The supply and demand will be nicely adjusted at San Francisco. Should a retailer refuse to come in he has no place in which to buy his lumber. Should a wholesaler refuse to come in he has no Pacific market to sell his lumber in. The trans-Pacific and Eastern trade will not be considered this year, but it is thought that Chili, Australia and the United Kingdom, when they see that they are not getting the consideration and attention that they got before the combine, will be willing to pay for more consideration at the hands of the Pacific coast mills. The mills here are being crowded with orders by importers who are anxious to lay in their supply of lumber before the price advances.

WILHELM AND HIS CABINET.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The proposed reform in the procedure of military trials in Germany promises to cause the most serious friction between the Emperor and the cabinet, and may possibly bring about a cabinet crisis later. The minister of war, Gen. Bismarck von Schellendorf, publicly declared in the Reichstag last winter that unless he won His Majesty over to his view of the case—publicity in military trials for ordinary offences—he would resign, and Chancellor Bismarck has made a similar declaration in public. The Emperor William, however, will not hear of public trials for such cases, fearing that they will often furnish the socialists with facts and arguments which will be used to excite the public mind, and which will be a serious detriment to military discipline and the general efficiency of the army. In this view, the Emperor is upheld by Herr von Koeller, Prussian minister for the interior, and other influential men of his entourage.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

TORONTO, Nov. 22.—Several Canadians are among the missionaries in Western Turkey, to protect whom the U. S. cruiser Minneapolis has been ordered to Smyrna. Their names are: Miss Annie M. Barker, Toronto; Rev. Robert Chambers and wife, Woodstock; Rev. A. W. Hubbard, Cameron, Ont.; Rev. Alexander McLaughlin, Toronto; Miss Emily McCallum, St. Elmo, Ont.; Rev. James P. McNaughton, Dominionville, Ont.; and Miss Ida W. Primie, Huntington, Que.

KINGSTON, Nov. 22.—B. W. Folger of this city says that Barney Barneat, the King of the Kaffirs, was born at Esqueville, Ontario, in 1810.

Kingston and Parbrooke railway, where he has a brother now residing.

TORONTO, Nov. 22.—The handsome new addition to St. Michael's hospital was formally opened by Archbishop Walsh in presence of many priests and a large gathering of the public. The addition is the gift of Mr. Hugh Ryan.

OWEN SOUND, Nov. 23.—Helen R. Findlay, who was committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter of the Barnardo boy Green at Owen Sound on Thursday, has been admitted to bail, herself and brother in \$2,000 each.

CHATHAM, Nov. 23.—The Watpole Island colliery was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night.

CHATHAM, Nov. 23.—John C. Brown, a farmer of Dover township near Chatham, was frozen to death in the bush near his home while under the influence of liquor.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—(Special)—Gauthier, the young man who recently killed his sweetheart, Celine Consigny, and who acted so violently in the court the other day, has been declared insane by a jury of the Court of Queen's Bench and committed to the Longue Pointe asylum.

Rev. Dr. Warden, of Montreal, has declined not to accept the office of financial agent of the Presbyterian church, offered him at the last meeting of the General Assembly.

C. M. Hayes, the new general manager of the G.T.R., paid a visit to Montreal yesterday. He will not enter upon his new duties till the beginning of next year.

C. P. R. IMPROVEMENTS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—(Special)—It is said there will be great activity along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway next season, and that within less than three years the entire line from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be composed of permanent work. The company is making ready for the ultimate double tracking of the road from Winnipeg to Port Arthur and from Sudbury to Carleton Junction. Surveying in the Crow's Nest Pass is complete, but it is not supposed that the rumors which make this the future main line of the Canadian Pacific are well founded. The Crow's Nest Pass will probably soon be tracked but it will likely become a great mineral and colonization road.

BURNED BY INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Later details from Santa Clara show that the town of Guindul Marand, the most important in the district, has been entirely burned by the insurgents commanded by Roloff. A large part of the back houses of the place and fifty palm huts were destroyed. Before the revolution there were 4,500 inhabitants there. The main wealth of the place was tobacco, coffee and cattle. The small garico defenders Guindul made heroic defence.

B. C. CANNING COMPANY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—(Special)—At the annual meeting of the British Columbia Canning Company the scheme for the reconstruction of the company was passed unanimously.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

Aggressions Beyond the Schomburgk Line Will Not Be Tolerated by England.

Warlike Statements—American Reports Unfounded—Salisbury's Reply to Olney.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Nothing is known at the Colonial Office here of the alleged statements of the Administrator of British Guiana to the effect that the imperial government will assert the rights of British Guiana by force of arms. News was received here some days ago that the legislature of that colony had acquiesced in the proposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, to increase the colonial force by two sub-inspectors and another Maxim gun, the legislature also notifying the government that it is prepared to vote anything that the Colonial Secretary considered necessary for the defence of the colony. No further proposals, however, have been made by the imperial government.

WORST OF ALL.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople, giving a general resume of the situation, declares that the recent massacres put the earlier outrages of Sassoun and Mouch entirely in the background. If either Bogdan, France, or Russia could publish the stories officially furnished by their cool-headed consuls all Europe would stand aghast at the proof, surprised to think such things are possible. Wherever these consuls have investigated matters they have found that the accusation that the Armenians provoked the riots is false.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Odessa says that a private dispatch from the peninsula of Anatolia announces that the Kurds in several districts have renounced obedience to the Turkish empire and declared a religious war, the extinction of the Armenians being the avowed object. The Vienna correspondent of the Telegraph announces that strenuous efforts are being made throughout the Armenian provinces to compel clergymen and prominent persons by threats to sign statements that the Armenians provoked all the outbreaks. It is claimed that the one which recently appeared from Erzeroum was procured in this fashion.

GREATEST ARABIC SCHOLAR.

BEYROUT, Syria, Nov. 22.—Rev. Dr. Cornelius V. A. Vanduyck, translator of the Bible into Arabic, and acknowledged by experts to be the greatest Arabic scholar in the world, is dead. Old age was the primary cause, hastened by an organic trouble with which Dr. Vanduyck suffered during the latter years of his life. While Dr. Vanduyck was known throughout the world as the translator of the Bible, he also translated many other valuable books into Arabic. The last great work he accomplished before he died was the translation of General Wallace's "Ben Hur" into Arabic. This work was completed shortly before his death and most of it is yet unpublished. The Turkish authorities are trying to obtain possession of it in order to destroy it, as they object to its publication. The result is that the book will not be published for some time, and when it appears it will be in some country outside of Turkey.

Willie Fairburn, one of the best lacrosse players among the Internationals, and probably the best forward hockey player in Lower Canada, is dead.



Sick Headache CURED PERMANENTLY BY TAKING Ayer's Pills

I was troubled a long time with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples, a sense of fullness and tenderness in one eye, a sore taste in my mouth, General Law hands and feet cold, and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I

Began Taking Ayer's Pills

that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me. I can now free from headache, and a well man. C. H. Houghton, East Aurora, Me.

AYER'S PILLS Awarded Medal at World's Fair Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

SCUTS and our soap... is to use but... Be sure and get... with-trade marks... on every tin... MONTREAL.

water are trying to help you to profits, giving you goods at... 25c., is very detestive... Eastern Cysters, in Tin and... ET APPLE CIDER, by the

BRINS' is NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK... ACROSS THE WRAPPER... SHIRE... CE. & CO.—MONTREAL

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GRATES, ETC. FOR MINES.

LADIES as they can, hence the... ECTOR. It is soon... 5 yard lengths... SIK. T. JOHNS, Que.

The Colonist. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1895. THAT BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The boundary dispute with Venezuela is not regarded as very important by the British public. Were it not for the American newspapers very little indeed would have been heard of the misunderstanding with Venezuela. Those newspapers have seized upon it because it gave them a pretext to abuse Great Britain and to assert the Monroe doctrine. But when this boundary question is under consideration it is seen that the Monroe doctrine as it is interpreted by the American people does not apply to it. That doctrine declares that the United States is opposed to the acquisition of new territory on the American continent by any European power. But Great Britain does not propose to acquire new territory in South America. What it is determined to do is to retain territory which it has claimed to own for very nearly one hundred years. Mr. H. Somers Somerset in the November number of the Nineteenth Century gives a short history of this much discussed boundary question: "In 1797," he says, "Great Britain took the territory of Guiana from the Dutch, and finding that no very definite limits had been set between them and their Spanish neighbors, proceeded to demarcate a rough boundary line following as closely as possible the extreme limits of the borders of their predecessors. The frontier lines of the eighteenth century had been necessarily of the vaguest character, for they ran through great spaces of untraveled forest land, and the Spaniards at least do not seem to have been anxious to guard against a certain amount of encroachment on the part of the Dutch. The latter, however, had been more alert, and had from time to time obtained an unwilling concession of the Guyana river and a general extension of their influence to the north of the Essequibo. The English on their arrival had their boundary line inland from Point Sorima, claiming that they only wished to rule over Dutch territory, and that they believed this to be the frontier of the country which they had taken by right of conquest."

This, then, is the claim of Great Britain. The territory over which the Dutch exercised sovereignty is the only territory which she claims to hold. And not even that, for she seems to have been quite willing to give up some of the land which the Dutch had acquired which had been within the limits of the colony of Venezuela.

As long as Venezuela remained a colony the Spaniards did not trouble their heads about boundary lines; but as soon as the Venezuelans had gained their independence they began to talk about the boundary between their country and British Guiana. The dispute so far seems to have been a friendly one, and Great Britain, according to Mr. Somerset, "opened the negotiations by laying down the claim which she had inherited from the Dutch in 1797, but declared that in the interests of peace she would be willing to withdraw her right to some miles of waste ground on certain conditions." But the Venezuelans were too busily engaged in quarrelling among themselves to pay much attention to the boundary question, and the running of the frontier line was put off for a more convenient season. So England retained in undisputed possession for many years all the territory to which she had laid claim.

In 1850 gold was discovered in the Guyana country. It was no longer considered a worthless region, and consequently the Venezuelans claimed it as theirs and proceeded to act as if they were its owners. They tried to drive the British miners out of the country, and in this they were no doubt encouraged by the assertions of the Monroe doctrine in the United States.

"The English Government," says Mr. Somerset, "in view of the increased value of their territory ordered a small force to the gold mining region, and demanded of Venezuela a recognition of their boundary rights as they stood, until such time as a more full survey of the country should have been made by both Governments, and a final and definite frontier decided upon. Venezuela assented by sending the Papi Bull of the sixteenth century, which divided the New World amongst the Catholic countries of Spain and Portugal, and descending to details laid claim to all lands to the north of the Essequibo—about one half of the British colony. At this juncture the United States stepped in with a suggestion of arbitration, and England, still anxious for a friendly settlement, agreed on condition that the matter under discussion should relate solely to that tract of country which might be fairly said to be in dispute, but refused to discuss the absurd claims of Venezuela, pointing out that for these no basis of arbitration could be arrived at. And thus the matter stands."

The English, we are told, have on several occasions offered to withdraw from the extreme frontiers which they have so long guarded. The Venezuelans, on the other hand, have demanded a complete evacuation of a country which was never before claimed as Spanish. There can be no doubt that the Venezuelans have been encouraged by United States jingoes to push their unreasonable claims and to obstinately refuse any offer of settlement on fair and reasonable grounds. The Venezuelans may find, and doubtless will find, that by placing faith in the unauthorized assurances of irresponsible American politicians and journalists, they have been led to take a position which they cannot maintain and from which they cannot retreat without humiliation.

It cannot be said with any approach to truth that Great Britain has acted the part of a bully and a land-grabber in this Venezuelan business. She has permitted the boundary question to remain open for nearly a hundred years without insisting on what she considers her rights, and she was all that time immeasurably the superior of Venezuela. She has been most patient with the little republic and treated its unreasonable and sometimes insolent Government with the greatest forbearance.

A SPLENDID SPEECH.

The speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which we published yesterday, was such a good one and so timely, that it is highly praised by the newspapers of both parties. The Times notices it in the most complimentary terms; the Daily News, an appreciative notice, and the Tory Standard regards it as a most statesmanlike utterance. This is part of what the Daily News says about it: "Mr. Chamberlain not only settled a considerable colonial difficulty yesterday, but joined in the celebration of a great step in colonial progress. There is in Englishmen quite a new pride in their colonies, and in the colonies there is a growing disposition to glory in the imperial connection. We have not much faith in the dream of Imperial Federation, but we cordially admit Mr. Chamberlain's plea that it is a dream which has vividly impressed itself on the minds of the English-speaking race. Such dreams may be prophecies or portents; they become prophecies when they are set alone to work out their own realization, they are portents when statesmen try to give them premature embodiment. Let the feeling of sympathy between the Mother Country and the colonies grow, let everything be done to draw us nearer together in commercial as well as in personal intercourse, and the question of Federation will solve itself.

This is the Standard's estimate of the speech: "No statesman of our time is more saturated with the Imperial idea than Mr. Chamberlain, and the speech which he made at a banquet to celebrate the completion of the Natal-Transvaal Railway would have filled some Colonial Secretaries of thirty years ago with amazement. It was a buoyant and cheerful discourse; and if it did not map out any new lines of Colonial policy, it at least made it perfectly clear that Mr. Chamberlain has taken up his office with a clear and definite idea before him. The time when the silly and mischievous talk about 'cutting the gutter' was not welcomed, at least tolerated, having long gone by, we have now to develop our Colonies, not only with due regard to their inheritance of a common language and common traditions, but with the knowledge that community of interest is, after all, the strongest bond between the scattered members of a great empire."

A CAPITAL SUGGESTION.

Alderman Williams, when he on Monday night said that the proper functions of an alderman were purely legislative, gave utterance to a very important truth, and one which, if acted upon, would do much towards making municipal government efficient. As long as aldermen confine themselves to making laws and to drawing up rules and regulations they cannot go far astray. It is when they attempt to do business requiring for its proper performance professional and mechanical knowledge and skill that they blunder and waste the people's money. And we must say that nothing better could be expected under such a system as ours. A committee of the City Council is now, from its very constitution, so doing its work effectively. It is nothing more than a house debating society, and a debating society of even skilled men is an instrument which any really able administrator would willingly choose to do administrative work. But when it is considered that the greater number of these committee men are not only not skilled in the work they are required to do, but absolutely ignorant of its first principles, the wonder is not that they make egregious mistakes, but that they do anything even decently well. What, for instance, does the ordinary common councillor know about hydraulics and hydraulics, and the conditions necessary to ensure a city a plentiful supply of pure water? Yet a committee of the City Council have full control of the city's waterworks. It is true that they have the assistance of the city engineer and other skilled men, but it is astonishing to see how soon some common councillors are convinced that they can dispense with the advice of an engineer. In a wonderfully short space of time they come to the conclusion that they "know it all," and that professional men and experts are nothing better than humbugs and faddists. By and by they get themselves and their committees into scrapes, but experience does not teach them caution or lessen in the slightest degree their confidence in their own skill and wisdom. And so they go on wasting the ratepayers' money and giving the citizens the worst kind of service; yet the poor men wonder why it is the people are not satisfied. It is the same with street making and street repairing, the construction of sewers, electric lighting and other services which can only be properly performed by men who thoroughly understand their business. There is not, we venture to say, a mercantile or a mechanical concern in the country that would not be run into the ground in a very short time if it were managed in the same way as the city's affairs are managed. "Too many cooks spoil the broth" is a true saying when those who are trying to make the soup are so many that they would soon find themselves ever learned to cook.

It is to be hoped when the Municipalities Act is again before the Legislature for amendment some enlightened and courageous legislator will reconstruct it in such a way as to take executive work out of the hands of the aldermen and place it in those of men who have been trained to do the work they undertake to perform. When this change is made the citizens may expect to get good value for the taxes they pay, and not before.

DISAPPOINTED JAPAN.

The Japanese have certainly not gained so much from their victories over the Chinese as they had good reason to expect. They have been obliged to evacuate Port Arthur and the whole peninsula of Liaoning, and now they find it necessary to scuttle out of Korea. It was evidently with the hope of gaining a footing in Korea that the Japanese began the war. That peninsula was the bone of contention between them and the Chinese, and there can be no doubt that if it were not for the interference of Russia Korea would be day-by-day Japanese rule. As it is the Japanese must content themselves with Formosa and the money indemnity they have forced China to pay. Formosa just now promises to be a troublesome possession. Many of its inhabitants are fierce and warlike and they are most unwilling to come under the Japanese yoke. But if she is not again interfered with Japan may be depended upon to bring the barbarous tribes that inhabit a large part of that island under subjection or exterminate them. The money she gets from China she seems determined to use in strengthening her army and her navy so that in a very few years Russia or any other power that picks a quarrel with Japan will find her an enemy by no means to be despised.

When the Japanese considered the position that they might have occupied but for the interference of foreigners who did nothing to help them in their war with China, it is not surprising that they are angry and sore. The fruits of victory have been snatched out of their hands, and there were indications not long ago that Russia would gain a great deal more from China's defeat and humiliation than her conquerors. It is not improbable that this will in the long run be the case. It is not at all certain that increasing the power of Russia in Eastern Asia will be more conducive to the prosperity of that part of the world and to the interests of peace in general than to have permitted Japan to enjoy, without check or restraint, the superiority she had fairly gained by her military prowess. If the Japan Daily Herald expresses the opinion of British subjects who are residents there by no means displeased to see that Japan has not succeeded in all her designs, open and secret. Commenting on the collapse of Japan's policy in Korea, that paper says: "We congratulate Japan on the reversal of the erroneous policy which it has so persistently pursued in the peninsula, and no matter whether its present course has been dictated by fear or by wisdom, the end that is in view is the same. Its retreat alike in Liaoning and Korea have been governed by the necessities of the time. It would have saved little short of madness had Japan stood up against such an alliance of the Powers that actually came publicly to the front in the first instance, and would in the second, had it been necessary, have been prepared to inevitably demonstrate against that which Japan could have done against them, had it been so foolish as to be defiant towards them."

DISCOURAGING NEWS.

The report of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission forces the reader to the conclusion that there has been hitherto any amount of lying and deception with respect to that great work. If the conclusions arrived at by the commissioners are warranted by the facts and conditions, the Company and its officials and agents must have been either a set of thickheaded blunderers or a pack of knaves who deliberately attempted to gull the public on both sides of the Atlantic. "The report," a telegram from Washington which bears the impress of truth, says, "it is as much variance with the numerous rumors and predictions which have from time to time been published concerning it, that it will cause great surprise and disappointment among those who have heretofore placed credence in the rumors which usually stated that 'one in the highest authority' said the commission favored the route proposed by the company, and placed the cost of the canal at about \$110,000,000." "The report points out that it is neither practicable nor advisable to attempt the construction of the Nicaragua Canal upon data at present available, and that the undertaking would be fraught with hazards too obvious to disregard." This means simply that no reliance should be placed on what has hitherto been said or written or done by the company with regard to the Canal, and that if the work is to be undertaken at all it will have to be placed upon an altogether new basis. The information evidently believes that the 'information obtained by those who have had the work in hand is not sufficient to enable them to come to a satisfactory conclusion as to whether or not this canal project is feasible. They say that the sum of \$350,000 is still required to prosecute preliminary inquiries to enable them to form intelligent opinions as to the 'feasibility, permanency and cost' of the work. If the Company were to be believed, to construct the canal, if only the means to go on with were available, was as easy as rolling off a log. Nature had provided the greater part of the waterway, and all that was to be done by art was, comparatively speaking, trifling. Its official estimate of the cost of the undertaking was \$69,893,860. The Commission puts the cost, provisionally and approximately, at nearly double that sum, \$132,472,893. This estimate is, of course, not to be relied upon as anything like exact, for the Commissioners say that "the existing data are inadequate as a basis for estimating the cost of many structures. An examination of the difference of the estimates of the Company and the Commission is given. A 'rock fill' dam on the St. Juan river is by the Company estimated to cost \$977,273. The Commissioners say that such a dam cannot be built in that part of the river for less than \$4,000,000. From the report of the Commission it is evident

British or American, is allowed to kill a seal with a spear or any other weapon. Outside that zone sealers are permitted to hunt during the short season that the weather permits, but inside it they dare not go at any time on pain of forfeiture.

WORK FOR THE SCIENTISTS.

A man of very peculiar character and extraordinary gifts, named Schliater, has set out for the philosophers and psychical inquirers a good deal of serious work. Schliater seems to be a devout, simple-minded, unpretentious man whom multitudes believe to be endowed with the gift of healing. He from the accounts we have read of him none of the arts of the charlatan. He does not administer medicine of any kind; he is generous with his blessings and he directs some of those who apply to him for relief and cure to use handkerchiefs which he gives. He makes no charges and he returns the money that is sent him by letter. He fasts and he prays and he spends much time in solitary meditation.

While he was at Denver the house in which he lodged was besieged by people afflicted with all sorts of infirmities. It does not appear that faith is considered by him as a pre-requisite to cure. It would seem that he does all he can to help those that apply to him for aid, without regard to age, sex or condition. It is not the ignorant and credulous who alone have faith in the healing power of Schliater. Men of intelligence and of a spiritual turn of mind have come to look upon him as a veritable healer. One of his devout believers in Colorado is a prominent railway man, and railway men are, we believe, not remarkable for credulity or any form of freshness. He was, we are told, "enlisted among the admirers of the strange man through a marvellous cure effected in his family." Others who were ashamed to have it known that they had applied to the healer were cured or relieved by him. While in Denver "he treated at the rate of a thousand a day for the first month, and then the popularity of the healing influence spread until he was pressed for time to administer to rich and poor." "For a week," the New York Herald's account of this singular man and his work says, "Schliater was like an athlete preparing for another severe drain on his physical resources by a course of training that has characterized all his migrations. He believes in mortifying the flesh, and for a period of something less than ten days had been tapering off on the amount of food taken into the system. He has not taken a full meal during the last seven days, and the entire nourishment absorbed in that time would scarcely serve for a single dinner for a laborer. A bite of bread and a sup of tea or milk are all that passed his lips."

The particulars of several remarkable cures, with names and dates, are given. The afflictions of the patients are of various kinds. We will name a few of them which occur in the list of cases: Swollen hands and feet, asthma, a cripple from birth, catarrh in the head and lung troubles, stiff wrist and hand trouble, blind from a mine explosion, stiff arm on account of unskillful setting, chronic inflammation of the bladder, cancer in the breast, crooked wrists belonging to a septic who would not go to the healer. The persons afflicted as above, and very many more, believed themselves to be healed greatly relieved or completely cured by the healer's treatment. Some were cured by personal contact and others at a distance by handkerchiefs which the healer had sent them. There are many who consider that the afflicted persons were deceived; that they were not really cured but imagined themselves better. The answer of some of these persons to the doubters very much resembles that of the blind man who we have all of us read of, "Whereas I was blind now I see." "All I know," they say, "is that before I went to see the healer I was sick and suffering, now I am well and feel no pain." It is, we must confess, very hard to meet such an argument as this.

Whether Schliater is an impostor or not, healing by the laying on of hands is nothing new. The power to a greater or less extent has been attributed to many men and women in different ages. To us must be said in Schliater's favor—he is no vulgar quack. He makes no pretensions. To one who tried to find the secret of his power "he gave the impression that he was merely a tool in the hands of an all-powerful being who was directing his movements, and that he was simply executing the will of one who was more potent than any human comprehension could fathom." This man's character and the nature of the work he claims to do will, without doubt, be closely inquired into, and it will be interesting to know how the inquiry will be conducted and the conclusions at which the inquirers will arrive. The public have certainly not heard the last of Schliater.

THE BISHOP'S REPLY.

To the Editor:—The only criticism which I have to make upon Mr. Paul's statement that he does not know of one "vicious boy" in his school is that his experience must be almost unique. It would certainly not be true of our great English public schools. For this I am sure, Winchester, in the University of Oxford, to which I have the honor to belong, there is not a single college in which the Fellows do not know of "vicious young men," and in the national elementary schools the question is constantly brought before managers point out that in writing this I am not "blackening wholesale" these establishments which are naturally near and dear to my heart as an Englishman. But I desire to return to my original point. It is not a question for discussion in the newspapers, but it is a question which the mothers of Victoria ought to decide. For this a great spoke as I did at the annual meeting of the Local Council of Women, and during the past fortnight I have heard from many lips the same complaint: "Of course we do not like our girls to attend the same schools as the boys, but what are we to do?" I answer, let the Local Council of Women organize a canvass throughout the city with one simple question: "Would you prefer that your girls should be taught in separate schools from the boys?" And I venture to prophesy that the answer would be by an overwhelming majority in agreement with Mr. Paul's own statement "that boys ought to be the companions of boys and girls of girls." W. W. COLUMBIA.

Patch Grief with Proverbs.

but don't try to patch up a lingering cough or cold by trying experimental remedies. Take PNY-PECTORAL and relief is certain to follow. Cures the most obstinate coughs, colds, sore throats, in fact, every form of throat, lung or bronchial inflammation induced by cold. Large Bottle, 25 Cents.

that if the construction of the Nicaragua Canal is to depend upon the assistance given it by the United States Government it will not be even commenced for many years. The report of the Commission will doubtless give the project a most serious set back. It will undermine the faith of the public in its feasibility and it will give its enemies good ground for opposing any assistance being given it by Congress.

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The arrival of Japanese oranges, Cape Cod cranberries, and Oregon apples during the past week gives attractions to the fruit stores which greatly improve their general appearance and make the business in this particular line more active. A large consignment of oranges was received by the last C.P.R. steamship from the Orient, but the demand is brisk and they are selling well at from 60 to 70 cents per box. Some lots are going cheaper than others owing, it is said, to the desiccative manner in which they are repacked here. In the grain market, wheat especially is firm; there is a small advance on oats with a still rising tendency. In fact wheat is about at present unchanged in price and also likely to go up. Grouse will this week disappear from the market, as on Saturday the shooting season for this species of venison or any other variety of light meat, for the supply more than equals the demand. In the Sound cities this year turkeys are selling at three cents per pound less than twelve months ago. Current retail quotations:

Table with market prices for various goods including Flour, Lard, Butter, and other commodities.

THE CITY MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods including Flour, Lard, Butter, and other commodities.

SCALDS and Burns are soothed at once with Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER. It takes out the fire, reduces the inflammation, and prevents blistering. It is the quickest and most effectual remedy for pain that is known. Keep it by you.

HARDWARE SPECIALTIES. Enterprise Raisin Seeders. Meat Cutters, Enamelled and Tinned. Dietz Tubular Driving Lamp. Marty's Rat and Mouse Traps. Sargent's Wood and Iron Planes. Miller Padlocks and Night Latches (non-pickable). Ship Augers and Bits. Chain Saw Ties. Also a full line of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Wagons and Farm Implements. FOR SALE BY E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD. LBY. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and KAMLOOPS.

The Occidental Hotel, COR. WHARF AND JOHNSON STREETS, VICTORIA.

This popular and well known Hotel will re-open about November 15th, under the management of Wm. Jensen, its founder with everything new and bright. It will be conducted as of former years, aiming to make it homelike for its guests.

AN APPRECIATIVE VISITOR.

Mr. Acton Burrows is known to be a keen observer. He paid British Columbia a visit lately and this he said of it to a representative of the Toronto Telegram: "I have been visiting it twice a year for several years past, and every time I go there I am more firmly convinced that it is almost certain to become the richest province in the Dominion. Its great resources, minerals, fish and timber are not affected by the weather, and are always producing money, let it rain or shine. The mineral wealth is there all right, but there has been a great want of capital to develop it, and I think Eastern Canadians are making a great mistake in not paying more attention to British Columbia. Everyone has heard of the enormous amount of gold taken out of the Cariboo country in the sixties. But with the primitive appliances then available the ground was only skimmed over, and the bulk of the wealth has been left to be brought out by modern hydraulizing. Of course the remoteness of the district, some 200 miles north of Ashcroft, on the main line of the C.P.R., has very much retarded development, and considerable capital is required to make a start. Some three years ago two companies, the Horse Fly and the Cariboo, composed principally of Montrealers, started in on a large scale. One of them has already won about twenty miles of steel pipe to convey the water to the monitors, and when it is remembered that the whole of this had to be teamed from Ashcroft, some idea of the cost may be imagined. The wash-ups so far made have been very satisfactory and the investors are very well satisfied."

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THE OLD, MIDDLE-AGED AND CHILDREN.

Are One and All Cured of Kidney Trouble by South American Kidney Cure. Kidney troubles are not confined to those of any age. The grey-haired suffer, and keenly sometimes. The man in the vigor of life has his happiness marred by distressing diseases of these parts. Much of the trouble of children is due to disordered kidneys. South American Kidney Cure treats effectively those of any age. And with all alike relief is secured quickly. In the most distressing cases relief comes in not less than six hours. It is a wonderful medicine for sore, dry, itchy and important purposes. Sold by Deat & Cryderman, and Hall & Co., Druggists.

Table with market prices for various goods including Flour, Lard, Butter, and other commodities.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites is the surest and best cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis and asthma. Price 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—Thomas Patton was seized with a sudden fainting fit at the wedding of his niece at St. Gabriel's Presbyterian church, and died before the ceremony was concluded.

HUNDREDS KILLED.

Massacres at Marash of the Most Terrible Nature—Mission Buildings—Fires.

Turkish Authorities Describe a Number of Disquieting Dispatches as Absolutely False.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 26.—During the day details were received here regarding the outbreak at Marash on November 19, showing that the massacres were of the most terrible nature. The missionaries declare that many hundreds of people were killed and that all the school buildings were burned to the ground by the rioters.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A despatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says that a telegram has been received there from Khartoum explaining the manner in which the recent destruction of American mission buildings at Khartoum was set on fire separately, according to the telegrams. The soldiers' college building was saved.

A Times despatch says the opinion prevails in diplomatic circles that a European conference is indispensable for the settlement of the Turkish question, for although the powers have agreed, this agreement cannot be changed into action for fear of drawing Europe into a dangerous Eastern situation. The winter snows will keep the Asiatic provinces quiet, but something must be done before springtime revives the excitement and Macedonia is brought into the movement. Councils estimate the loss of property as a result of the Diarbekir riots alone at \$2,000,000. General alarm still continues here, despite reassuring reports from the provinces, and the wealthy Armenians sleep at the hotels in preference to remaining at their homes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The general legation has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under today's date. The Armenian rioters of Aintab having wounded one soldier and four Mussulmans, a few more troubles have occurred in that city. The advice stating that there is no security at the Charom and at Singhorul are absolutely false. The authorities of Tokat have taken the necessary steps for the recovery and the restitution to the owners of all articles stolen in certain villages and excepting a few incidents of little importance that took place at Marash, the tranquillity is perfect in the province of Alapho. No disturbances have occurred since the 23rd inst., in the provinces of Sivas, Angora, Mousoum, Kastamonu, Syria, Scutari, Adana, Hama, Havadendighar, Crete, Jaldna, Ez-room, Yemen, Kosoto, Trebizond and Salonia, and in the sandjaks of Tchataldja, Jerusalem and Ismadat.

Official advices received here report the occurrence at Aintab of serious trouble. The consular agent upon the Armenian wounded soldier and four Mussulmans. The officials at Tokat have taken measures for the discovery and restoration to the owners of all the articles stolen recently in the different villages, and with the exception of a few important incidents complete quiet prevails throughout Marash and vicinity.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—The S.S. Alfonso XIII. arrived here today from Spain with a battalion of 500 men, and 850 men. The steamship also had on board 500 recruits for the different battalions on the ground. Upon landing, the newly arrived troops were received by General Arzobispo, the military commander here. The ceremony was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. A reception followed the review.

It is understood that the Reformist party is upon the point of making a fusion with the Conservative party. The proposed fusion is that G. D. Mas, the Reformist premier, aspire to the presidency of the fusion party, as indicated in a recent letter which he wrote to a prominent leader, Manuel Clave. The Conservatives, however, do not care to sacrifice the actual president, Marquis Apostegui. It is thought probable that the Reformists will consent to Apostegui's leadership.

At Matanzas a detachment discovered the body of Andres Trenga, an insurgent leader, who was mortally wounded in a skirmish a few days ago. The forces of Rego, the insurgent leader, according to official advices at the last engagement, lost about 100 killed and wounded. Among the wounded was General Rego himself. A large quantity of arms and munitions were burned at a plantation near Soledad. The arms belonged to an American.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—(Special)—The World says it gives a large measure of credence to a despatch from Winnipeg stating that as a result of the negotiations between the federal and provincial governments a compromise will be reached. The claim that the minority insist on Catholic separate schools, will be conceded, but outside of this the provincial law is to govern and regulate them, so that these schools will be very much provincial schools, but they will also be separate schools. This settlement, if it is reached, would be the outcome of the negotiations and not coercion.

A girl baby born the other day in Kokomo, Ind., is the fourteenth daughter of a fourteen child family. A record which is thought to be unprecedented.

Advertisement for Burdock Blood Bitters, featuring an illustration of a bottle and a man's face.

Just spend his Four Quarters for a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters as all sensible people do; because it cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Bad Blood, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood from a common Plague to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

CARDINAL SATOLLI.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Cardinal Gibbons confirms the statement that the bereavement would be conferred on Archbishop Satolli on December 15 in this city. "Mgr. Satolli has arranged to have the ceremonies incidental to his elevation take place in the cathedral in this city on Sunday, December 15, beginning at 10:30 a.m.," said the cardinal. "The mass will be celebrated by Mgr. Satolli, and I will have the honor of conferring the bereavement. Immediately after the announcement is made in the consistory on Monday the member of the Noble Guard designated by the holy father to be the bearer of the baretta and snobetto will leave Rome for Washington City. No further details of the ceremony will be arranged until after his arrival. It can be said, however, that in all particulars the ceremony will be similar to that of my elevation, the details of which were published at such length in all your papers. It will include the usual procession of dignitaries and clergy, special music, etc.

"Upon entering the cathedral, Mgr. Satolli and I will occupy positions upon the epistle and gospel side of the sanctuary respectively. The member of the Noble Guard of the hierarchy will be invited to seat within the chancel. The ceremony of conferring the cardinalate will precede the mass, and at its conclusion Mgr. Satolli will leave the sanctuary and exchange his purple robes for those of a cardinal. Upon his return he will celebrate high pontifical mass, assisted by such bishops or priests as he himself shall designate. Then will follow the sermon, and this is about all that can be stated in regard to the ceremony at this time. The invitations to the ceremony are now being printed after a formula used upon the occasion of my own elevation to the cardinalate, which I furnished Mgr. Satolli at his request. The invitations upon these occasions are always extended personally by the person whose elevation is the occasion of the gathering. They will doubtless be sent to all the prelates of the country with whom from time to time Mgr. Satolli has been brought into official and personal relations. Just how many of them or what other special invited guests will attend the ceremony cannot be definitely known, however, until the acceptances have been received, which will probably be between the 8th and 10th of December.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Dominion Parliament to Meet on January 2 for the Dispatch of Business.

Cardwell Election—Willoughby Supports Government on School Question.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—A meeting of the cabinet was held this afternoon, at which it was decided to call parliament for the dispatch of business on January 2.

The writ for Cardwell has been ordered to be issued, the date of the nominations being fixed for December 17 and the polling for the 24th. It is conceded that Mr. Willoughby, the Conservative candidate, will have a good majority. In regard to a matter on which there has been so much speculation, namely his attitude on the school question, I learn positively that he will support the policy of the government.

The Ottawa field battery heads the list for general efficiency in the Dominion. Mr. Needham, of Hamilton, today purchased the philatelic (stamp) collection of J. B. Lewis, of Ottawa. The price paid was in the vicinity of \$4,000.

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—An evening paper publishes an alleged despatch from Toronto stating that Hon. Clarke Wallace had a big row with Hon. Meeks, Eggart and Montague at Cannington last Tuesday over the attitude of the Conservative candidate in North Ontario on the school question. The Controller's attention was called to the statement to-day and he effectually pricked the bubble by the remark that he had not been in Cannington since June, 1894. As to what his intentions were Mr. Wallace would say nothing. He and Hon. Mr. Wood left for North Ontario to-night and will address two meetings there in the interests of Mr. McGillivray, the Conservative candidate.

There seems to be substantial ground work for the report that negotiations are progressing satisfactorily in connection with the school question. Premier being asked about the matter to-night said he hoped the report was true, but he had no information to give.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Alexandre M. Dumas, well known author, died peacefully at 7:45 o'clock this morning surrounded by his family. While his physicians and friends had become convinced that his case was hopeless and that death was only a question of time, it was not expected that the end would come so soon. A bulletin issued at 6 o'clock stated that the slight improvement in the condition of the patient which was manifested yesterday was found to be maintained today. Soon after this M. Dumas fell asleep and awoke again at 6:30 o'clock. He feebly uttered a few words to those about his bedside and then sank and died. President Faure and ex-Empress Eugenie have made frequent inquiries regarding the condition of the distinguished patient since his serious illness was first made known. M. Dumas was the younger son of the well known novelist and dramatic writer, and was himself an author of considerable repute. He was born in 1824, was a member of the French Academy, and was Commander of the Legion of Honor.

THE ROYAL CITY.

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 26.—(Special)—A man said to be Fred J. Wiseman, of Emerson, Washington, the wife murderer, was arrested at day at Langley, B.C., and was taken to Westminster this evening. He was arrested at 1 o'clock in an old shanty near Port Kells.

An operation was performed on John Wintemute this afternoon and several splintered pieces of bone being taken from his brain. His condition is said to be favorable. Doctors Hall, Drew and Beggs performed the operation.

Preparations are being made to sink a 6-foot shaft 400 feet at Etoume by the Richmond Drilling Co. The manager of the shaft is the prospecting drill struck gold bearing quartz at 400 feet.

TELEGRAPHICALLY DEAD.

Chicago Completely Cut Off by Windstorms—Great Damage Done at Indianapolis.

Trains Late—Wind of Unprecedented Violence in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Up to 11 o'clock this morning this city was practically dead telegraphically. Last night's storm of mingled rain, sleet and snow utterly prostrated electrical communication of all sorts within the city limits, and the heavy accumulations of sleet and snow broke down wires of all sorts. In the business district the telegraph and telephone wires are under ground, but in the outskirts they rise to the surface and are carried on poles. The weight was so great in many places that the poles were broken and went down with the wires. Even the heavy trolley wires were unable to withstand the rain, and the wires mingled in inextricable confusion with the telegraph and telephone systems, including the police and fire alarm wires.

Finally the Postal secured intermittent communication between this city and Cleveland, over which the Associated Press managed to get a little news, and both that company and the Western Union had established a line of telegraph wires, and were accepting the Associated Press news and general business. The Chicago and Milwaukee Telegraph Co. also got its wires between the board of trade and Milwaukee and news and business began to move. As a result of the storm, complete telegraphic isolation which this city has suffered in many years. Freight traffic from every direction by rail was practically blocked and all the passenger trains were held delayed, ran inside of the city, in spite of every effort.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—The wind storm which succeeded the four inch rain fall last night did considerable property damage in this city, but humanity escaped without injury. Many small buildings were wrecked and made trees from the brother in New Orleans, all of which was under their direct control and not, as the Crown claims, in the hands of Mrs. Hyams.

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—(Special)—No news were brought to light in the Hyams trial today. It was evidently the intention of the defence to put in only such evidence as would corroborate the statements of previous witnesses who had confessed their testimony during the cross examination.

From this it was apparent that the defence had already concluded its case, and when late in the afternoon Mr. Johnson, counsel for the prisoner, announced that the evidence for the defence was all in, standing space was at a premium in the court room. Then followed the relevant evidence by a few crown witnesses, but it did not materially affect any of the testimony for the defence. Then the crown announced that the evidence was finally closed.

Mr. Johnson, counsel for Dallas Hyams, began his address to the jury. He spoke of the notoriety which the trial had received and attributed it not only to the supreme effort of the crown to obtain a verdict of conviction, but to the great number of witnesses called by the crown to support its case. He stated that the evidence for the defence was all in, standing space was at a premium in the court room. Then followed the relevant evidence by a few crown witnesses, but it did not materially affect any of the testimony for the defence. Then the crown announced that the evidence was finally closed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The blizzard which set in here early this morning obliged this morning, after leaving six to eight feet of snow on the ground, badly crippling the railroad and impeding all lines of travel. Telegraph lines are down in all directions. No damage, however, has yet been reported in this city. It was noted that the storm raged violently throughout Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. In the latter state it swept over the ranches, covering them with snow several inches deep, severely exposing all kinds of live stock to its fury. If the temperature falls lower there will be a great loss of cattle and sheep.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 26.—A terrific wind storm raged this city at 2 o'clock this morning which played havoc with the telegraph and telephone wires. The streets were filled with snow and the standing water of a large building recently destroyed by fire were blown down. The wind at one time reached a velocity of eighty-one miles an hour, for a hour it registered fifty-four miles an hour. No disasters have been reported from the lake as yet.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—The gale which has been blowing here from an early hour this morning is subsiding to-night. The damage to various kinds of property has been very great, but no fatalities have occurred. Most of the loss has been due to the high water in the harbor caused by the prevailing direction of the wind. The water in the harbor and river has risen at least six feet since yesterday.

At 11 o'clock the New York Central tracks at the foot of Georgia street, have been washed away and no belt line trains have run all day. The tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading have also been washed out at the foot of the tracks. The damage to the tracks of the Erie and Ontario are all stalled here. Squaw Island, situated north of Ferry street and extending to the international bridge, was almost completely submerged, and some of the residents of the island were forced to hastily pack up and leave the home to the mercy of the waves. A great deal of damage was done along the sea wall, and squatters there had their homes washed away. Down in the Erie basin considerable damage was done to excursion steamers which had been laid up there for the winter. The water has risen nine feet in twenty-four hours and played havoc with the boats. The \$40,000 side-wheel excursion steamer Shrewsbury was washed away from the supports on which she was placed and beached. The damage to the steamer will be about \$10,000. The steamer Harrison met a similar mishap and has sustained very great damage. The tug Elk was sunk by the large freight steamer Syracuse in a collision which occurred at the foot of Commercial street this afternoon. Several persons have been injured by flying objects, but none fatally.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 26.—The wind blew at hurricane speed here last night. The colored United church, a new building, was completely demolished. The covered bridge over the Mississippi at Jonesboro was blown down, and the third story of the rubber works torn down. James Howard was seriously injured by the walls of the building falling on him. The Salem school house was demolished, and outbuildings, barns and sheds over the country were blown down. A tree fell across the engine drawing a passenger train on the Pan Handle, smashing the head light and breaking the pilot. All the electric wires were broken. At Alexandria the main street is fairly blocked by roofs blown from the buildings into it.

THE MACEDONIAN CRY.

ATHENS, Nov. 26.—The Macedonian students, at a meeting which has just been held, pointed a committee to collect subscriptions for the purpose of aiding the Macedonian cause in the event of certain emergencies and possible trouble with the Turks arising. It is reported that 2,000 drachmas have already been collected for the purpose of helping the Macedonians.

FRAMED BY PRESS AND PEOPLE. As a cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Kidney Troubles, and several pieces of bone being taken from his brain. His condition is said to be favorable. Doctors Hall, Drew and Beggs performed the operation.

ALBERNI MINES.

Outside Capital Looking After Mineral Claims—A Group of Mines Under Bond.

The Granite Creek Trail Begun—Steel Pipes for the Hydraulic Mines.

ALBERNI, Nov. 26.—It is stated that H. Abbott and other C. P. R. officials are securing claims in Alberni. Work is steadily progressing in the tunnels of the Alberni and the Last Dollar claims. It is believed the latter contains the extension of the Alberni lead.

It is also stated that Climes, the Norman company's expert, desired to bond some of the Mineral Hill claims, while here recently. A whole group of claims on Tanwaver creek is under offer to Montreal parties. If the deal goes through it means the introduction of a large amount of money in their development.

W. Lorimer, who has a contract for building a trail up Granite creek to the Eureka mill, has begun work. A large consignment of steel pipes for the Granite hydraulic claim, China creek, arrived down on the steamer Maude. As soon as these and the steel pipes are placed in position, work will begin.

Jas. Brady, mining engineer, has made a visit to the Golden Eagle mine, it is understood in the interest of the Province.

THE HYAMS TRIALS.

TORONTO, Nov. 26.—(Special)—In the Hyams trial today all the evidence was straight in favor of the defence. It is expected that the defence will almost conclude its case by to-morrow night. Mrs. Dallas Hyams will be called to-morrow to show that the Hyams brothers were in receipt of a large sum of money from the brother in New Orleans, all of which was under their direct control and not, as the Crown claims, in the hands of Mrs. Hyams.

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—(Special)—No news were brought to light in the Hyams trial today. It was evidently the intention of the defence to put in only such evidence as would corroborate the statements of previous witnesses who had confessed their testimony during the cross examination. From this it was apparent that the defence had already concluded its case, and when late in the afternoon Mr. Johnson, counsel for the prisoner, announced that the evidence for the defence was all in, standing space was at a premium in the court room. Then followed the relevant evidence by a few crown witnesses, but it did not materially affect any of the testimony for the defence. Then the crown announced that the evidence was finally closed.

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NANAIMO ASSIZES.

NANAIMO, Nov. 27.—(Special)—The assizes closed this afternoon. The jury so quitted Frank Comox this morning.

Referring to the case of Regina v. Planta, the crown prosecutor said that Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., having been retained about a year ago to prosecute on behalf of the crown was on the day before yesterday had, however, recently ascertained that the accused had supplied funds sufficient to meet all the liabilities in the Humke estate, in connection with which the charge was laid upon which Mr. Planta had been committed for trial. Mr. Richards had, therefore, concluded that it would not be wise to proceed with the charge as a conviction, even if possible, would be useless. Under the circumstances he had accordingly communicated with the Attorney-General, and, acting upon Mr. Richards' advice, he, the Deputy Attorney-General, had to state that there was no bill to present to the grand jury in this case. There were, however, three other charges relating to different estates, in connection with which information had been laid, but which had not hitherto been proceeded with. It was, therefore, proposed to hold police court proceedings in the afternoon with regard to the new charges, and, if possible, secure a committal. Mr. Richards, he concluded, had requested him to make this statement.

He also asked that the recognizance in the case of Regina v. Fauguer be cashed. This application was granted.

In the presentment the grand jury again drew attention to the question of the payment of grand jurors. They also requested that an amendment to the coal mines regulation act of 1890, forbidding the employment of Chinese underground, be strictly enforced.

Mr. Planta was arrested this morning on the three following charges: Misappropriation of \$310 in the estate of Miss Roberts, about June 30, 1893; \$1,061 in the \$269 89 year estate about Dec. 18, 1891, and \$289 89 in the estate of James E. Hardy, about Oct. 28, 1894.

The police court proceedings lasted from 2:30 till 5:30, the defendant being committed on the first two charges, but the third was dismissed. Bail was accepted in the sum of \$1,000.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 26.—(Special)—The Winnipeg Bankers' Association has just received revised reports from 123 correspondents in the province relating to the Manitoba grain crop of 1895. Basing the acreage on the government crop reports, the correspondents' returns give the following figures: Total acreage wheat, 1,140,276; estimated yield per acre, 25.68 bushels; total yield, 29,439,282 bushels; total acreage barley, 153,839; estimated yield per acre, 38.96 bushels; total yield, 5,933,567 bushels; total acreage oats, 482,668; estimated yield per acre, 38.96 bushels; total yield, 25,855,989, making the total, wheat, oats and barley, 85,922,854 bushels.

The Canadian Pacific express from Montreal due here yesterday did not arrive till today, the entire train being derailed near St. Ignace station. No one was injured. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The voters' lists for the different constituencies of the province are nearing completion at the hands of the printers. From those which have already been received it is gathered that there is a general increase in the numbers on the lists, although one or two constituencies show a falling off.

Robert Clark was fatally crushed while coupling cars in the Northern Pacific yards here today. He was an unmarried man and has a sister living in Ontario.

John Colleton, brakeman, fell from a C. P. R. train near Holland station, this morning, and was instantly killed. The deceased leaves a family in this city.

George Anderson was sentenced to six months imprisonment to-day for passing counterfeit U. S. coin.

The residence of J. S. Telford was burned last night; loss \$500.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen visit the Indian reserve near Calgary to-day. This evening Lady Aberdeen addressed a meeting of women at Calgary.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Martinez Campos Says They Have No Claim to Consideration by the Nations.

The Biggest Battle Since the Beginning of the Present Troubles—Cubans Victorious.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The World this morning published a special from Santa Clara, Cuba, signed by Martinez de Campos, governor-general of Cuba. General Campos says, among other things:

"I think the Cuban belligerents' position at present gives them no claim on the United States for recognition. There is active rebellion in Cuba, but the insurgents hold no seaport nor interior town. "There are numerous villages named on the map which consist of five or ten huts. Sometimes the insurgents remain for a period of time in one of these hamlets. When I send a column of troops to it they disappear in the wild, pathless country that exists in the only districts in which they operate."

"The great North American soldier, General Grant, ably covered the subject of recognition of the belligerency of the rebels in the former revolution. He stated in a public document, with which I am familiar, that there was no ground for him to recognize Cuban belligerency when the people who sought recognition held no port or town. "The president Grant created a precedent, and I heartily trust Madrid that the government does not anticipate any overt act or any unfriendly line on the part of the United States."

The messenger who arrived at the Cuban front late to-day, direct from the seat of the revolution, reported that on November 19 one of the largest battles which has been fought since the beginning of the present trouble with Spain took place. The news has been withheld strictly, even the correspondents of El Espectador, a Madrid paper, not being allowed to send it out. The battle occurred at Taguasco, a town in the interior of the island. The Spanish forces consisted of 10,000 men, while the Cubans had but about 4,000. The Spaniards were led by General Valdey Lara and Alday, General Gomez and General Maximo Gomez was at the head of the Cubans. The Cubans had a most favorable position at the bottom of a hill. For 36 hours the opposing forces fought, but the Spaniards were unable to drive the Cubans back. The latter, however, could do no more than hold their own. Finally, just at the critical moment, General Antonio Maceo, of the Cuban army, came rushing in with a force of 3,000 men. With the aid of this reinforcement the Spanish were quickly routed. The Cubans advanced then towards Trinidad and Cienfuegos.

General Alday is reported to have been killed, and the total number of killed and wounded is placed at 900. General Gomez secured 700 rifles and a large amount of ammunition.

This is believed to be the largest battle of the revolution, larger than that of Bayamo, several months ago, in which General Campos was wounded.

REV. MUNGO FRASER, D.D., Of Hamilton, Ont.—This Well-Known Presbyterian Divine, Pastor of Knox Church, Hamilton, Ont., Has used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and Tells its Virtues.

Few ministers in the Presbyterian church of Canada, are better known than the Rev. Mungo Fraser, D.D., of Hamilton. His great talents have been over and over again recognized in the church courts. As a preacher he has few equals, and the people of Knox church, one of the largest Presbyterian churches in Canada, believe he stands at the head of the list. He had suffered, as so many in his profession suffer, from cold in the head—a serious hindrance to those who have mental work to do. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder was brought under his notice, and over his own signature he has not only received the great benefits it has conferred on him, but it does on all who use it.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

Arbitration in the Trinidad Question—Snow Storms in Italy—M. Dumas Wore.

Italian Budget—Nicaraguan Canal—British Phosphate Miners in Algiers.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Instructions, it is announced, have been sent to the British minister at Rio de Janeiro to invite Brazil to submit the question of the ownership of the island of Trinidad to arbitration.

Europeans in Managua have been trying to induce the government of Nicaragua to annul the canal contract entered into with citizens of the United States. The opinion of Judge Darte, of the supreme court, has been requested on the subject. The official report of the general agent of the Nicaraguan canal has been made public, and in adverse to the construction of the canal under the supervision of the United States government.

In the Italian chamber of deputies Signor Sonnolago, minister of the treasury, in presenting the budget, announced that the surplus would be 1,150,000 lire this year, and that he expected a surplus next year of 3,020,000 lire without a new loan. He added that the position of the treasury was improving generally.

The Daily News announces the death of Lord de Tabley, the poet. Baron Johan Byrnes Leicester, Warren de Tabley, the only son of Baron George de Tabley, was born in 1855, was educated at Eton and was a lawyer by profession. He also wrote a great deal for the magazines.

It is officially announced this evening that seventy corpses have been recovered from the ruins at Palma, and that out of twenty-four injured persons taken to the hospital the majority are expected to die as a result of their injuries. The Queen Regent has sent 10,000 pesetas to be distributed among the families of the victims of the disaster.

The condition of M. Alexandre Dumas is slightly worse this morning. He has great difficulty in breathing, which is entirely only by inhalation of oxygen. In view of his remarkably strong constitution, however, the doctors are in hopes of prolonging his life. Le Matin and l'Eclair claim to have information that meningitis has supervened in his case.

Le Matin calculates that 2,900,000 francs indemnity is due the British concessionaires of the phosphate deposit at Teosca, Algiers. An official report about the matter states that the profitable working of the deposit depends altogether on their ability to compete with American phosphates.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, who arrived at Gibraltar yesterday from New York on board the s.s. Fulda, have gone to Granada.

The Times this morning publishes an article written at Ezzorund, dated November 9. The correspondent says: "The massacre here recently, occurred by the instructions of the authorities and this order must have had its origin from the central authorities at Constantinople. Much circumstantial evidence can be produced to corroborate this statement." The correspondent proceeds to repeat a conversation which he heard going on between the Turkish soldiers who were guarding the door. These statements were to the effect that their officers had ordered them, at a given signal, to massacre the Armenians. The correspondent continues: "I had been visiting at the British consulate with Mr. Chambers on Sunday afternoon, November 3, when the new outbreak took place. The Armenians again crowded to the American school. A number of persons were killed, the estimates on this day, ranging from 18 to 35. The scenes in the cemeteries where the victims were buried by the sufferers, have been heartrending. On November 7 I visited all of the ruined bazars, going as far as Serai, but during the entire journey I did not see a single Christian."

PINKERTON—In this city, on the 21st inst., the wife of E. Pinkerton, of a son.

DEED. SMITH—On 22nd November, Alfred, the beloved son of W. B. and J. Smith, of Coombs was Horace Hotel, Esquimaux Road, after a lingering illness from diabetes, aged 30 years, and a native of Birmingham, England.

LAWLEY—In this city, on the 27th inst., James Langley, a native of Rindfield, Staffordshire, and a native of 70 years.

Advertisement for S. A. Stoddart's watches, featuring an illustration of a watch and text describing the quality and variety of the timepieces.

Has just received a fine stock of Waltham, Elgin, Deuber, Columbus and Raymond Watches in gold, silver, gold filled and nickel cases. Waltham Watch Co. movements, the best in the market. Crescent Street 17 Jewels, in gold filled cases \$27, in silver \$26, in nickel \$24. Appleton, Tracy & Co., in gold filled cases \$21, in silver \$20, in nickel \$16. The above named Watches are the best quality this celebrated company makes, and are adjusted to temperature and position. Non-magnetic \$5 extra. P. S. Bartlett, in silver screw-bezel cases, dust and water tight, 15 jewels, patent regulator, \$14; in gold filled hunting cases \$15; in solid gold 14 karat cases \$40. Nickel movements \$2.50 extra. The above are prices from our catalogue, which will be continued in every fresh issue of this paper. Elgin Watch Co.'s Watches will be quoted in next advertisement. Goods sent on approval. No extra charge for examination during the Christmas holidays.

BRITAIN'S EMPIRE.

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain on Closer Connection With the Motherland.

One of the Most Important Chapters About to Be Written in Colonial Annals.

(From the London Times.)

Mr. Chamberlain spoke on Wednesday at a banquet given at the Hotel Metropole by the Agent-General for Natal to celebrate the completion of the Natal-Transvaal railway. He said: Mr. Pease, Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Lorde, and Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for the hearty reception which you have given to this toast. I appreciate very much the warmth of your welcome, and I see in its confirmation of the evidence which is afforded by the cordial and graceful telegram from the Premier of Natal which has been read by your chairman, and by other public and private communications which I have received, that any man who makes it his duty, as I do, to draw closer together the different portions of the British Empire will meet with hearty sympathy, encouragement and support. (Cheers.) I thank my old friend and colleague, Sir Charles Tupper, for the toast which he has just given me. He has said much, but I do not doubt, that transcends my merits, but that is a circumstance so unusual in the life of a politician that I do not feel in my heart to complain. (Laughter.) I remember that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was certainly one of the most genial Americans who ever visited these shores, said that when he was young he liked his praise in teaspoonfuls, that as he got older he preferred it in tablespoonfuls, and that in advanced years he was content to receive it in ladies. (Laughter.) I confess I am arriving at the period when I sympathize with Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, the occasion which has brought us together is an extremely interesting one. We are here to congratulate Natal, its government and its people, and to congratulate ourselves on the completion of a great work of commercial enterprise and civilization which one of our colonial states appears to be the first to have included in the great circle of self governing communities, has brought to a successful conclusion—giving more proof of the vigor and resolution which distinguish all the nations that have sprung from the parent British stock. (Cheers.)

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

This occasion has been honored by the presence of the representatives of the sister colonies who are here to offer words of sympathy and encouragement (hear, hear), and in view of the representative character of the gathering I think, perhaps, it may be permitted—especially as this is the first occasion on which I have publicly appeared in my capacity as Minister for the Colonies (loud cheers)—I may be permitted to offer a few words of general application. (Hear, hear.) I think it will not be disputed that we are approaching a critical stage in the history of the relations between ourselves and the self governing colonies. We are entering upon a chapter of our colonial history, the whole of which will be written in, perhaps, the next few years, and certainly in the next decade, which will be one of the most important in our colonial annals; but upon the events and the policy that it describes will depend the future of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) That empire, gentlemen,—that world-wide dominion to which no Englishman can allude without a thrill of enthusiasm and patriotism (hear, hear)—which has been the admiration (hear, hear) perhaps the envy of foreign nations—hangs together by a thread so slender that it may well seem that even a breath would sever it. There have been periods in our history, not so very far distant, when leading statesmen, despairing of the possibility of maintaining anything in the nature of a permanent union, have looked forward to the time when the vigorous communities to which they rightly entrusted the control of their own destinies would grow strong and independent, would assert their independence and would claim entire separation from the parent stem. The time to which they looked forward has arrived sooner than they expected. The conditions to which they referred have been more than fulfilled, and now these great communities, having within them every element of national life, have taken their rank amongst the nations of the world; and I do not suppose that any one would reckon the idea of compelling them to remain within the Empire as within the reach of intelligent speculation. (Hear, hear.) And yet, although, as I have said, the time has come and the conditions have been fulfilled, the result which these statesmen anticipated have not occurred. (Cheers.) They felt perhaps overwhelmed by the growing burden of the vast dominions of the British Crown. They may well have shrunk from the responsibilities and the obligations which it involved, and so it happened, as you see, that some of them looked forward to a time when they were to be separated from the parent stem, but with hopeful expectation of the severance of the union which now exists. But if such feelings were ever entertained, they are entertained no longer. (Loud cheers.) As the possibility of separation has become less (renewed cheers); and while we on our part are prepared to take our part and to do all that may be fairly expected from the mother country, and while we should look upon the separation as the greatest calamity that could befall us, our fellow-subjects throughout the world on their part are prepared to what a great inheritance they have come by the mere virtue of their citizenship, and they must feel that no separate existence, however splendid, could compare with that which they enjoy equally with ourselves as just heirs of all the traditions of the past and as joint partakers of all the influence, resources and power of the British Empire. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I rejoice that that change has taken place. I rejoice at the wider patriotism, no longer confined to these small islands, which embraces the whole of Great Britain and which has carried into every olive British institution and the best characteristics of the British race. (Cheers.) How could it be otherwise? We have a common origin, we have a common history, a common language, a common literature, a common love of liberty and law. (Cheers.) We have common principles to assert, we have common interests to maintain. (Renewed cheers.) I have said that it is a slender thread that binds us together. I remember on one occasion having been shown a slender, a frail wire which a blow might break, and I was told that it was capable of transmitting an electric energy that would set powerful machinery in motion. May it not be the same in the relation that exists between our colonies and ourselves, and may not that thread be capable of carrying a force of sentiment and of sympathy that will not be a potent factor in the history of the world? (Cheers.)

WELCOME TO LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN.

When it became generally thought that the vice-regal party would visit the gold region of which Rossland is the centre, the following lines were written by David Glass, a resident, as a mark of respect to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen:

O'er the ocean, up the lakes and rivers, Through the hills and forests, comes the noble Earl of Aberdeen, with message from her Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Distant part is not forgotten; That this far New-born village, with its sons and daughters, its watch and guarded with keenest interest; With as much attention as the proudest City: This the genius of the British system. When'er our flag's unfurled, safety, ease and comfort reign supreme.

Then come from Bonnie Scotland, come from Windsor Castle, Ireland's friend and helper. Come, seventh Earl of House of Aberdeen; come, come.

These, we are here to greet thee for thyself And thy noble lady; foremost in the race for Bright walks of peace; foremost in the race for Lifting up the weak and lowly, and in Justice to all subjects of the Empire.

Come, o'er Rocky Mountains, thro' the Selkirk Ranges, and the Arrow Lakes, in bosom of great cliffs and canyons; come to mountain Gorges, view our life of pleasure.

Man is never lonely standing on the benches Of the mountains, with all gifts of God in Nature ever at his service.

Hark! the falling waters, the singing birds and the murmuring in branches; sip the fragrant Odors from the flowers and bushes; Feel the mellow breezes up from the great Pacific, like income soft and tender. As to mother's breath on infant.

Who can cease to love the mountains' emblems of most contributions to the globe we stand on. Love them for their beauty, love them for their grandeur, love them for their wonder; ay, for something less deserving—gold and silver, heaved up thro' great fissures by Gases in the lakes and lavins, held by lifting up their great fissures by But the gold is precious for its beauty; Ay, and for its use—for it answers All things. If once the hill that yields it, we fall Down and worship.

'Tis not here in sands and Shoals all drifted by the winds, the tides and the waves, but is housed in solid rocks, now standing without limit, for all the world To flock to, as shrines of worship!

Come, then, Visit this our hamlet, weak in numbers, But rich in gifts the gods have kept through Ages, to be servants at a time most Needed.

And if his noble work, like to the Inca king of old, come, his noble Earl of Aberdeen, come now, and fill a spacious Room with gold.

MOUNTAINEER.

Richard White has taken action for alleged libel against Israel Tarte, M.P.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S GOLD.

The Province Awakening From Its Sleep to the Realization of a New Life.

In the Front Rank of Gold Producing Countries—Alberni and Kootenay.

(From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

Hon. D. W. Higgins, of Victoria, speaker of the provincial house of parliament of British Columbia and a prominent mining man, who has been at the Victoria hotel for a few days, tells some interesting facts about the gold discoveries at Alberni, on the West coast of Vancouver Island, about 125 miles from Victoria, where he has spent some time this fall.

"Gold was discovered in this district in 1865," says he, "but not until one year ago was any effort made to explore the possibilities and prospect thoroughly in other portions of the country. Those researches resulted last spring in the discovery that a hill situated about fifteen miles east from the town of Alberni was highly mineralized, presenting wherever the top dirt has been removed, a vein of quartz carrying free gold and sulphates carrying gold."

"Numerous claims have been staked out on this hill, which has been aptly termed Mineral Hill, especially on the west side of it. The Alberni company has let a contract to run a tunnel into the claim about 100 feet, and at present is about to be surpassed in the near future. The product of the ton. Surface rock from the claim has assayed as high as \$200 to the ton, and I have a specimen from Mineral Hill that realized \$1,768 to the ton. On the east side of the hill forty claims have been located on three creeks, Tum Water, Hookleberry and Yalco, and the wonderful prospect, north on Cameron river, but within five miles of the hill, a 40-foot ledge of quartz assays from \$4 to \$8 a ton. On China creek, which is west of the hill two miles, several hydraulic claims have been located, staked and works in full swing, and it is expected they will be piped about March 1."

"Along Alberni canal, which bays in from the ocean for thirty-nine miles, the country on either side being rugged, and the hills precipitous, vigorous prospecting has been carried on and important discoveries made. An American miner, Mr. McAllister, visited the Alberni canal last May, and discovered a hill on Colman creek, a small stream emptying into the canal about twenty-five miles from the sea, which is composed of what appears to be rotten slate, interspersed or threaded by small veins. The rock is easily pulverized, and every piece that has been taken from the hill shows free gold. Three hundred pounds of quartz assays Mr. Pellow Harvey, of Vancouver, who subjected it to a mill test, and reported a result of \$12 to the ton, the ore not being at all refractory. This hill is a great mass of rock, all of which can be easily worked, in fact, is a valuable quarry. There are no veins at all. It is just an impure quartz, as the judges say that, if it only paid \$4, there would be a fortune to the owners, and it is believed that the hills in the same locality are equally rich. The rock is such poor stuff that one would hardly pick it up on the street, and is something like the South African."

"On Granite creek, six miles above Colman creek, large numbers of very rich claims have been discovered, among which are Star of the West, Islander and Nevada. These four miles inland on the same creek are the Starlight, Black Jack, Seattle, owned by Seattle people, and the Pioneer, owned by Tacoma men, ranging from \$5 to \$40 to the ton. The Islander has been capitalized for \$100,000."

"At Teahucne creek several highly mineralized ledges have been found and subjected to a mill test, yielding \$9 46 to the ton from a quartz of the Italian process."

"On Copper island, a small island in the centre of the canal, about twenty miles from its mouth, is a vast deposit of copper, carrying gold. A shaft is being sunk upon it by a company and assays are similar to those of the Alberni creek, allusion to which has been made in the foregoing. The island is water, etc., being in abundance. The size of the claims is 1,500x1,500 feet, the largest ever made. Facilities are given to all miners alike, and the same interest is shown to all. People of Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, and such operations are extremely rare in this continent."

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A white man, a "casual" in the neighborhood, was caught yesterday supplying intoxicants to Indians and sent up to Nanaimo for two months at hard labor.

MCPHERSON'S, Nov. 22.—The South Cowichan hall at McPherson's was opened on Thanksgiving evening by a very successful social entertainment and dance, about a hundred people being present. Mr. Gibbons, president of the South Cowichan Hall Co., in a few appropriate words opened the entertainment. The following gentlemen sang and were encored in almost every instance: Misses Fall, Gardom, Shalard, Todd, D. C. Livingston, J. R. Sledge, F. Rutledge, Taylor, Young, Stewart and Howie. Mr. W. P. Jaynes gave a very humorous number consisting of a recitation and song. Mr. James Nightingale a very pretty step dance which brought down the house. Mr. Bruce's solo on the violin was deservedly encored over and again. Refreshments were served about nine o'clock. Sandwiches and cakes of all kinds, tea, coffee and fruit were passed and repeated until they went begging. Ed. Miller with his ready-made speech (made by Bob Young) backed down. A huge pile of logs close by the hall was set on fire at dark and turned night into day the whole night through. The entertainment came to a close about 11 o'clock, and the lovers of the light fantastic danced to the music of Mr. Bruce's violin until 3 o'clock in the morning.

NEW DENVER, (From the Lodge.) A Seattle company has two experts in the Slooan looking up investments.

In the Reco mine is found some anglesite or sulphate of lead.

Upwards of 2,000 sacks of ore are ready for shipment at the Dardanelles.

Five outfits are working on Springer creek and will do so all winter. The Exchange has four men, Howard Fraction eight, Silver Kings No. 3 two, Two Friends two and the same number at Tamarac.

The first claim in the Slooan was located on September 9, 1891, and recorded September 26. During the balance of that year 191 claims were recorded. In 1892 the number reached 633; in 1893, 396; in 1894, 270, and in 1895, with part of the year yet to be heard from, the number has been 635; making this the banner year since the famous district was discovered.

KAMLOOPS, (From the Inland Seaman.) S. Tingley, of Ashcroft, manager of the B.C. Express Co., was in Kamloops on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, looking up teams for the company's business.

W. Fortune on Monday brought in a nugget weighing 1 oz 10 1/2 dwt., found by a Chinaman in the canyon of the Tranquille. It is flat and smooth, oval in shape, and is another valued \$25. The Chinaman got the other valued \$4.50, and many pieces of 25 to 50 cents value.

James Derly returned on Saturday last from Roseland and the Trail creek district. He sold one claim at a good price and holds an interest in another.

Men came down a day or two ago from the Cariboo hydro at Quesselle Forks, that mine being closed for the winter. A few days' run was made after the chief claim, and the men were preparing for the final one of the season when a large bank of gravel caved in again, burying monitor, pumps and all. Work was thereupon suspended, to be resumed again in the spring.

Mr. Tingley brings word that the final clean up at the Horseshoe yielded nearly \$8,000. The gold came down this week.

Two carloads of thoroughbred cattle, mostly bulls, arrived in Kamloops on Monday, consigned to the Canadian Western Ranching Company at Ashcroft. J. D. Prentice, the manager, was up with the intention of having some of them taken off here for the Harper ranch and for H. Booktook, of Ducks, who had bought a number of them.

GOLDEN, (From the Golden Era.) The C.P.R. shops are running overtime, being busy with a new engine, which is expected to be turned out in about a week.

The Golden Lumber Co. have about 130 men at work in the bush, the force will shortly be increased to 175. They will be kept at work all winter.

Capt. Armstrong and F. H. Bacon returned on Sunday from a visit to the West Kootenay country. They went to the North Star mine, the property of Mr. D. D. Mann, the ore at which is high grade galena, assaying 67 per cent of lead and 45 ounces silver. The width of the vein is about 35 feet and shipping ore is found to the extent of 24 feet, 90 per cent of which can be sent to the smelter. They are at present hoisting 25 tons per day and will shortly be hoisting 50 tons. The ore is valued at \$70 per ton. There are several mines in the vicinity of

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Little Favor for the Suggestion to Abolish Salaries and Raise the Qualification.

Branch Sewer Assessments Taken in to Court—Details of Where the Money Goes.

Again Monday evening there was a large gathering of the public to watch the proceedings of the city council. Mayor Teague presided, and all the other members were present except Ald. Wilson, who it was stated is sick. The minutes of last meeting and those of the Hutchison inquiry committee were read and adopted without comment.

Ald. Bragg then rose "to a question of privilege." He declared that though the council have not sustained the position of the electric light committee in the Hutchison matter—"an extraordinary proceeding," he thought, on the part of all the other members of the council except the Mayor, "who was as one with the committee"—he is willing to continue to serve as chairman of the committee, seeing that the year is nearly up.

The Mayor—"Communications, please!" The Clerk accordingly proceeded to read the communications, the first of which was a writ from the Supreme court, at the instance of the solicitors for Mr. H. F. Heisterman, calling on the corporation to appear before the Chief Justice in chambers at 11 a. m. on Thursday, to show cause why the law to settle the amount to be paid for the construction of branch sewers should not be quashed, as unreasonable in two respects: 1st, as imposing a tax on the property; 2nd, as imposing an unequal tax on property equally benefited.

An affidavit attached read as follows: "I, Henry Frederick Heisterman, real estate agent, make oath and say: "1. I am a resident of the municipality of the city of Victoria, and an interested party in a certain by-law number 250 passed by the Mayor and council of the corporation of the city of Victoria on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1895.

"2. I am acting as agent for John Smeaton, who owns property mentioned in the said by-law as lot number 6 in block 7. The said John Smeaton is assessed under the said by-law for the said branch sewers, the sum of \$496 52; and David Spencer, whose property is directly opposite to that of the said Smeaton and derives the same benefit from the said branch sewers, is assessed under the said by-law at the sum of \$206 18.

"3. As I am informed and believe, under by-law number 227 passed by the said municipal council on the 21st day of May, 1894, a sum of \$100,000 has been borrowed and expended by the corporation in the construction of the branch sewers referred to in said by-law number 250; and for the purpose of paying the said sum a special rate has been levied on all the property in the city, including the property mentioned by said by-law number 250, for the repayment of the said money."

Batter referred to the City Solicitor, City Engineer, City Engineer and the Mayor, to file proper responses.

John P. Pelletier for the third time wrote respecting an overhang on Herald street, asking again "Why is this thus?" The Mayor—"I think myself it would be a great pity to cut it down."

Ald. Cameron explaining that the dispute as to St. John's church property encroaching on the street has been referred to the City Solicitor.

W. G. Eden, of Foul Bay, inquired as to the qualifications required to secure to a ratepayer casual work for the corporation.

John Dalby briefly wrote: "Why pay a street superintendent \$100 a month when a good man may be got for \$75?" Referred to the City Engineer.

William Callan Bryant asked why he does not get a share of the city work. Referred to fire wardens, on the suggestion that some of the horses might be shod by Mr. Bryant.

CHARLES KENT, city treasurer, submitted a statement asked for at last meeting, showing how the revenue of the corporation has been expended this year—with the amount required for interest stated separately in each case, and the percentage of the total revenue required for each branch of the public service:

Table with columns: Service, Int. and Div. Paid, Total Per. of Rev. Items include Water works, Street lighting, Sewerage, Park, Cemetery, Market, Police, Pound, Library, Home rule, Surface drains, Education, Board of health, Agricultural assn., Bonus four mills, Guarantee interest V, City hall, Interest on other loans, Interest on overdraft, Municipal council, Treasurer's office, City clerk's office, Assessor, building inspection, and purchasing agent.

Total expenditure for debt, \$129,701, equal to 35.53 per cent. of revenue. Revenue estimated at \$365,000. A copy of the statement is to be furnished to each alderman.

Superintendent Hutchison asked for 200 tons of washed nut coal for the lighting station. Referred to purchasing agent.

the payment to Engineer Jorgensen of the \$180.17 he had claimed for making plans for the settling beds and for wages advanced to Mr. Marshall. Agreed to.

PAYMENT OF ALDERMEN. ALD WILLIAMS read the resolution of which he had given notice providing for the abolition of the payment of the present annual salary of \$370 to the aldermen, making their position honorary. He suggested that the plan might be put into effect in the present quarter. He did not know whether he could send the motion to the Mayor, for he had no seconder.

ALD PARTRIDGE—"Give it to me; I'll second it!" (Great applause from the public.)

THE MAYOR—"Gentlemen, I must ask you not to indulge in that kind of thing; I hope you won't repeat it." (Laughter.)

ALD WILLIAMS continuing in support of his motion, said that his idea was to make the position of alderman an honorary one, so that the best citizens might aspire to it. He would have brought it in two months ago but for the unfortunate event in his household of which they all knew. He considered the proper functions of an alderman to be purely legislative, such as ought to be performed without salary. It was his duty to the municipality to expect to take an alderman away from his daily duties, the pay is not enough; if his attendance is only in his spare time. He thought this motion furnished a fitting opportunity of testing the feeling of the board, and would pave the way for entirely abolishing the salaries next year.

ALD McLELLAN wanted to know why the motion had not been brought in early in the year, and why the feelings of the aldermen should be tested in the last month before the election. "He won't test my feelings," he added, "or draw me into battle before I see the enemy." As the law provides for each council meeting, he would first see the result of the election, he would oppose dealing with it in the manner proposed. "You all know what this motion is for, though," he concluded, amidst great laughter from the public.

ALD PARTRIDGE explained that he had only seconded the motion so that the gentleman would not have to say that he could not get it before the meeting. It might perhaps have been carried the first of the year, but he would not vote for it now. "After," he has grabbed all in sight." (Laughter.) He thought that the object stated by the mover would have been served by his sending the recommendation to the committee appointed to receive suggestions for amendments to the municipal act, instead of which Ald. Williams would have presented the motion next year. "You shan't have any salary, when I've grabbed it all!" That was not his (Ald. Partridge's) style. (Laughter.)

ALD HUMPHREY could not see the good of the resolution, as this council has nothing to do with the next one.

ALD MACMILLAN took exception to the statement that the duties of an alderman are purely legislative—"They should be!"

ALD WILLIAMS—"They should be!"

ALD MACMILLAN continued that they were not dealing with "should be" but with "are," and that the legislative are the smallest part of an alderman's duties, and the salary does not come up to the value of the time required for executive work. He wanted to know why Ald. Williams left the Mayor's salary alone—had he an eye on the position himself? (Applause.) In his opinion the motion was introduced simply to win popularity. The council, however, is not a philanthropic institution, and an alderman should not be expected to be pilloried in the press and by the public for fifty-two weeks without recompense. He declared himself as altogether opposed to this attempt to save money for some large tax-payers too mean to pay for the services rendered to them."

ALD CAMERON considered the resolution out of order and uncalled for, the matter being one for the ratepayers to pronounce upon.

THE MAYOR—"This is simply a feeler to see how you felt."

ALD CAMERON held that the only opinion he had a right to express on the subject at this time was his opinion as a private citizen.

ALD BRAGO suggested that a practical way to institute the reform would be for Ald. Williams to donate the \$370 received for this year. (Laughter.)

ALD WILLIAMS replied that he had given up already the idea of the amount of his salary, particularly in connection with Queen's Birthday reception and the liabilities for the ball left over from last year. As before stated, however, he was willing to give up the \$370 or so yet payable.

ALD PARTRIDGE—"It's too near election time; we want it for election expenses!" (Laughter.)

ALD WILLIAMS continued that if there were no pay whatever attached to the position it would be better for the working-man who might be elected, as then he would not be expected to neglect his daily duties. "This is a popular move," he said; "I'm convinced of it." (Great laughter.)

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, November 28. SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The "Strathnevis" Now Six Weeks Out on Her Voyage—A Break Down Is Probable.

The British Merchantman En Route to Victoria—The "Mount Lebanon" Goes Direct to Portland.

Capt. Gatter has arrived from the Sound for the purpose of meeting the Northern Pacific steamer Tacoma, due from the Orient to-day. As soon as she arrives her officers will doubtless be besieged with inquiries concerning the whereabouts of the Strathnevis, the big steamer of the same name, which is now about six weeks or more out from Victoria for Yokohama without news from her. That the steamer has met with some accident seems now to be believed. On leaving her ship skipper stated that he fully expected to make a long haul from Victoria for Yokohama, but that the machinery not working very smoothly. The captain added that he would be all of thirty days on the trip—double the time of an ordinary voyage—but this was little heeded at the time.

The steamer is now having a comparatively light cargo and having a fair when the thirty day limit had expired, and even now the safety of the steamer is not doubted. Should her machinery be broken down her only method of proceeding would be under a pilot, and in her case would be extremely slow. On her favor, however, is that she would naturally keep on the direct course which all trans-Pacific liners take at this time of the year, and consideration is given that the steamer's cargo is of a nature that her crew could subsist on it for years, and not only this, but in so doing live on the fat of the land. Another vessel is the Mount Lebanon, now due at Portland from the Asiatic side.

ENGLISH MERCHANTMEN. Five big ships and one bark make up the cargo laden fleet now under sail from England for this port. They are as follows: The Flery Cross, 3,399 tons, Capt. Jones; the Candia, 1,222 tons, Capt. Kerr; the Glenalmona, 1,375 tons, Capt. Doherty; the Isla, 1,450 tons, and the Howth (bark), 2,166 tons, Capt. Nicholson. The Flery Cross is the only one of the fleet now due, and she is first out for the port. The present is her usual cargo; she is bringing out a cargo consigned to F. C. Davidge & Co. The others of the fleet have cargoes consigned to R. P. Ribbet & Co., Ltd., Turner, Boston & Co., Ltd., and Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd.

CAPE FLATTERY DOG SIGNAL. The following notice in regard to the Cape Flattery fog signal has been issued by the United States Lighthouse Board: "Notice is hereby given that a plentiful supply of water having been obtained at this station, the signal will be blown at the usual hour, entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, on November 11 the steam fog whistle will be sounded during thick or foggy weather, and the list of beacons and buoys."

THE STEAMER YOSEMITE has been taken off the Victoria route and the Princes Louise has replaced her. The latter being best adapted for the run during the winter months the Yosemite has been laid up for an indefinite period.

A strong head wind, encountered immediately after leaving the Golden Gate and prevailing until the afternoon of the 26th was reached, accounted for the City of Puebla's long delay in arriving from San Francisco on the voyage just completed. The steamer did not get in until early Sunday morning, being over eight hours late. She brought over 600 tons of freight for Victoria and a large number of passengers.

After receiving her monthly "blow down," the tug Lorne leaves this morning for Vancouver, with a cargo of lumber in tow. The bark has discharged 500 tons of her old country cargo at the outer wharf, and the remainder she takes to Vancouver. That for Victoria was unloaded by the vessel's own crew.

The steamer's latest reduction of rates was announced she had been delaying a rushing passenger business. She had between 30 and 40 ladies and gentlemen for Victoria on her last trip inland.

The barkentine Unio John finished loading a cargo of 100 feet of lumber at the Tacoma mill on Saturday for San Francisco.

The tramp steamer Florida is now fully due here from Nansai to load lumber on Burrard Inlet for the Japanese yards. The British ship Campudon has been chartered to bring sugar from Java for the Vancouver transit.

The steamer Transit will leave Seattle for Central American ports on December 5. The steamer Mitchell, Capt. Foot, is loading freight for West Coast points.

SELF-DENIAL WEEK. The Salvation Army is all alive and actively engaged in preparing for its annual self-denial week, which takes place throughout Canada from November 30 to December 6. Large sums of money have been raised in past years, and it is a wonderful testimony to the Army's development and activity. Each member of the Army, as well as the friends of its many social institutions, are asked to abstain from all luxuries, and many cases officers and soldiers have actually determined to do without certain articles of food which are ordinarily considered necessary, in order that by their acts of self-denial they may do financial support to the Army and its many different branches of work.

A new feature has been introduced this year, which consists of a pretty designed sack, hundreds of which will be scattered throughout the country among friendly farmers and others, who will have the opportunity of sowing the same with any kind of grain they may feel disposed to give. All the proceeds raised from the sale of the grain are to be donated to this fund.

The social operations throughout Canada have been greatly developed during the past twelve months, new food and shelters having been opened at Winnipeg and Victoria respectively. As a natural consequence the demands upon the Army's funds have increased, and this will require still greater effort to raise a correspondingly increased amount during this special self-denial week. The total amount aimed at is \$35,000.

"I occupied being a confirmed dyspeptic by taking Ayer's Pills in time." This is the experience of a gentleman who writes: "I am a plain-dinner pill or as a remedy for liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, water brush, and nausea, are invaluable."

GOLD AT ALBERNI.

Seven Feet of Rich Gravel Struck on the Constance on Mineral Creek.

Working Shaft Being Sunk on the Claims as Vigorously as Possible.

Seven feet of rich gold bearing gravel has been struck on the Constance claim, Mineral creek, Alberni. The Nanaimo Free Press states: "The Nanaimo-Alberni Mining Company of this city have received official information of the striking of the preliminary shaft down to bed-rock, and the discovery of seven feet of rich gold bearing gravel. This shaft is sunk on what is known as the old Constance claim. This shaft with great difficulty was sunk through a stratum of the hardest cement, and which was found in the gravel and then the bed rock. Some of the gold discovered is of a coppery color, while the other sample is what might be termed, the best of a better expression, the bright yellow color of gold. Experts state that the indications in this shaft are almost identical with the indications in the rich mine of Cariboo.

The bright prospects have given the company sufficient encouragement to at once sink a proper working shaft. The preliminary gravel, the work on which has already been commenced, and will be energetically prosecuted during the winter.

The company has decided to stop the sale of the mineral or treasury (as it is called) stock for the present. It was a matter of congratulation to the shareholders to see the prospects so bright and observing for a rich return for their enterprise and perseverance."

WOMAN'S WORK.

All business in connection with the recent annual meeting of the Women's Council of Victoria and Vancouver Island, was finally disposed of yesterday, when at a meeting of the board of directors, the final accounts, totalling \$91, were passed for payment.

A communication was also taken into consideration from Mr. William McKay, a member of the local labor congress, offering his assistance in any efforts put forth by the council toward securing shorter working hours and a weekly half holiday for all women employees in stores or factories. The offer will be dealt with definitely by the committee having this special subject in their charge.

From "Faith Fenton," formerly editor of the Mail-Express, "Women's Page," a new of the Toronto Home Journal, came a proposition that the council use the columns of that periodical for the information of the public as to what is doing and aims to do. Incidentally it was explained that the National Council is at the present time considering the advisability of making the Home Journal its official organ, and so the corresponding secretary of the local body was requested to keep the Journal informed as to the work of the council in Victoria.

Just before the adjournment the matter of the tab's resolutions, which there was no time to consider at the annual meeting, was brought forward, and the decision was simply to discuss that from the Y. P. S. C. E. in relation to the liquor traffic at the monthly meeting of the council in December. This resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, that the Women's Council be asked to take some active steps in the direction of having a more stringent liquor law put in force in the province, especially regarding the separation of the liquor business in connection with the grocery business; and also, that they use their influence in favor of the total abolition of the liquor traffic."

HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

Yesterday the members of the Provincial board of horticulture opened their semi-annual meeting at the agricultural department. The object of this meeting is to review the work of the year and to suggest needed legislation for the protection of the fruit-growing industry of the province.

There were present Mr. J. R. Anderson, secretary of agriculture; Messrs. Thomas Cunningham, Westminster, chairman of the board; Thomas G. Earl, Lytton; H. Kipp, Chilliwack; Theodore Trage, Salt Spring Island; A. Olson, Victoria; and R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests.

Secretary was taken up going through the correspondence, which a considerable mass has accumulated, as the board is in communication not only with all the British colonies, but also with the United States on matters relating to horticulture and its advancement. To-day general business will be taken up.

All the members of the board unite in saying that horticulture is advancing in the province with rapid pace and homogeneity. Large areas of land are being taken the place in local markets of imported fruit. One of the largest shippers of fruit on the Mainland informed Mr. Cunningham a few days ago that the apples he had been handling did not number among the best of the province, but that the quality, too, of fruit has been greatly improved since the regulations have been in force, and the outlook is exceedingly bright and hopeful.

VERY BAD BOYS.

News was received in Victoria yesterday of a deliberate attempt at a Saturday night work to burn down the Kuper Island Industrial school, an institution that has become famed far beyond the boundaries of the province for the good work that has been accomplished through its agency. The would-be incendiaries were three of the Indian boys, who had been punished for some offending against the rules, and determined upon taking horrible revenge. Fortunately their plan was discovered before harm was done, and the offenders were put under arrest.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Bay, and all of whom are in attendance at the public school. Twelve of the lads were placed under arrest yesterday and made a full confession of their crime. They had been in the habit of entering through the window and helping themselves to candy, whenever the opportunity presented itself, and on this last visit not only made away with a considerable quantity of stock, but removed the bung from a large hogshead of syrup, allowing the contents to flood the floor. They will at 9:30 this morning be taken to the private by Magistrate Moore, under tender years—from 8 to 14 years—saving them the publicity of an open trial.

Two other bad boys, whose identity is not known and who fortunately are not simply in the habit of entering through the window, during Sunday broke into the Victoria music hall dressing rooms and did considerable damage, besides stealing a number of toilet articles of little or no value to anyone not in the theatrical profession.

THE CITY.

THE literary society of St. Saviour's church met last evening at the residence of the rector, Rev. W. D. Barber.

MR. LYMAN S. BURRILL, of Tacoma, and Miss Lela F. Evans, of Seattle, were united in marriage in this city yesterday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Campbell at that gentleman's residence.

MR. W. H. HUNTABLE, holding shares 249 A and B, drew \$2,000 Saturday evening for the eighty-third appropriation of the Vancouver Island Building Society. Messrs. Gourley, Carne and Lippett composed the drawing committee.

COMPLAINTS are made that some of the boys attending St. Louis College behave very badly and by their rough behavior make things decidedly unpleasant in the vicinity of upper Pandora avenue in the afternoon after school. Yesterday afternoon this became so troublesome that one of the residents telephoned for a policeman.

FRIDAY evening of this week promises to be memorable in the annals of the Scotsmen of Vancouver Island, for the St. Andrew's day banquet at the Grand Hotel, to be a record breaker not only in point of attendance but in general attractiveness. The committee are sparing no pains to assure the enjoyment and comfort of each and all of the sixty guests.

THE weekly lecture to the Victoria Law Students' Society last night was by Mr. H. Dallas Helmecken, Q. C., M. P. P., on "Practical representation of the Good Templars and Royal Templars of Temperance," by whose request the sermon was preached. Incidentally Rev. Mr. Bushell quoted statistics in extenso in connection with the liquor traffic and its cost to the state.

BY APPOINTMENT of the Presbytery of Victoria, Rev. W. Leslie Clay last evening presided at a congregational meeting in St. Paul's church, Victoria West, and moderated in a call to a minister. The call came out unanimously in favor of Rev. D. MacRae, who since the organization of the congregation, six years ago, has been in charge under the Home Mission Committee. The congregation having recently been raised from the status of a mission charge to that of a congregation of the people was thereby rendered necessary.

THERE was but one case of any importance in the city police court yesterday, in which Charles Dewar was charged with unlawfully pointing a loaded pistol at Herman Cline. Of course there are two sides to the story. Cline says that the accused came to his cabin drunk, and when ordered away not only refused to go but drew his revolver and fired, the bullet—thanks to Cline having seized his hand—going through the floor. Dewar's story is that he was brutally assaulted by Cline and his friends and only drew the weapon in order to protect his life. The case stands remanded until this morning.

An impressive service in memory of the late William McKay, who for thirty years was prominently connected with the Methodist Church in Victoria, was held in the Metropolitan church on Sunday evening. Rev. Solomon Cleaver presided to the large congregation on the text "And Enoch walked with God; and he was not, for God took him." The speaker spoke of the true Christian character of the late Mr. McKay, his zeal in doing good and his mission work among the Indians. A tribute was paid to Mr. McKay's devotion to his church and to the energy and integrity of his life, which won for him the esteem and respect of all who knew him.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY was generally observed in the city churches, in a majority of which special collections were taken up on Sunday for the benefit of the Jubilee. The observance of the day would perhaps have been more general, but for the fact that some churches had already made other arrangements, and will find it more convenient to take up their hospital collection later on. The primary object has been obtained, however, of further drawing attention to the desirability of having one day in the year when the different churches should unite in giving their offerings to the sick and afflicted. It has been suggested that next year hospital Sunday should be by arrangement among the various bodies devoted to all institutions which care for the sick, as it is believed that this would be a very desirable feature.

THE U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Parents and children drift apart right where they begin to think there are some things too small to talk about.

URE... CK... AD... HE... SKY.

AMERSON... SKY.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

How Confiding Chinamen were Duped—More Land Bonded on Gabriola Island.

Arrested Under Misapprehension—Gold Finds at Abbotsford—Imperial Bank at Vancouver.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 27.—The Vancouver branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada will be ready for occupation in a day or two and will be opened for business next week.

The meeting called at the suggestion of the Countess of Aberdeen to consider the means of relieving the poor this winter was attended by clergymen and others of all denominations. The following committee was chosen to draft a scheme to submit to a sub-committee: Miss Fraser, Mrs. Skene, Mrs. G. Reid, Rev. Father Emmelen, Rev. Messrs. McLaren, Bower, Watson and Tucker.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 27.—The assay of the gold quartz recently found at Abbotsford is sufficiently encouraging to warrant further prospecting. The man arrested near Point Kells, who was thought to be one Spiesman, wanted at Watsoom for arson, has been liberated, it being a case of mistaken identity.

NELSON.

(From the Nelson Miner.) J. A. Finch, of Spokane, has purchased a quarter interest in the Chicago, Kentucky Girl, and D. D. mineral claims in Cariboo Creek district.

F. Fox, of Duluth, has purchased a half interest in the Mountain View and an eighth in the Eclipse 1 and Eclipse 2, all in Cariboo Creek district.

Early on Thursday morning Nelson was visited by a severe windstorm but no damage is reported. The barometer fell .95 of an inch in the previous 24 hours. It is reported that while the men were excavating for the mine, near Blue's sawmill, they uncovered a fine body of solid ore. This is only a short distance from the spot on the Iron Peak where the strike was made while grading the new road from the sawmill.

Geo. A. Bigelow, who is back from the East, says that on a large map exhibited in the office of one of the largest hotels Kootenay lake is hardly shown. Nelson and Rossland do not exist, and the only name in this part of the country is the word Slooan.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Nov. 27.—Out of seven hundred ratepayers in the city, not three hundred have paid their taxes for the current year. City Collector Gough expects to collect \$10,000 during the next two weeks.

W. S. Planta returned from Vancouver last evening. While there he completed arrangements for the second drill to be used in prospecting on the south end of Gabriola Island, where he recently bonded an additional 3,000 acres or thereabouts.

Grand Patriarch Johnson, of the Sons of Temperance, arrived last evening on an official visit to the lodges. He visited Halliburton street division, and to-day went to Union and Comox. He will visit Nanaimo division on Friday evening, and Wellington on Saturday.

The report is revived that Mr. Hodgson discovered a continuation of the Wellington extension seam on the Harwood estate, belonging to the New Vancouver Coal Company. It is further reported that the company have the largest proportion of the extension seam within their boundaries.

There was considerable excitement among a number of Chinamen waiting at Wellington station for the arrival of the early morning train from Nanaimo to-day. Three Chinamen and a white man boarded the train at Nanaimo; the white man carried a black valise, which was said to contain money for the Chinamen. Near the switch back on Wellington street a Chinaman grabbed the valise and jumped off when the train was running, and started back on the track towards Nanaimo. A thick fog having settled down he could not be seen. The valise is said to have contained a considerable sum of money.

RAILS.

(From the Colonist.) The Whitewater is packing ore to the railroad and will probably ship 500 tons this winter.

Thirty men are working on the Slooan Star and a car of ore is shipped daily. This property will ship 10,000 tons next year. The machinery for the concentrator is expected daily.

At the Currie, on Slooan lake, they are drifting to strike the ledge at a depth of 65 feet.

The Silver Key, a galena proposition on the North fork of Carpenter creek, will be worked this winter.

Sixteen men are at work on Springer creek. The properties being developed are the Tamarac, Exchange, Howard Fraction, True Friends, and Silver King No. 3.

Harris and Sprout have received a crown grant for mineral claim London, upon which most of the town of Sandon is built. As the railroad claims more ground than the law allows, the matter will be left to arbitration.

At Three Forks preparations for shipping ore are being made on the Last Chance. Active mining at the Monitor will be commenced in a few days.

Two or three inches of clear ore have been struck on the Gem, adjoining the Sapphires. The Chambers group, an extensive concentrating proposition, is looking well.

Outside work on the Washington, at Three Forks, has been completed, with the exception of the surface chutes, and the machinery for the concentrator is now on the way.

H. B. Alexander, of Calgary, has purchased the Northern Belle for, it is said, \$3,000.

There appears to be every prospect for the lease of the Slooan Boy making a good thing of it.

Contracts for 200 feet of tunnel on the Best and 500 on the Mountain Chief have been let.

PORT STEELE.

(From the Prospector.) A short time since the North Star company commenced to drift south in shaft No. 1, at a depth of twenty feet from the surface. This drift ran through its entire length 65 feet in solid galena; but about 16 feet from the shaft steel galena was found on its west wall. Last week upon the arrival of Mr. Cowell a complete test was made of all the different ores in the mine, they assayed as follows: from 45 to 65 ounces in silver and 68 to 72 per cent. lead. But the steel

galena discovered on the west wall of the above mentioned drift was found to contain 280 ounces of silver and 49 per cent. of lead. This ore is known as antimonial silver, and was found along the west wall of the drift for some thirty or forty feet. A cross drift has been started about 15 feet from the shaft on the west wall of the drift, and is carrying a full breast of this rich ore in the face.

James Cronan, manager of the St. Eugene mine, recently made the statement that if the transportation of ores were possible the St. Eugene would ship from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of ore next summer. There are nearly one thousand tons of ore on the dump at the present time, and as the ore runs 50 ounces silver and 65 per cent. lead, at the present price of silver and lead the ore is worth \$80 per ton, and with one thousand tons on the dump it would be worth \$80,000.

There are not enough boats to transport the ore from the North Star mine. And then the St. Eugene mine will have several thousand tons ready for shipment on the Dibble group and the Wallinger property on Elk river will have ore to ship. If transportation was assured there would be at least 20,000 tons of ore mined and shipped next summer.

There is a large mineral country tributary to Fort Steele—Bull and Elk rivers to the west, the North Star and Sallinger north, the Wild Horse on the north, the Mo-yea country to the south. All we want is a market for our mineral; we have lots of rich ore, but not sufficient means of transportation.

Jay Usher and George Watson are working on the Midland at an extension of the North Star on the north. They have gone through the iron cap and are now into carbonates.

The tunnel of the International Floor Company is in over one hundred feet. The company expect to run 370 feet this winter. There were 149 mining locations recorded in this district this year.

The prospects for increased activity in the camp of East Kootenay are bright for next year.

CABLE NEWS.

The Kaiser's Sympathy With Prince Bismarck—Saving of Time in Mail Transmission.

Drowning of Ehlers, the African Explorer—The Pope's Lack of Vitality Increasing.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany sent a large wreath to Prince Bismarck to-day, the anniversary of the death of the wife of the ex-chancellor. The wreath is lined with a broad silk ribbon bearing a crown and the initials of the Emperor and Empress, and will be attached to an oil painting of Princess Bismarck hanging on the wall of the castle at Friedrichsruhe.

The Chronicle says that the experiment inaugurated by the Hamburg-American line of having the steamship Fuerst Bismarck stop at Plymouth last evening, instead of at Southampton as heretofore, and a British port of call, resulted in the saving of five hours in the transit of the American mails to London.

It was officially announced to-day that 800 deaths have occurred as the result of the recent explosion at the cartridge factory of Palma, on the island of Majorca, and that out of the fourteen persons injured only two are expected to survive.

Word has been received at Berlin of the death by drowning of Otto Ehlers, the explorer, who was an intimate friend of the Emperor. He was a well known African traveller, and was making an expedition of New Guinea or Papua when he was drowned. Twenty natives lost their lives with him and all his diary, etc., was lost.

A dispatch received by the Times from Odessa says that the recent storms have caused damage on the land along of 40,000,000 roubles. Several forts on the Black sea are partly submerged and many vessels have been lost. The number of lives lost is placed at eighty.

The Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette is informed by a prelate who is in intimate relations with the Pope that the illness of His Holiness was due to lack of vitality, which condition is increasing. There is no cause for immediate alarm, he says, but it is difficult to keep the Pope in good health owing to his habit of getting out of bed at night whenever some Latin complaint comes to his mind which he wishes to record. In addition to this, the long audiences which he gives daily fatigue him greatly.

An Odessa despatch to the Times says that none of the officers serving in the South of Russia are allowed a single day's furlough, and that all the troops are held ready for active service.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 27.—(Special)—Joseph Crossman, a tailor of Lethbridge, Assinibois, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for arson and burning his store to defraud the insurance companies. Rubie Clifton, a member of the demi-monde, was also sentenced to three years as an accomplice.

The news is published here that A. W. Ross, M.P. for Ligar, has been appointed general manager for Canada of the Colonial Mutual Life Insurance Company, and has taken up his residence in Toronto.

A Calgary despatch says the opera house there was crowded last evening, he welcome Lady Aberdeen. Madame Rossland read an address to the Countess and Miss Symons presented a bouquet of flowers, after which Lady Aberdeen delivered an interesting address on the aims of the National Council of Women.

Mrs. Peterson, wife of A. M. Peterson, Q.C., of Brandon, died suddenly this morning.

The manager of the city electric railway has been served with an official notice by the city that the present service must be improved.

Bishop Grouard, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Athabasca, in the Far North, is here, the guest of Archbishop Langevin. A special train with the returning Ontario farm laborers on board left here for Toronto to-night.

Another Hamilton Citizen Cured of Rheumatism in Three Days.

Mr. I. McFarlane, 246 Wellington street, Hamilton: "For many weeks I suffered intense pain from rheumatism. It was so bad that I could not attend to business. I procured South American Rheumatic Cure on the recommendation of my druggist and was completely cured in three or four days by the use of this remedy only. It is the best remedy I ever saw." Sold by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

U. S. Foreign Policy Outlined—The Cuban and Venezuelan Questions To Be Discussed.

Congress Should Act Favorably on the Suggested Behring Sea Claims Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—There are good reasons for the belief that in his forthcoming message President Cleveland will strictly adhere to his previous utterances in reference to tariff and financial questions, and it is altogether probable that these subjects, together with that of the foreign affairs of the United States will occupy practically the whole message.

In connection with foreign affairs, the subject which, it is expected, will claim the greatest share of attention will be the Cuban insurrection. There would seem to be only two plans of action open to the President. His recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents, it is contended, would bind them to the observance of the rules of civilized warfare, and he would be in a position to insist upon the absolute non-interference of private property under peril of active seizure by the United States. On the other hand, he may feel justified in using the argument of great American losses as a reason for insisting that Spain press matters to a conclusion in some way.

Another intimation that will undoubtedly figure largely in the message will be the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The President will endeavor to show that he has done all that was possible for the executive to accomplish to carry out the direction of the last congress and effect a settlement of the difficulty by arbitration. He will refer to the arbitration treaty of the past year, and including Secretary Olney's last and most pressing note to Ambassador Bayard, and the reply of the British Government, which, there is reason to believe, will amount substantially to a repetition of its willingness to agree to a limit but not a full arbitration treaty, he will believe that the message will show that the President has made clear to Great Britain the deep concern the United States feels in a fair and practicable settlement of this important subject. In this shape the Venezuelan dispute will be laid before congress for the expression of its will in the further guidance of the executive.

The Behring Sea claims will also be touched upon, and it is believed the President will take the ground that the United States being in honor bound, as the result of the last arbitration and modes vivendi adopted, to pay these claims, Congress should also favorably consider the proposition that he will suggest providing for the appointment of a mixed commission to ascertain and settle them.

The remaining chapters of the portion of the message relating to foreign affairs will be largely devoted to a recital of the efforts for the completion of the Panama canal, and the completion of the Nicaragua canal, according to the revised project, and congratulatory references to the good results attending the efforts of the United States ministers in China and to key to protect the rights of American residents therein.

MISSIONARIES AT MARASH.

Two Canadians Among the Number Whose Property Was Destroyed by the Turks.

The Porte Contents That It Has Scrupulously Protected Foreigners in Its Dominions.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The Press dispatches announcing the burning of the missionary schools at Marash, confirm the fears of such an occurrence which have been felt for several days by the American board, who are momentarily expecting a cable communication from their own representative at Constantinople on the matter. The schools and missionaries in Marash are under the jurisdiction of the board, and the property reported to have been destroyed is valued at \$5,000. The list of missionaries stationed at Marash, including two Canadians, is Rev. F. W. Macaulum, Maxville, Ont.; Rev. Lucius Lee, Oowosa, Mich.; Mrs. Henrietta Macaulum, White Rose, Ont.; Mrs. Clara H. Lee, Bangor, Maine, daughter of Rev. Cyrus Garrison, D.D., of Lexington, Mass., who was for more than forty years a missionary of the American board in Turkey, and Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Campion, N.H.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Turkish legation has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date: "The Turkish government, which has always looked scrupulously after the protection of all foreigners in the empire, had also, on the occasion of the late disorders, given to Valis the necessary instructions to that effect before any application had been made by any foreign mission at Constantinople."

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent says that bands of Druses are looting and burning the villages around Damascus.

DEFEATED BY REBELS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A despatch to the Standard from Shanghai says that the rebels have defeated the Chinese army at Heian, and that the rebels are now masters of half the province of Kansu. The rebellion in that province of Kansu commenced about the time the defeat of the Chinese by the Japanese, the Imperial army being routed by the insurgents, who captured eleven cities. The government at Peking even went so far as to discuss the wisdom of an appeal to Russia for aid in suppressing the insurrection. Kansu is the most north-westerly province in China, and is bounded on three sides by Mongolia. Reports received from various sources indicate that the Mohammedans, who are continually quarrelling with the followers of Confucius and Buddha, are responsible for the insurrection.

A despatch to the Times from Berlin confirms the report that China is negotiating with a German-English syndicate for a new loan for the purpose of securing funds with which to pay a portion of the indemnity promised to the Japanese at the conclusion of the recent war. Attempts to negotiate the loan in Paris failed.

When the mail is stopped, or delayed, no preparation will restore the mail in all other cases. Hair's Hair Restorer will start a growth.

WILL RUSSIA SUBMIT?

Or Allied With France Defy Japan Backed by Great Britain and Germany?

China Believed to Have Privately Promised Many Advantages to Her New Friend.

(Special by Steamship Tacoma.)

TOKIO, Japan, Nov. 10.—Russian advances in Korea and Manchuria are about to be checked, for it is asserted on high authority that England and Germany have just intimated to Japan that they are not unwilling to join in a movement to preserve the independence of Korea, and permanently to secure the territory mentioned against Russian domination. Japan has striven hard ever since the close of the war to bring about some such European combination as would hold Russia in check, and in official circles there is great satisfaction at the apparent success of her diplomatic efforts. In view of the new turn of affairs, it is thought that France will hesitate about further committing herself to the bold projects of her new ally, Russia.

The belief is still general here, notwithstanding the official contradiction given by the Russian ambassador, that a private arrangement has been made with China whereby Russia secures right of way through Manchuria for the Siberian railway, whose terminus is expected to be at Port Arthur, where as in all the ports of the Liao Tung peninsula Russian ships of war are to have permanent right of anchorage. Possibly the details have been wrongly stated, and an official denial thus made possible without direct violation of the truth, but the main fact it is believed remains as stated, while it is further said that certain exclusive commercial privileges accompany the concession. It is not long since a special ambassador from China visited St. Petersburg, and immediately subsequent to that event the report spread simultaneously from Peking and from Vladivostok, where the Siberian governor has publicly announced that hereafter Port Arthur will be a regular station for Russian warships. All of which goes to show that if Japan is to be spared the humiliation of being deprived of control over the territory which she regards as the best fruits of the recent war, the haughty Russians must once again abandon an ambitious project in defence to the argument of force, which their European neighbors seem not unwilling to hazard.

QUESTELLE MOUTH. QUEENSBURY MOUTH, Nov. 22.—(Special)—Every heart is sympathizing with the bereaved parents of little Ethel Johnstone, who was buried to-day. The funeral service was held in the church, and Rev. Mr. Hutton conducted the services, which was choral. Wreaths and crosses sent by loving friends covered the coffin, and a large number of people followed the remains to the grave. The little one was in apparently good health until four days ago.

The weather here is almost unparalleled for the season. We had much snow and rain nearly every day till the 19th, when frost set in, but no snow and not many degrees of frost. It is most favorable weather for the dredge builders, who are making great progress with the work. Col. Underwood hopes to launch the scow in another week.

Mining is still in full swing yet on the bars and river banks. One man is making from four to five dollars a day with a simple rocker on the opposite side of Questelle river, a few yards east of where they are building the Underwood dredge. Anyone can see the bank, which is quite evident that he is losing almost as much as he is catching daily.

Teamsters have raised the freight rates 4 cents a pound from Ashcroft to Questelle, as the price of hay and grain is so high. It is rumored that Mr. Whitaker, of the Great West, has had the machinery for the mine, 600,000 pounds, from Ashcroft station by traction engines. Traction engines were tried years ago, but did not succeed as the high hills and steep down grades made it impossible to work. If the engines run it will be necessary for the government to build new bridges to sustain their enormous weight. It will also take a living from the teamsters, who with their families must number at least 150 people. Much strong feeling is manifested on the subject and there is much speculation as to the result. A petition is to be presented to the government against the use of traction engines on the Cariboo road.

Another bridge is going to be built this winter and the order for lumber has been received. It will make things lively in Questelle this winter.

A petition is to be forwarded to the government for the right to use the Cariboo Questelle Mouth. The forks is only distant 45 miles by the river. If the road were made along the river bank it would help prospectors and miners would be able to get their supplies and also mine with advantage. At present they have to carry their goods through the bush in some places and in consequence many good locations and rich mines are undiscovered.

It is a common mistake for people to confuse Questelle Mouth with Questelle. The forks has only had one white family residing there for years, and before Mr. Hobson's arrival it was given over almost entirely to the Chinese.

Questelle Mouth is an old town situated on the line of the Cariboo main road, and at one time boasted of a bank, and was a flourishing place in the early sixties.

An excellent concert was given on the 16th in aid of the church. It was a great success and concluded with a burlesque entitled "Kentucky Justice." The local hits were very clever. The concert was held on the second floor of Senator Reid's new store. It is proposed to hold another during Christmas week. \$38 were netted for the church.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FRANCE IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Berthelot, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, made a statement in regard to Madagascar, reciting the intentions of the government for the administration of that island, as already cabled, and adding that

though the government did not intend to repudiate the convention arrived at, its text would be modified before being finally submitted to the chamber, in order to avoid the possibility of any misconstruction of certain points.

M. Ribot, the late premier, protested that M. Berthelot's statement in regard to the modifications to be made in the treaty was not clear, and asked the government to submit the documents in the case to the chamber of deputies.

Other speakers also complained that the statements made by M. Berthelot regarding Madagascar were not clear, and after further discussion a Socialist motion to impeach the late ministers for their alleged mismanagement of the French expeditionary force sent to Antananarivo was rejected by a vote of 470 to 43, and M. Coudé's motion approving of the declaration of the government was adopted by 426 to 54 votes. M. Berthelot promised to issue a yellow book on Madagascar shortly.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Nov. 26.—(Special)—Thomas F. Sullivan, John Finn and William Patterson were charged with setting fire to a hotel here owned by Sullivan, on which there was an insurance of \$1,500. Finn turned Queen's evidence and said a man named Williams offered him \$50 if he would fire the place. He did so in the presence of Sullivan and Williams. The latter has not been caught. A terrific windstorm has been raging here since early morning. Wires and trees are blown down, and several small fires have started. There is likely to be considerable damage on the lakes.

A fire started in the Western castle market this morning, and burned the bridges and approaches and destroyed three C.P.R. freight cars. The city loss \$3,000 and the C.P.R. \$1,000. The cattle market was being held, but it was not interfered with. The graduates of McGill University, resident at Toronto, propose to effect an organization.

BEYOND ANYTHING ESTIMATED.

Immense Loss of Life and Property in Anatolia—Famine Threatened in Numerous Districts.

The Porte Grants Permission for Extra Guardships to Pass the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.—Well informed Armenians estimate the losses through the events which have just taken place in Anatolia alone at \$50,000,000, and the number of victims at 40,000. These are Armenian estimates, but there seem good reasons for believing that the property destroyed, the number of lives sacrificed and the terrible outrages committed are far beyond anything hitherto estimated or described. People competent to pronounce an opinion say that with the coming of winter there will be many more deaths from exposure and famine, and that even the prompt collection of relief funds, food and clothing cannot avert much loss of life and great suffering. Famine is threatened in a number of districts, and there seems to be no way of preventing it.

The powers, instead of ordering their fleets away from Turkish waters as the Sultan requested, seem to be determined upon keeping them in the vicinity. A portion of the British Mediterranean fleet, it is reported here, will soon leave Salontia bay for Smyrna, where the powers are mustering their fighting ships. The warships of Great Britain expected to rendezvous at Smyrna this week will consist of nine battleships, four cruisers and four smaller boats. The rest of the Salontia bay fleet will, it is said, remain off that port for the present, ready for any emergency. France has already at Smyrna one battleship, two cruisers and two smaller ships. Italy's flag fleet from two battleships and two cruisers and four small craft in the waters of Smyrna. Russia has two cruisers on the way to Smyrna, in addition to the powerful fleet cruising in the western portion of the Black sea. The British fleet has been represented at Smyrna by three cruisers and one gunboat there, and it is rumored that two German battleships are on their way. Austria has one battleship, two cruisers and two small gunboats.

The Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, called upon Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador, to-day and announced that the Porte had decided to issue permits providing for the passage through the Dardanelles of the extra guardships demanded by Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria, as additional protection needed for the safety of the foreign population here. This puts an end to the very dangerous situation, for there is no doubt that the powers would have insisted upon having extra gunboats here, even if it were necessary to force the passage of the Dardanelles in order to get them there. Indeed, no one could see how the powers could retreat from the position they had assumed, which would be a loss of prestige, especially as their demands were based on treaty rights which were admitted by the Sultan and his advisers. It is said the Sultan's objections to granting the permits were really caused by the belief that he could do so with impunity, in view of the objection raised by Russia to Austria's proposal on the subject, and that this constituted a difference of opinion among the powers.

News from the interior of Asiatic Turkey is difficult to obtain. Although it is rumored that Turkish operations against Zoltoun have commenced, more reliable reports are that the negotiations of the surrender of Zoltoun are still progressing, with the prospect of a peaceful ending of the disorder there. The main trouble seems to be that the Armenians are afraid to trust the promises of the Turks that their lives would be spared if they surrendered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Further details of the burning of the Methodist mission buildings at Khartoum show that the Turkish officials, in spite of the promises of protection for the American missionaries and their property, made by the Porte, utterly failed to guard the Americans. No protection was offered until after the American mission buildings had been burned to the ground. The estimated value of the property destroyed is about \$100,000. It consisted of a girls' college, theological seminary, chapel and five residences. All were burned, and the buildings were looted by a Turkish mob before being set on fire, and all the personal effects of the American missionaries, the libraries, scientific instruments, etc., were stolen, and so far only a small portion of the property has been recovered.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A special from Vienna to the Sun says: "The situation is daily growing better. A diplomatist who is just back from the East tells your correspondent that recent plots against the Sultan, supported by many Italian newspaper, now constitute the chief danger. The Sultan's overthrow, he says, would render the situation very grave, and bring about bloody riots as well as troubles in Constantinople."

SWAMPED IN THE STORM.

An Unknown Victoria Craft Comes to Grief Not Far From Otter Point.

Wreckage Off the Cape—Addition to the Fleet—The Sealer "Olson" Forfeited.

Tuesday night's storm, though its violence was little felt in Victoria, was mild enough on the water, and ill-fared any small craft forced to fight it. One of these was a little white fishing sloop, apparently from Victoria, the wreck of which was discovered when morning broke yesterday, only about twenty yards off from the operator's house at Otter Point. She was then held hard and fast, her stem altogether under water and her sail showing at times. No name could be made out, nor anything to specially distinguish the craft which was about thirty feet long and had evidently capsized during the previous night while running before the storm. Of the men who had formed her crew nothing could be learned, and the only conclusion Mr. Gordon could draw from the circumstances of the wreck was that they had lost their lives. All day yesterday the gale continued so strong that every effort to reach the wreck was ineffectual and the exact number of the unfortunate sloop must remain a mystery until to-day at least. The wind, if it continues from the same quarter, will in a few hours more dash the wreck upon the beach. When last seen yesterday evening the sloop was full of water and lying on her side—her stern to the shore.

WRECKAGE OFF THE CAPE.

The master of the well known bark Rufus E. Wood, Captain McLeod, while bound from Nanaimo to San Francisco a week or so ago, sighted a considerable quantity of wreckage to the northeast of Cape Flattery and distant from that point about fifty miles. The debris was that of a broken wheelbox, on which were the disintegrated letters "F-R-O-W." Capt. McLeod thinks that the box is from a British ship. A British schooner called the Fairy Flower has been missing since December 1894, and it is rather a peculiar coincidence that the combination of letters occurs in the names of only two vessels afloat, the first initials of whose names commence with "F." These are the Fairy of Solway and the Fairy Flower. The former vessel is safe at anchor in the British channel, but the latter has been reported to the British admiralty as a wandering derelict.

THE "OLSEN" FORFEITED.

A Portland press despatch of yesterday announces the forfeiture of the schooner Louis Olson, one of the pioneers of the American sealing fleet and one of the first to run foul of the regulations as long ago as 1888. The telegram referred to says: "Judge Bellinger, of the United States district court, has declared that the schooner Louis Olson, seized in Behring sea by the United States revenue cutter Rush on a charge of killing seals within the prohibited zone of 60 miles around Pribyloff islands, must be forfeited to the government. The defence set up was that the schooner was seven miles outside the prohibited zone, but Judge Bellinger held otherwise."

TO REPEACE THE "PEDRO."

It is expected that within ninety days from now the wreck of the old San Pedro, which has so long furnished an object lesson to mariners of the dangers of Brouine ledge, will be replaced by the first-class electric beam recently ordered from the Edison Iron Works Co., and which will be built by them and accepted by the Department of Marine. The new aid to navigation is built of strong steel plates and when in position will stand thirty feet in height. It now being ready for service, the owners of the Pedro have been notified to remove the wreck at once.

PASSENGERS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The P.C.S.S. Co.'s Walla Walla sailed from San Francisco yesterday morning with every cabin occupied. The following are the passengers for this city: Robt. Kelly, Mrs. Challoner, J. H. Hoppa, J. G. Hamilton, H. Garbutt, A. L. Offenberg, J. Offenbach, P. A. Deffres, B. Lequeme and wife, Leon Legueme and wife, Mrs. McFarlane, Miss Moffatt, W. E. Pabman, W. Williams, E. Kitzman, St. Hart, L. Dickinson, Miss G. Brockway, Mrs. A. Magness.

THE AMERICAN THANKSGIVING.

To-day being a day of national thanksgiving with the citizens of the great republic to the South, both the Rosalie and the Sehome will leave earlier than usual this morning in order to land Victorians in Seattle by noon. The Rosalie's sailing hour is 5 o'clock, and the Sehome will sail only half an hour later. The latter vessel will pick up the Port Townsend baseball team en route, they having matched against Seattle to-day in the final game of the season.

TO JOIN THE VICTORIA FLEET.

The Seattle papers of Tuesday announce the purchase from Capt. J. C. Nixon of the well known sealing schooner Allie I. Alger, which hereafter will fly the British flag and claim Victoria as her home port. The purchasers are four experienced hunters who next season will try their fortunes in their own schooner.

MARINE NOTES.

The Norwegian steamer "Ferdia," 2,300 tons, will load lumber at the Milling mill for South Africa. The steamship "Alki" left for Alaska at 6 o'clock yesterday morning carrying 40 passengers and big freight.

OVER THE WORLD.

The most prompt pleasant and perfect cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases.

The healing anti-consumptive virtues of the Norway Pine are combined in this medicine with Wild Cherry and other pectoral Herbs and Balsams to make a true specific for all forms of disease originating from colds. Price 25c. and 50c.

The Colonist.

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in motion. May it not be the same in the relation that exists between our colonies and ourselves, and may not that thread be capable of carrying a force of sentiments and of sympathy that will yet be a potent factor in the history of the world? (Cheers.)

Entertaining these ideas we need not say that Mr. Chamberlain is a strong believer in the Federation of the Empire. He admits that the project has not yet assumed a practical shape. But allowing that it is a dream, it is a dream that appeals to the highest sentiments of patriotism and even to our material interests. It is a dream that is calculated to stimulate and inspire everyone who cares for the future of the Anglo-Saxon people. The Times, which is not wont to be enthusiastic, says: "The strength of the idea lies in its vagueness, and that 'a dream so welcomed is one of the most solid realities.'" It concludes its comments on the speech by saying: "If approached in the spirit he (Mr. Chamberlain) displayed last night amid the applause of his audience, there is reason to hope that the solution may be the consolidation of the great bodies of English speaking people into a powerful and enduring federation."

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

The Conservatives of Ontario and Quebec are quietly making preparations for the by-elections which are to take place before Parliament meets. The Opposition are evidently surprised to find the Government party cheerful, united and undaunted. They, putting faith in their newspaper organs, expected to see them dismayed and dispirited at the prospect of an appeal to the people at the polls. They were told so often that the Conservatives had not the slightest chance of returning a single man in either of the provinces that they, forgetful of the many confident Grit predictions that had been falsified by the event, became convinced that the Conservatives as a party were completely demoralized. Now, when the contests are to take place, they must be surprised to find their opponents preparing for them briskly and confidently. It is now seen that the Opposition are by no means the united party that they were represented to be. In Cardwell they are divided. Mr. McCarthy, who has been bringing of the wonderful things he would do in that constituency, finds that he is not going to have a walk over as he predicted. The Liberals, greatly to his disgust, have brought out a candidate. The Conservatives stand shoulder to shoulder, and in the triangular fight the prospect is that the McCarthyites will come out at the small end of the horn. In Montreal Centre respectable Liberals protest against the candidature of Mr. James McShane. The Witness, as we have seen, denounces him in unqualified terms, and the Witness expresses the opinion of a large number of Liberal voters. In North Ontario the prospects of the Conservative candidate are good. The Conservatives show no weakening in that regard. The Liberals there who expected an easy victory are cruelly disappointed.

SOUND COMMON SENSE.

The London Spectator has a few wise words to say about the war talk that a number of the politicians of the United States are indulging in. Here are some of them: "War between England and the United States is a civil war, and neither branch of the Anglo-Saxon race is going to shed their blood for a mile or two of barren mountains in Guiana"; and "Even if the cannon were ready to fire, and the gunner's hand on the lever, there would be in the end no war, for on each side of the Atlantic there are millions of quiet, plain, unadventurous men who would forbid the outrage and declare that, come what may, humiliation or no humiliation, right or wrong, there should be no war."

Harper's Weekly, commenting on the above sentences, says: "These are brave words and we frankly confess that we like them. There is certainly no dispute existing between the two countries that is at all likely to result in war, and it will take a larger number of vociferous belligerents than we possess to drive an American Congress or an American Executive to a declaration of war or to a warlike act. Indeed, we should not be afraid to trust the honor of the country in the keeping of Senator Lodge, especially if he would promise to make Chandler his right-hand man. Such a combination would represent the spirit of jingoism quite as truly as it was represented by the late Mr. Blaine, and even if Mr. Lodge should get in earnest and really going for war, his designs would be speedily frustrated as an occasion for merriment on both sides of the water, especially if the duty of writing the proclamations and interviews were entrusted to Chandler."

We have a strong notion that Harper's Weekly, the New York Post and the other moderate American newspapers, whose tone is pacific, much more truly represent the thoughts and intentions of the great body of the American people than the jingo sheets of the East and the West that are continually breathing out threatenings and slaughter against Great Britain and her dependencies.

THE ARMENIANS.

The conduct of the Armenians of late has, we see, distressed and disappointed their friends. They have done what they could to make it difficult for those who sympathize with them in other lands to help them, and also to show that the estimate which their enemies have formed of them is correct. The London Times, in an article on the situation in Turkey, speaks of them with a severity which seems to be well deserved. It says: "There are the most contradictory accounts of the origin of the disturbances, and unfortunately neither party can be trusted to give a truthful account. The Armenians have forfeited to a very large extent the sympathy originally extended to them by embarking upon frankly revolutionary projects. Europe is anxious to protect them against misgovernment, but has no desire to trust to their irresponsible hands the opening up of the Eastern question. For this country recent developments have a peculiar interest because we have gone to the limits of prudence in our desire to effect substantial reforms. After great trouble and no inap-

preciable friction we have closed a chapter of negotiations in which we have played a leading part. Far from showing any appreciation of the difficulties of our task the Armenians have done all in their power to aggravate the situation. Their conduct makes it the more easy, as it makes it the more necessary, for this country to bring its policy steadily into line with that of the other European powers. . . . What- ever our duties in respect of the Armenians, they must not be allowed to obscure the wiser interests which depend upon the prudent conduct of our foreign relations. Indeed, our discharge of the minor duty depends absolutely on our scrupulous regard for the major. What cannot be done for the Christian subjects of the Sultan by the co-operation of the European powers cannot be done for them at all, and assuredly not by the isolated action of England.

The rash and injudicious conduct of the Armenians in a critical period like the present when so much depends upon their giving their enemies no excuse to continue harsh measures, leaves us very doubtful whether after the reforms they ask for have been extended to them they will continue to be peaceable, law-abiding subjects of the Sultan. Their ill-timed turbulence at this critical time gives their friends good cause to fear that even when the abuses of which they complain are removed, they will, presuming upon the good nature and sympathy of Christian nations, become restive and even rebellious when they have no real grievance to complain of. Appearances just now lead friendly observers to conclude that the Armenians are a people that cannot see good fortune judiciously—that when they "wax fat" they "kick" when there is no good reason for kicking.

WILLOW RIVER.

The Hidden Wealth of This and Tributary Streams Awaiting Practical Development.

Good Work on Mosquito Creek—Many Mining Leases, but Little Money Invested.

(From Our Special Correspondent.) Willow river, which is one of the largest, if not the largest, outlet of the watershed of the gold range on the Northern slope, takes its rise about one mile to the eastward of the mouth of Williams creek, Cariboo, where there is to be at one time a small lake, but now only a small pond, the tailings from the Forest Rose mine having filled up the entire lake. Following Willow river westward we find on each side many ravines and creeks that have been and are still on a producing scale, some more and some less. The first six miles of the river is more like a prairie farm than a river, the width of the valley being in some places two miles wide, and covered with marsh grass. A great deal of the winter's supply of hay that is consumed here is cut and baled, and hauled away after the ground has become frozen. Underneath these grass roots lie millions of dollars in gold. Shafts have been sunk years ago in the endeavor to get the bottom, but the rush of water in all cases was so great that persistent men had to wait to give up the task of seeing bed rock. Among some of the shafts sunk were the Kuriz & Lane, 124 feet deep, which was sunk part way in bed rock, but they drifted out too soon and got drowned out, leaving a section at the bottom of the shaft for someone else to recover. Old Major Downie tried to find the bottom about 100 yards from the Kuriz & Lane, and it was the same old story, too much water. All that he left was a hole, and he had a few timbers to mark the spot where fortunes were spent in trying to make more. There is not a foot of this whole six miles but what would pay to work with dredging machinery or steam shovels, and pay hands soley. It is all taken up now under leases, some of which will have to lapse, as they are held by parties for speculation, unless the law is evaded, as they have not the means to work their ground to the extent of three thousand feet.

Entering the canyon at the end of the six miles we find Mr. F. Laird, of Chicago, diligently at work prospecting. This gentleman has been here for about two years, and during that time he has bored five holes to bedrock to ascertain the depth of the ground. The shallowest hole was 65 feet deep and the deepest on the south side was 105 feet. In each and every hole fine prospecting was done, running as high as eleven dollars a ton. Sinking was commenced last spring, and after getting down fifty feet a great larrah of water was struck, which the pumps were unable to cope with, despite the fact that their speed was increased to ten feet a minute. There has not been a foot of water in the creek since before Mr. Laird was here. His ground lies at the mouth of Mosquito creek, which here empties into Willow river, and was once and is still probably the richest creek in Cariboo to-day. There has not been anything more than surface work done on this creek since the early days, when fortunes were taken out. Even to-day can be seen the old shaft half way up Island Mountain, where the shaft was 125 feet deep, and all the ground around them is still rich for hydraulic mining. The Flynn Bros., J. Landon and Williams, own the bulk of the ground on this creek, and each year they are making the creek better. There is not a yard of their ground but will average 50 cents, and the lower workings in the Old Alabama claim runs about \$7 to the yard, and many thousand yards of such rich ground are still to be had. The Flynn Bros. own a claim which has paid hands some dividends, and no one knows what it would pay if the bottom could be reached. Here, as elsewhere, the lack of high water has been a great hindrance. The Flynn Bros. claim has been considered a good season.

Following on down Willow river we come to Whipsaw creek, which also had its fair share of gold, but has been worked for many years by the Chinese. The ground being all the way opposite side we find Cornish creek, which for some reason or another was never prospected except in one place, and there is no reason why it should not be as rich as the others, as it is right in the centre of the gold belt. Two miles further down we come to Hard-scrabble creek, where Joe Shaw and his son are making things lively, taking out \$40 per

day with the aid of two men, drifting on bed rock. A number of Chinese are working higher up the creek drifting on bed rock with good results. From here on down to Slough creek the whole of Willow river is under lease, and how much more below that I do not know, but pay can be found its entire length to where it empties into the Fraser river near Fort George.

Coming back to the Kuriz & Lane mine we cross Willow river and go along the Bear lake trail, which leads through Downie pass. Here we find the march of progress well lined out, leases and placer claims having been staked this summer, and active operations going on. Roddick & Company have sunk four shafts to bed rock, a distance of thirty feet, and found good pay in all of them. They are now going to start a drive on bed rock right in the pass. Next we come to Wm. Sheppard's claim where a miner would as little think of looking for gold as he would for bread and butter. But there it is right in an old beaver meadow, the ground being all the way from a few inches to sixteen feet to bed rock. The gravel pays all the way from 10c to \$24 to the pan. I myself panned out one pan of dirt \$2. Another I saw gave \$6, and many more I could tell of if space permitted. But its the same cry, no water for hydraulic. All has to be washed by shovelling into sluice boxes, with water for a couple of days in each week.

A mile further we come to Jack Sheppard's claim which has been bonded to Eastern capitalists for a good figure, and is a good paying proposition for a dredger. The pay is fine, but well mixed from top to bottom. Next is Senator Reid's property, which is also in the hands of Montreal people, and is one of the best pieces of property in this direction for a hydraulic proposition, as they have the water from Eight Mile lake with a fall of 170 feet and a good dump ground.

Going down Eight-mile creek we find a number of miners at work taking out from three to eight dollars per day, shovelling and wheeling the gravel from the bank

BEST KNOWN OF AMERICA'S WRITERS.

M Quad, the Detroit Free Press Man, Made Well by Paine's Celery Compound.



Mr. Charles B. Lewis is more familiarly known to the thousands whose life he has cheered, as M. Quad. It must be more than a score of years since the country was laughing over the sayings of his honor and Bijah, chronicled by Mr. Lewis to the Detroit Free Press. From that time until now M. Quad has delighted the public with unnumbered quaint sketches of character, overflowing with a humor that appealed to readers all the more strongly because they recognized the fidelity to life under the fun.

Among Mr. Lewis' recent creations, the Bowers, Brother Gardiner, Mrs. Gallup's Tribulations, Possum Sketches, and the Arizona Kicker are destined to long life. Mr. Lewis' admirers will be surprised to learn that, like Sir Walter Scott, Mark Twain and other highly gifted authors, he has produced work of rare quality while tormented by pain. Mr. Lewis suffered intensely from rheumatism. "It made my days and nights miserable," he said, "and, of course, the agony was greater in bad

weather. At the same time my nerves were weak, and I was in worse shape than I hope ever to be again. Yes, I took advice by the yard and medicine by the quart with no success. I was broken in spirit and bent almost double in the body, when somebody suggested Paine's Celery Compound for the nervousness. That remedy made short work of the nervousness and of the rheumatism, too. A few doses made me feel much better, and to-day I am well; a happy change that I attribute to the use of Paine's Celery Compound. It gives me sincere pleasure to bear witness on the merits of the compound. I know at least a dozen authors and journalists who have found it a remedy for the same complaint."

Rheumatism attacks the body when it is tired out, and when its functions begin to act sluggishly. Disordered nerves, faulty digestion, and a slow, incomplete nutrition of the body, invite rheumatism, just as they do neuralgia and nervous debility. There is no surer starting point for rheumatism than a "run-down" nerveless condition.

Paine's Celery Compound increases the appetite by giving a healthy tone to the stomach; it makes sure that the entire nervous system gets completely nourished. It regulates the bowels and the kidneys and encourages them to get rid of harmful and poisonous matter that the sluggish system has allowed to lodge in the blood, thus causing rheumatism and kindred disorders.

You cannot cure rheumatism by outward applications. The disease is due to internal disorder and must be constitutionally attacked and got rid of. Paine's Celery Compound has done for thousands of other people exactly what it did for Mr. Lewis. They were sufferers as he was, and the compound has made them well.

DISHONEST RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—(Special)—This morning before Judge Dugas J. H. Fortier was convicted and sentenced to 23 months in jail at hard labor on a charge, laid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., of having, while acting as ticket clerk at Sharbot Lake station, Ont., stolen certain tickets, and by forged signatures and bogus stamps, procured from a local dealer in this city, made the same good to travel from St. Phillips de la Prairie, Que., to Pymouthville, Minnesota, and return. Upon committing the offence, Fortier, who is a married man hailing from St. Scholastique, fled to St. Paul, accompanied by a young married woman of this place. The case was put in the hands of a special officer, who located Fortier in Winnipeg. This is the third conviction the C.P.R. has obtained against dishonest employees within a month.

THE CASE THAT FAILED.

The information of City Collector Robert Carter charging the members of the Quadra's crew with violation of the provisions of the Revenue Tax act—in refusing to pay the tax—was Tuesday dismissed by Magistrate Macrae, not upon the merits of the defence of non-liability, but owing to the fact that the prosecution had failed to prove that a formal demand for the money had at any time been made. It is generally regretted that the case should thus fall, as the general public as well as the legal fraternity were interested in the objection raised by the defence—that the Quadra being a duly commissioned government steamer her crew were exempt in the same manner as men of the royal navy.

Yellow Oil used internally and externally cures asthma, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis and similar complaints. It cures rheumatism, lumbago, sprains, bruises, cuts, chilblains, frost bites, and sprains and aches of every kind.