

ND DYES.

Dyes give thousands of... colors to the world...

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TS OF ALBERTA. 5.—(Special)—An opposi...

COLLEGE. BEACON HILL PARK, CORRIG COLLEGE)

FAST—SUPPER. A knowledge of the natural...

JAMESON WHISKY. YOU CAN DRINK THEM...

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA. MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1895. VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 48

DURRANT'S TESTIMONY.

His Evidence Tends to Weaken Rather Than Strengthen His Defence.

Numerous Contradictions and Statements That Are Utterly Irreconcilable—What He Said.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Durrant's direct testimony which ended at 3 o'clock yesterday, when the cross-examination began, probably had a tendency to strengthen his case. Questions that would ordinarily cause a visible impression upon a guilty man were answered by Durrant with unhesitating nonchalance. Even when Attorney Desprey asked him if on the 3rd day of April or at any other time he murdered or participated in murdering Blanche Lamont, the prisoner coolly replied in the negative.

The purpose of the defense to outwit the cross-examination as much as possible was shown when District Attorney Barnes asked the first question. Durrant was asked if he was not born at Toronto, Canada, on April 24, 1871. Attorney Desprey objected to the question. He said that Durrant could have no positive knowledge on the subject, and any belief that he might have would be based on hearsay. The court overruled the objection, and the prisoner gave an affirmative answer. Several other equally important questions were objected to by the defense. The objections in most cases were overruled.

The prisoner's reputation for truth and veracity went completely to pieces on the witness stand this morning. His answers to two or three questions were palpable lies, and he changed his answers to fit occasions. Besides, he told a story about the disappearance of Blanche Lamont that was so gaudy that everybody wonders how Durrant had the hardihood to think the jury would accept it as fact. The pitfall into which Durrant fell was in telling about the afternoon that he spent at the ferry to see if Blanche would not attempt to cross the bay to escape from the city. Durrant said he was standing at the corner of Market and Montgomery streets that day when a stranger came to him and asked if his name was not Durrant. The prisoner replied that it was. The stranger then asked if Durrant was not interested in her disappearance in view of the fact that his name had been connected with the case. Durrant replied that he was. The stranger then said: "Watch the ferris this afternoon. That is my advice. She will try to cross to-day." Although Durrant said he was overjoyed to get a clue to Miss Lamont, in reply to District Attorney Barnes' question, he said he did not ask the man's name, residence or anything about the source of the information he had received. Neither did he ask for further information on the subject. He simply watched the man walk toward Dupont street, and when Durrant went to a restaurant and the man came in, he then went to the ferry, he says, to see if he could find Blanche.

Four of Durrant's friends saw Durrant at the ferry that afternoon, and by one of them the prosecution expects to show if Durrant went there, not to meet Blanche Lamont but Minnie Williams. Aaron Hoge, an old schoolmate of Durrant's, testified at the preliminary examination that Durrant met a woman answering Minnie Williams' description, and boarding the ferry in a car with her rode to the Mission. Durrant testified to-day that he did not meet any woman at the ferry, and that he went from the ferry to the armory to pack up the blankets preparatory to making the trip to Mount Diablo next day. Dr. Frank Sedgeman, whom he saw at the ferry, Durrant said that he was looking for Blanche Lamont. To Dodge and Dukes, students at the medical college, he said he was waiting for members of the signal corps who were coming over from Oakland. When asked if he told Dodge and Dukes that he was tracing a clue to Miss Lamont, Durrant replied that he did. Next moment he realized that he had given the wrong answer and replied that he did not. He attempted to reconcile the statement by saying that he was looking for Miss Lamont and waiting for members of the signal corps at the same time.

District Attorney Barnes asked Durrant why he left the ferry at 5 o'clock to prepare to go on a pleasure trip if he was so much interested in finding Miss Lamont, with whose disappearance his name has been so much and so unpleasantly connected. Durrant replied that he did not think it necessary to remain at the ferry longer. The district attorney then asked if he told any of Blanche's friends of the important clue he had received from the stranger. Durrant replied that he had not, as he had not had an opportunity. After vigorous questioning, Durrant admitted that he had attended the Christian Endeavor meeting the same night, where he met a number of Miss Lamont's friends. Among others he met Thos. Vogel, who Durrant testified a moment before was more interested in Blanche's disappearance than anybody else, except her aunt, Mrs. Noble. Although he had a private conversation with Vogel, Durrant told him nothing about the clue to Miss Lamont's disappearance, as he said the subject did not occur to him. Durrant was asked if after the disappearance of Blanche Lamont he told Herbert Schlager that she had probably been led astray, and had gone into a house of ill-fame. Durrant said he told Schlager that Miss Lamont might have been led astray. Barnes asked Durrant what there was about the manner or character of Miss Lamont to induce him to make that remark. Durrant said he knew nothing against Miss Lamont, but had heard Detective Anthony say that she might have been led astray.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—During the course of his trial yesterday Theodore Durrant handled Blanche Lamont's torn clothing, which was found hidden away in the little crevices of the belfry, and denied that he had secreted it. Even the model bearing the waist and skirts worn by Blanche Lamont when she was murdered did not affect him. But the prosecution accomplished what had never been done before. Durrant for a moment lost his wonderful self-possession and was caught in a number of barefaced untruths.

receiving an affirmative reply, District Attorney Barnes asked the following questions:

"Is it not a fact that you sent a written statement of your case to your attorneys, and wrote on the envelope 'To be opened if I am convicted, and to be returned if I am acquitted?'"

The excitement was intense. In the hum of voices Durrant's answer was lost, and the stenographer was asked to read the reply. "I never sent an envelope to my attorneys bearing such an inscription," said he. Durrant was questioned at length regarding the communication and the significant inscription on the envelope, but he denied that he ever sent such a document. The climax was reached, however, when Barnes with his voice pitched in a higher key than usual, advanced to where Durrant was sitting and asked: "Did you ever lay eyes on Blanche Lamont after the morning of the day upon which she disappeared?"

Durrant said his notes of the lecture were made, and a Glazier read his notes he extended his own. Durrant stated that when he was arrested on April 12 he did not know whether he had notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture or not, although he compared notes with Student Glazier four days before, and knew that he was suspected of killing his girl who had disappeared on the day the lecture was given. When questioned closely as to when he forgot about the notes, Durrant said he forgot the notes on April 13, the day after he was arrested, and remembered them again on April 18.

CABLE NEWS.

Spanish Cruisers Arming Lest the U.S. Recognize the Cubans as Belligerents.

Cholera in Hawaii—Great Fire at Coolgardie—Armenian Refugees Leave the Churches.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Advices received at Auckland from Hawaii to-day show that there have been sixty-five deaths in all from Cholera in Hawaii up to September 26.

It has been noticed recently that there is great and quite unusual activity in the government dock yards at different ports in Spain and that workmen are busy at work refitting cruisers and gunboats. In addition, it has become known that certain government officials have been discussing the question of arming the steamships belonging to the Spanish trans-Atlantic company and it is believed that these preparations are due to the possibility that the U.S. may recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

The British steamer Napier, belonging to North Shields, bound from Cronstadt to Rotterdam, was in collision off the island of Aaland with the British steamer Livonia of Leth. The latter vessel sank and fourteen of her crew were drowned in spite of the efforts of the Napier's crew, who succeeded in rescuing ten men.

The spinning factory at Boboib, 45 miles from Munster, Westphalia, has collapsed and buried 40 workmen in the ruins. Of this number ten were killed or seriously injured and the remaining workmen escaped with but slight injuries.

A dispatch from Coolgardie, the centre of the new gold fields, announces that a whole block of buildings were burned there yesterday by a fire which started through the upsetting of a lamp. The estimated damage is \$1,250,000.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "The protectorate over Madagascar we have been discussing to replace it everywhere. The police will be in the hands of the French, as will also the customs and inland taxes."

The column of troops commanded by Colonel Souza has had a fight at Manaoas, province of Santa Clara, with the band of Zayas. The troops succeeded in taking the positions held by the insurgents, who upon their retreat left upon the field several killed and five wounded. To-day eight more political prisoners have been sent to the Spanish convict settlement in Africa.

The Spanish cabinet has signed a loan of \$15,000,000 with the Banque de Paris, wholly for Cuban expenses. One-third of the loan is payable between November 1 and 10, and the remaining installments will be paid in December and February.

CONQUEST OF MADAGASCAR.

Peace Negotiations Concluded Between the Queen and the Victorious French.

The Queen to be Retained, But Her Husband and Prime Minister Transported.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The minister of war, General Zurlinden, received a dispatch from Majunga to-day confirming the news previously received via Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, of the capture of Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, by the French expeditionary forces under General Duchesne. The official dispatch says that after a brilliant action Antananarivo was occupied on September 30. Peace negotiations with the Hovas opened next day, and were successfully concluded the same evening, subject to the ratification of the French government. General Metzinger, second in command of the French forces, was thereupon appointed Governor of Antananarivo.

The royal cabinet has immediately communicated to President Faure, who afterwards sent the following cable message to General Duchesne: "In the name of all France the government congratulates you, your officers and men. Your admirable feat of Blanche Lamont was murdered. The Queen thanks you for the brilliant service you have rendered her, and for the great example you have given. You have proved there are no perils or obstacles which cannot be removed by method, courage and the confidence of the army. You are appointed Governor of the Legion of Honor. Forward the names without delay of those you recommend for rewards and the government will propose to parliament that a medal be struck for distribution among the troops. The price of the medal will be 100 francs. It is not officially announced that a rigorous protectorate will be established by France over the island of Madagascar, assuring to France a preponderance of the entire administration. The Queen, Ranaivaloa III, has retained her husband, the minister, her husband, will be transported.

LORD SACKVILLE'S STATEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The statements made by Lord Sackville, who, as Sir Lionel Sackville-West, was the British minister at Washington City in 1881-89, in a pamphlet marked "for private circulation only," a copy of which was obtained here by the correspondent of the New York World, and the substance of which was printed in the United States yesterday, have caused amazement in diplomatic circles. Truth, commenting upon the statements made, says: "Whether it was courteous or judicious for Lord Sackville to publish such a pamphlet, Mr. Bayard, ambassador in London, is a debatable question, to which it may, however, reasonably be replied that Mr. Bayard was immeasurably more discreet and injudicious in publishing his pamphlet in London than the latter was in Washington City. Mr. Bayard, therefore, would be mean to complain on this point. But the matter acquires exceptional interest when it is considered side by side with the relations between the two nations."

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In our relations with America experience teaches us always to be on the alert. This has made the English, perhaps, over-suspicious, and being so they possibly imagine trickery where it does not exist. For these reasons it is advisable that international contests be discontinued until the impression is removed or the Americans realize that they are sufficiently strong to depend upon themselves without the support of sharp practices. The two nations are very nearly allied, and everything should be done on both sides of the Atlantic to unite them more closely. Both nations have much in common. In America they have our peers and in England we have their heroes."

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS.

ST. JOHN'S, N.B., Oct. 10.—(Special)—According to the nominations for the local elections, which take place on October 16, Attorney-General Blair has secured eighteen supporters to five elected by the opposition. In St. John city four opposition candidates were unopposed, while two county supporters of Mr. Blair were elected by acclamation. In Westmorland Mr. Blair gets three straight supporters and a fourth independent supporter by acclamation. In Charlotte county four government men were returned unopposed. In Victoria county four candidates are contesting for the honor of supporting Mr. Blair, while the opposition has no candidate at all. In Northumberland only two of those nominated will oppose the government, if elected. A similar state of affairs exists in Kent, where seven candidates are contesting for the honor of supporting the government. In Queens Mr. Blair and his colleague, Ferris, were returned unopposed. In Gloucester, which has three members, five supporters of Mr. Blair were nominated. In other counties there will be straight contests; but Mr. Blair already has a big advantage.

ALBERTA IMPROVING.

ALBERTA, Oct. 10.—The Alberts company on Mineral Hill are down twenty feet on the ledge, which contains strong and is widening, and the quality of the ore improving. A party who have been examining Mineral Hill in the interest of an English syndicate, have returned to-day. They say that they found good rock everywhere, and regard the hill as a mass of mineral. Yellowstone and Huckleberry creeks were examined, and found to be highly auriferous. Prospectors are demanding increased pay for staking off claims.

George Clendinning, the Peiron candidate for Luskdowne, has signified his intention of withdrawing from the contest. A farmer named H. A. Hall, residing at

THE POPE'S LETTER.

Sufferings of the Italian Nation—The Papacy Must Have Temporal Jurisdiction.

A Perpetuation Rather Than the Termination of the Conflict Aimed At.

ROME, Oct. 9.—The letter of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. to Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, on the recent fete held in different parts of Italy in honor of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, was published this evening. It is as follows: "The sentiment of humanity, which even minds dominated by passion restrain, seemed to permit of the hope of some consideration in our old age; but this has been brutally ignored. We have been reduced to become almost immediate witnesses of the apotheosis of Italian revolution and the spoliation of the Holy See. This which most afflicted us is the design to perpetuate rather than to terminate the conflict of which no one can measure the disastrous effects. The final object of the occupation of Rome was not to complete political unity, but in destroying the walls of the temporal metropolis, to more closely attack the spiritual power of the Pope. The object was to change the destinies of Rome, to return to paganism and give birth to a third Rome and a third era in civilization. That is what it was desired to celebrate recently under the sanction of the new law by noisy demonstrations conducted by a sect which is the enemy of God. The nation suffers, for not only are the promises of mutual benefits unfulfilled, but Italy is divided and subservient to factions which menace all civil and social institutions in augmenting numbers and force. Nothing will ever confer veritable independence upon the Papacy so long as it does not have temporal jurisdiction. This condition they pretend to have guaranteed is subordinated to the arbitrary will of others, and lately there has been a suggestion of a threat to abrogate even the guarantee itself. The letter of the Pope then vaunts the blessings of pontifical sovereignty and invites Italians not to be bound up with sects and consider how serious the world would be to perpetuate the conflict which is profiting the enemies of Christianity. It then affirms that the head of the church follows with loving vigilance humanity's road, and does not refuse to accept the reasonable necessities of the times. The letter concludes with: "If the Italians would throw off the Masonic yoke and would listen to us, we would open our heart to the fondest hopes, otherwise we can but predict new perils and greater disasters."

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BEHRING SEA.

SEATTLE, Oct. 11.—Captain Tozier, of the U.S.S. Grant, which arrived from Behring sea last night, while declining to talk about sealing matters is enthusiastic on the question of fish and game. He said: "The fishing industry there would be a mine of wealth which would surpass any gold mine that ever existed. It is not a question of how many fish you can get, but how many you want. A line cannot be drawn up without a fish of some kind, sometimes a halibut and sometimes a cod. The former can be drawn out as fast as you can haul, and the latter will be taken by hook or even more. There is no better halibut in the world; the fish is of the most excellent flavor—the finest in the world. The cod are so numerous that they are being killed by biting each other, but they would improve if they were fished for a time. A better place for sport cannot be imagined. I have not known until recent years where the wild geese go to breed. On Agatou Island, seventeen miles east of Atou, there are millions of them. There are no native nor animals to destroy them, but the Atou Indians go there late in the season and kill the young ones with stools for the winter supplies. The fish is very delicate and sweet, as the geese live on grass. On Atou island the natives live by fishing and trapping the blue fox. Atou mackerel is a beautiful variegated yellow and black color, weighing from two to four pounds, and the most excellent fish for eating in existence. The streams are full of finest trout, and there are numerous salmon and trout on the island. There are only forty natives left there, as the tribe is dying off very fast."

AGITATION FOR A NEW DOMINION FLAG.

Letter Boxes on Street Cars.

Railway Returns Delayed in Their Transmission—The Major-General's Aide-de-Camp.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

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Lieutenant McLean, of the 43rd battalion, commenced his duties as A.D.C. to the Major-General commanding to-day. The railway committee of the Privy Council meets on Friday, the 18th inst.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Tram Traffic Between Vancouver and Westminster—Obtaining Money Under False Pretences.

Contravention of Medical Act—Shooting Accident—Mining in the Kootenay Country.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, Oct. 11.—The tram cars between Vancouver and Westminster carried more passengers yesterday than on any day since they have been running.

A. H. Lynne Browne had completed arrangements to start a Christian Endeavor paper here when arrested for obtaining money under false pretences from a Mission City merchant. He has been taken to the provincial jail.

A number of young men took up a claim in Cariboo last spring. During the summer they have been engaged developing it, putting in pumps, etc. A few days ago they were told they would have to leave the claim as it lay on the old Harper lease. The claim was a very promising one and had not before been developed. The young men claim to have taken \$70 in one day by the rooker alone.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Oct. 11.—William York, a boy living in Cedar district, near the Nanaimo river bridge, went into the woods yesterday morning with his shotgun carelessly thrown across both shoulders, the left hand being on the stock and the right over the end of the barrel. Suddenly the gun exploded and blew off the second finger of the right hand and seriously shattering the palm.

Mr. Joseph Hunter, superintendent of the E. & N. railway, and Mr. W. S. Pinder, surveyor, have gone up the E. & N. extension on a prospecting tour. The case against Dr. Drysdale was concluded yesterday before Magistrate Bates. The court held that there had been a contravention of the act and fined the defendant \$25. The case will be appealed.

CHEMUNIS.

CHEMUNIS, Oct. 10.—The new hall at Hall's Crossing will soon be completed and preparations are being made for the opening ceremonies. The young men of the district contemplate organizing a football club at a meeting to be held on Saturday.

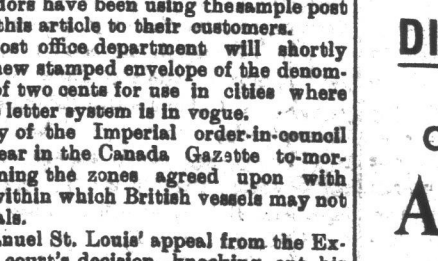
Mr. Kenney has moved his house to a higher elevation away from the fog about the stream on his farm. The social given at Mr. Kenney's on the 7th instant under the auspices of the Episcopal church proved to be a very successful affair. The proceeds were for the benefit of All Saints' church.

Inspector of Schools Burns recently paid a visit to the Chemunis school. (From the Claim.)

The Blue Bell is operating again with a full complement of men, only having been closed down a few days on account of the recent strike. Captain Wilson, late of the King Galena, is now in full charge. The late employes have scattered to all parts of the district.

Mr. James Delaney has opened the dining room of the Leland hotel, thus giving Ketchikan another complete hotel. Captain Harding, discoverer of the Gibson and Pelouse, says that property is showing up well as development work progresses.

New hoisting machinery, of an expensive character, is being placed in the Robert E. Lee, near Roseland. The owners are confident they have a big thing.



Result of a Neglected Cold. DISEASED LUNGS. Which Doctors Failed to Help, CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and it was long and often dangerous in such cases, neglected, I thinking it would give me my life; but I found, after a little while, that the slightest exertion pained me. I then consulted a doctor who found, on examining my lungs, that the upper part of the left one was highly affected. He gave me some medicine which I took as directed, but it did not seem to do any good. Fortunately, I happened to read in Ayer's Almanac of the effect that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has on others, and I determined to give it a trial. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."—A. LEFLAN, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The stock transactions to-day fell short of yesterday by about 45,000 shares. Pool manipulation and the operations of the room traders accounted for the greater part of the dealings. The irregularity, which has been a feature of the market since the beginning of the year, interested the general market was influenced by foreign selling of the international stocks, by increased activity in silver and by reports of the scope of the proposed new organization of the trunk lines. Bar silver, 88 3/4; Mexican dollars, 54. Silver certificates, 69 to 69 1/2.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—Traffic on the C. P. R., for the week ending October 7 was \$48,000, for the same week last year it was \$47,000.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—The Attorney-General's department has, upon information of John Henderson, of Hamilton, entered a suit for a perpetual injunction to restrain the running of Sunday cars in that city. A statement of the claim was filed yesterday in the Queen's bench.

INGERSOLL, Oct. 10.—Cornelius Wall, of Mount Elgin, died on Sunday last under circumstances which point to poisoning, and his stomach has been sent to Toronto for analysis.

TWICK, Oct. 10.—A fire at Loon Lake at the house of Mr. Thomas Lindsay burned six people to death, all children of Mr. Lindsay, two girls aged 21 and 18, boys aged 13 and 7, and twin babies. The fire occurred about twelve o'clock at night and no one seemed to know how it occurred. The wife, besides Mr. Lindsay's family, a man by the name of Peter Labarge and his son who barely escaped by jumping from a window of the second story.

CAPITAL NOTES.

BEAUBARNOS, Oct. 10.—The time of the court in the Shortis case was occupied all day in the reading of evidence taken in Ireland.

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The Colonist

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1895.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

We have received a neat pamphlet on the Fair Trade question, bearing the title "Letters and Correspondence with the late John Bright, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., and Sir John Jaffray, Bart. Showing the disastrous effects of the present one sided system of free imports without reciprocity. By Frederick Blood." Mr. Blood, who is senior partner of a manufacturing firm, is a believer in protection to native industry and differential tariffs for Great Britain and her colonies. His letters are vigorously written, and we gather from them that the Fair Traders form no inconsiderable part of the population of Great Britain. Mr. Blood is one of the Englishmen who believes that free trade is not a good policy for Great Britain. He considers that it is bad in principle and that its success was temporary and owing to conditions and circumstances that no longer exist. Mr. Blood has the courage of his opinions and did not fear to tackle one of the ablest and most eloquent champions of free trade, the celebrated John Bright. Those Canadians who believe that all Englishmen are free traders would be undeceived if they read Mr. Blood's pamphlet and the fly sheets by which it is accompanied. One of these sheets is an interview with the Right Honorable James Lowther, M.P. Mr. Lowther is an out and out protectionist. He does not mince matters, as the following quotation from the interview shows:

"Free Trade is all rot," was Mr. Lowther's concise reply. "The system erroneously passing under that name happened to work well for this country for a short time after its introduction, owing to very special conditions which have ceased to exist. When Free Trade was introduced we already had the start of the world in manufacturing industry; we could produce cheaper than anybody else, and the development of steam and electricity, combined with the discovery of gold, produced an expansion of commerce, for which the credit was coolly appropriated by the advocates of Free Trade. For a quarter of a century everything went swimmingly. Manufacturers made big profits, and farmers shared in the general prosperity. But after a time the very expansion of our trade began to bring about the destruction of our profits as a nation. The rails which we exported by the thousands and of tons were used to bring foreign wheat to the market cheaper than we could grow it ourselves. The machinery we sent abroad was paid for in a way we hadn't expected, by the flooding of the country with cheap foreign goods. The demon of foreign competition is, in fact, of our own creation, and we can only baffle it by returning to Protection."

There is not a protectionist in Canada or the United States who would express himself more forcibly than this English statesman, and yet we are told that protection is laughed at in Great Britain, and that there is not a man of intellect or political standing who believes in the protective system. Here is Mr. Lowther's answer to this remark: "Then you would protect the British manufacturer as well as the British farmer?"

"I would impose duties on all foreign imports that came into competition with home industries. But, as applied to articles of necessity, such duties would be on a sliding scale, so that they would automatically cease as soon as the price of the commodity reached a paying point. By paying point I mean a price at which the article could be produced at a profit in this country."

"For example, in the case of wheat—?" "Wheat, according to the Royal Commission on Agriculture, cannot be produced at a profit in Great Britain for less than 40s. a quarter. My sliding scale would then be so arranged as to bring the price up to this point, but as soon as 40s. was touched the duties would cease to be levied."

It is not hard to see signs of a change in the British mind with respect to trade. The free traders are not nearly so arrogant or so dogmatic as they used to be, and the protectionists are more outspoken as well as greatly more numerous than they were a few years ago.

SACKVILLE SACRIFICED.

As a great deal has been written about the pamphlet of which Lord Sackville is the author, and which he circulated among those only whom he regarded as his friends, it may be well to give a short account of the unfortunate incident which was the cause of his recall from Washington. From 1881 to 1889 Sir Lionel Sackville West was the British Minister in Washington. He performed his important duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of his own Government and the Government of the United States. Up to 1888 the Americans had nothing to say against Sir Sackville West. In the fall of that year the Presidential campaign was in full blast. Mr. Cleveland was nominated for re-election. The anti-British party was, as usual in such campaigns, busy and unscrupulous. Some of its members thought that if they could get an expression of opinion from the British Minister favorable to Mr. Cleveland it would be a great help to the Republican candidate. Accordingly a trap was set for Sir Sackville West by some Republicans in Los Angeles. A letter was concocted, as from a United States citizen of British descent, asking the Minister how such persons as he should vote. "The gravity of the political situation," wrote "Charles F. Murchison," "and the duties of those voters who are of English birth and who consider England the mother country, was the reason for intruding for information." The British Minister answered the fraudulent letter in good faith. His reply was as follows:

"I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the Mother Country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. That party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still desirous of settling all of the questions with

Canada which have been unfortunately reopened since the ratification of the treaty by the Republican majority in the senate and the President's message to which you allude. All allowance must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the presidential election. It is, however, plainly impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation should he be elected, but there is every reason to believe that while upholding the position he has taken he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message."

The Republicans were not long in making all the political capital possible out of this apparently harmless letter. They fastened on to the Democratic party the reproach of being favored by Great Britain. The Democrats, seeing the position in which they were placed by the dishonest trick of the Republican politicians, considered themselves obliged to do what they could to repair the blunder made by the British minister. He was accused of meddling in the domestic affairs of the United States, from which he as representative of a foreign nation should keep aloof. He was declared by the Government persona non grata, and his recall by the British Government was demanded. That Government had no alternative but to comply with the request. So Sir Sackville West was sacrificed. It is no wonder he felt sore. He was conscious of having done nothing worthy of blame, and it can be seen that he was made a scapegoat by the Democratic party. Lord Sackville considers that he was not fairly treated by Mr. Bayard, and he said so in his pamphlet. But his language is mildness itself compared with that used by American politicians when denouncing British statesmen and British institutions. Our neighbors, like many who are always ready to condemn and censure, are very sensitive to adverse criticism. They should not be so thin-skinned. They give freely enough; they should learn to take.

REFORM REQUIRED.

We have heard a great deal lately about the way in which the deliberations of the City Council are carried on. We have been asked why we do not instruct our reporters to take down the debates, or discussions, or wranglings of the Council verbatim. If our informants say, the citizens saw in cold print all that is said at the meetings of the Corporation they would have even a worse opinion of the business ability of that body than they have at present; and, they add, if anything could induce the City Fathers to abandon their loose ways of doing business and give up their habit of snapping and snarling at each other and perpetually bandying personalities, it would be to give them the opportunity of reading the morning after a meeting of Council all the foolish and irrelevant things that the Councilors said while the Council was in session.

There may be some truth in this, but it is not pleasant to have to expose the follies and the weaknesses of men who, in their private capacity, are respectable citizens and good members of society; and to read all the ill-tempered and nonsensical remarks made by aldermen while deliberating on the city's affairs would be neither amusing nor edifying. Why do not the Councilors, of their own motion, set about effecting a reform in their methods. It would not be so very hard. All that is necessary would be to adhere more closely to the rules of order. Those rules are excellent, and if the Councilors observed them they would do more business; they would do it better, and they would raise themselves in the estimation of their fellow-citizens. A reform is needed and should be commenced without any unnecessary delay. If matters in the Council be not mended soon, we will be tempted to take the advice of our friends and some fine morning treat our readers to a verbatim report of the proceedings of Council.

A PLUCKY JOURNALIST.

We do not know which to admire most, the Portland Oregonian's courage or courtesy, when it denounces Lord Sackville as "a fool and a liar," for having the audacity to describe in what he considers just terms the treatment he received at the hands of the American Government and the American people seven years ago. It certainly requires a great deal of moral courage in a journalist to denounce a gentleman who writes in his own defence, particularly when he knows that there are very many of his readers who will be sure to consider any injurious epithets he may apply to a Britisher not half strong enough. It is both easy and safe to abuse a man thousands of miles away, who most likely will never see or hear of what has been written. If the Portland journalist in his own city abused a cabman or a scavenger in the way that he vilifies Lord Sackville, he would have to calculate upon being punished corporally for his arrogance and insolence. There is, we venture to say, hardly a man in the city of Portland, no matter what his position may be, who will allow himself to be called a fool and a liar with impunity. Consequently, men of the journalist's stamp are civil enough to those with whom they come in contact in business. But it is different when the offender is a long way off and cannot retaliate. Good manners may then be dispensed with and discretion disregarded with safety.

There are a great many like this Portland journalist, as fierce as lions and as loud as hyenas on paper, but face to face with opponents they are as polite as dancing masters and as long suffering and forbearing as saints.

There are those who are old fashioned enough to believe that a gentleman does not owe to be a gentleman when he takes a pen in his hand. Moreover these old fashioned do not think that a decent man owes it to himself to address those with whom he has intercourse in terms of civility. The man who is insolent and brutal in his speech and man-

ner, they think does no harm to those whom he insults and vilifies, but he advertises himself as a boor and a ruffian, and warns all those who hear him to give him a wide berth.

Lord Sackville when he was Sir Lionel Sackville West had good reason to consider that he was ill-used and treacherously dealt with by American politicians, and it is no wonder that even after the lapse of seven years he feels sore, and wants his friends to know exactly how he was treated in the United States in 1888. It would perhaps have been better if he had remained silent. But his writing an account of his treatment, by the Americans and circulating that account among his personal friends was not a very grievous offence. He had left the United States under a cloud, so to speak, and it is but natural that he should like those whose good opinion he most values to know that he had, while ambassador to the United States, done nothing of which an honest man need be ashamed. This was really the case. Sir Sackville West's career as a public servant and a diplomatist was in the highest degree honorable. He was guilty of a single indiscretion which in other countries, and in the United States under other circumstances, would not have been considered even an indiscretion; and he paid dearly for his mistake—if it was a mistake, which nine people out of ten will consider doubtful.

BOSTOCK AGAINST B. C.

To the Editor:—The past two issues of the Broad street weekly have contained vicious attacks on the Lillooet-Fraser-River-Cariboo Goldfields Co., recently formed in England through the agency of Mr. F. Barnard, M.P. Every effort is made to throw doubt on the bona fides of the enterprise. The impression conveyed to the reader is that the objects of the company are little removed from swindling. This is a most unjust and untruthful representation of the status of the company. In its formation no care was taken to suppress any information concerning its intentions. They were heralded through the world by means of the great London dailies and financial papers. Anyone who may subscribe for stock is fully aware of the many layers of swindle to be expended. Nothing could be placed before the public more plainly and unreservedly.

And what is the chief object of the company? Simply to acquire and develop mining properties in this province, and especially in those sections denoted by its name. This is a kind of enterprise that British Columbia has been seeking for a long time past. The desirability of mining investments in this province has been pointed out by its press for many years, and writers on the Broad street sheet have become to some extent hysterical in advocating the same. Then why this tirade against Mr. Barnard's company?

As perhaps all your readers are now well aware a certain Mr. Hewitt Bostock is anxious for political preferment. Not because of any heaven-born legislative talent he possesses, but because some freak of Dame Fortune, it is said, has made Mr. Bostock a wealthy man. This fact is considered sufficient to make him eligible for any position of honor in the gift of the electorate. Mr. Bostock is chief owner of the paper in the district. Mr. Barnard and Mars, both interested in the Goldfields company, now represent the districts that are to be united into one in the next election. Mr. Bostock is ambitious to be its member against Mr. Mars. What inducement he has to offer an intelligent electorate, such as mining districts always contain, other than his bank account, it would be hard to determine. Up to date Mr. Bostock has been unforthright in his political views. After announcing himself a candidate for Yale at the last provincial election, he found that he was too much of a "chee chako" to be eligible. At the Liberal convention in this city last fall he was knifed by his friends and compelled to seek new fields. He selected Yale-Cariboo, and has since intermittently sought to gain credit and acquaintance with its electors. He is not a man about his political faith, but is willing to be sacrificed in the Liberal interests.

But what can the electors of Yale-Cariboo-Kootenay think of a man who, while seeking their confidence and support, is doing all he can through the sheet that he owns to cast suspicion on a scheme that will, if successful in its operations, bring a large amount of prosperity into their midst. Mr. Bostock must be devoid of even ordinary intelligence if he imagines he can flagrantly attack their interests through a paper he owns and at the same time ask and secure their support to send him to Ottawa. It is not because of the unscrupulousness of Mr. Barnard's company that Mr. Bostock has a negative connection with that company. And if impotent jealousy of Mr. Mars leads Mr. Bostock to attacking a company that is bringing a million or more for investment into British Columbia, it is not reasonable to suppose that the residents of the districts in which it is chiefly to be expended will crave to have him for their representative. The man who will commit such a folly is scarcely to be trusted with the management of his own affairs, and I believe the electors of Yale-Cariboo-Kootenay will come to such a conclusion. They would be unwise indeed to reject a man of Mr. Mars's ability for such a negative connection with that company. Mr. Mars has a negative connection in the province and has done much by his enterprises to promote its prosperity. And if, with Mr. Barnard, he has brought capital into the country, he should receive commendation and not blame. But it is because of his connection with the Goldfields Co. that that institution has been belittled and besmirched by Mr. Bostock's paper, and the interests of the districts he seeks to represent thereby injured.

I would not have written thus warmly and lengthily but for the general condemnation of the attack by Mr. Bostock's paper on Mr. Barnard's company, and in the hope that a true estimate of Mr. Bostock's character may be learned by those whom he asks to honor him.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIRST.

It is no longer fashionable to indulge in showy memoranda, mottoes or initials on writing paper; a crest is in good vogue, it should be either embossed or simply engraved in one color—black, blue, scarlet, mauve or pale gray on white paper. The address is now legibly engraved at the head of one's stationery, a custom which is most justly popular, for who has not, in the past, gone by, raked his brain hunting for addresses of the writers of communications demanding an immediate reply. Besides the engraved address, it is no longer in vogue to add the date in a letter the day, month and year must be given in a note it is unnecessary to mention the day.

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AGED AND OLD MEN

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g from any of the your sex, you should Swearney, and he will can be done for ed in building up d broken-down con- back to you that beauty which every red at Home.

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CABLE LETTER.

Newmarket Races - The Queen's Health - Tussaud's 'Chamber of Horrors' to Have a Rival.

Convict Life and Punishment on Board the Australian Hulks Vividly Depleted.

(Special Cable Letter to the Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 12 - The attention of the world of politics has been almost entirely turned towards Constantinople during the past week, while the interests of the world of fashion and sport centred at Newmarket, especially on Wednesday last, when W. J. Blair's filly Rock Dove won the Cesarewitch stakes, and yesterday when Leopold De Rothschild's colt St. Frusquin captured the Middle Park plate, the greatest event for two year olds, owing to the fact that so many Derby candidates were entered for it. The gathering

AT NEWMARKET

was large and decidedly aristocratic, in spite of the fact that the weather was cold and stormy. There was a strong lustre of royalty and nobility. The latest fashion in ladies light furs was agreeably displayed. The Duke of Cambridge had the usual shooting party at Six Mile Bottom. The much favored guests went out shooting during the morning and spent the afternoon at the races. Report has it that they secured enormous bags of pheasants. The Prince of Wales is understood to be much disappointed at the performance of Florizel II on Wednesday last, when his entry finished fourth in the race for the Cesarewitch stakes, and he is said to be equally put out at the fact that his colt Persimmon could do no better than come in third in the struggle for the Middle Park plate yesterday. The Prince is claimed to have been very confident of capturing the Cesarewitch, and his eldest son, the Duke of York, was also present at the Newmarket mainly in the hope of seeing his father land the prize with Florizel II, but both were doomed to disappointment.

The Prince of Wales goes to Warwick Castle on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Warwick, the latter being one of the great beauties of England, although she has a son thirteen years old. The Prince will remain the guest of the Earl and Countess until Monday next. The list of guests invited to meet the Duke of York at Dunrobin last week included the Earl and Countess of Warwick.

The weather in Scotland has recently been very cold for this time of the year, but it is understood that Queen Victoria has been driving about Balmoral and its neighborhood at late hours in the afternoon in one of her Victoria to the dismay of those who are continually dwelling upon her ageing and the apparently daily increasing helplessness and feebleness of Her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Beatrice and the Prince and Princess Christian, with the whole royal household, attended the funeral on Thursday at Balmoral of Dr. Albert Brown, a protégé of the Queen and nephew of the late John Brown, the Queen's "gillie." After the funeral the Queen paid a long visit to the mother of Dr. Brown.

A reform wave is rising which will sweep over the iniquitous part of the city. Respectable citizens of Fleet Street and St. Paul's street, tradesmen and others, who resent the license which the police allow the prostitutes who swarm the district, have organized a movement to effect a reformation. This has resulted in the appointment of a committee to try and sweep out the corrupt police, who are paid weekly to patronize the disorderly houses and protect such of their women inmates as will submit to be blackmailed. A committee has also been charged with the duty of warning landlords not to rent their houses to this class of tenants, and prosecute the offenders. A conference has been summoned making the movement general to suppress the existing system of flagrant immorality, at which the police have conspired to contest the action of the licensing committee of the London county council in the matter of music halls at a plenary sitting of the council on October 25. Mrs. Balhorne, president of the social purity committee, is hopeful that such influence will be brought to bear upon the council as will secure a reversal of the decision of the committee.

CHAMBER OF HORRORS

at Madame Tussaud's famous wax works exhibition. This floating exhibition of the terrible happenings of the past, is the old convict hulk, "the Success," which recently arrived here from Australia, after a voyage of five months duration and is now moored at Blackwall, being prepared to receive the public. The Success has been used for exhibition purposes in Australian waters for years past and, just as she was about to be demolished, was purchased from the government and sent to the United Kingdom by this country. The hulk is over a hundred years old and is the only one remaining of five terrible floating prisons established by the government of the colony of Victoria from 1850 to 1855 as the result of the discovery of gold in the gold fields of Bendigo and Ballarat, and the subsequent rush to the colony among others of many thousands of desperate, lawless men of nearly all nationalities. Naturally crimes were for a long time most frequent, and bushrangers and others thrived upon the robberies committed along the road followed by the lucky diggers, who tried to make their way home with their newly acquired wealth. In fact these law-breakers eventually became so bold that they attacked the government escorts guarding the consignments of gold sent from Ballarat or Bendigo to Melbourne and other towns. When the bushrangers were captured they were treated most severely. On conviction, they were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the prison hulks, which were stationed at Hobson's Bay, Melbourne. On board these vessels the most horrible system of discipline prevailed; in fact its administrator, then inspector-general of the naval establishment, was a son of a Cornish convict, Sir John Price.

WAS BEATEN TO DEATH

by a gang of desperate convicts who rushed upon him determined to kill the inventor of the much hated system of control, some of the ideas of which may be gathered from the following facts: Each convict had his "history" recorded on the door of his cell in the hulks, and many of the most notorious records will be on exhibition. Attempts to jump overboard were frequent, although the convicts being heavily ironed, those who had the temerity to jump sank like lumps of lead. Many of the prisoners, whom no amount of punishment could subdue, were continually cursing and yelling in the most horrible manner. Whichever way the visitor turned, there was something repulsive to the eye or ear, want of space for bodily exercise, the total absence of any kind of useful occupation, and almost total isolation from all the usual habits of mankind. The narrow walls of the cells were the limits for exercising the body, except that the prisoners were allowed on the decks, from which only a distant view of the shore could be obtained for one hour daily. At night the warden figures of the convicts of the past will be shown in their usual attitudes, and the coarse garb, in the cells they at one time occupied. Notable among them will be the figures of the

NOTORIOUS "CAPTAIN" MELVILLE, who for several years haunted the country between Ballarat and Melbourne, to the terror of the gold-laden diggers who were attempting to make their way from the gold mines to the latter city. He was credited with many murders and countless robberies. When arrested he admitted that the proceeds of his crimes must have footed up quite £250,000, which he claimed he had hidden in a place known only to himself. As the result for forty years since people have been trying in vain to find what Melville had his ill gotten gold hidden. As he was in the habit of riding to the top of Mounts Baran and Anakie, from which point of vantage and by the aid of a powerful field-glass he was able to spy returning diggers, it is believed the treasure must be hidden in the neighborhood of those places; but all attempts to find it have proved fruitless. When after his trial and conviction, Melville was confined on board the Success he watched his opportunity, and at the head of a number of other desperadoes suddenly rushed upon the boat, killed the keeper in charge, and succeeded in pulling away from the hulk in safety, though fired upon by all the hulks and warships in the bay. He was soon captured, however, and at his trial defended himself brilliantly, delivering a speech of great power and impressiveness, during which he dilated in burning words upon the horrors of the penal system on board the Success, causing such a sensation by its publication in Melbourne that a meeting of citizens was called and resolutions were passed in favor of abolishing the convict hulks. Indeed, the popular feeling aroused against them was so strong and general that the government was compelled to

COMMUTE THE DEATH SENTENCE

imposed upon Melville to imprisonment for life. He was transferred to jail at Melbourne, where, according to the official report, he committed suicide. The unofficial version of the story is that he was strangled to death by a keeper during a struggle, which the desperado made for his liberty. Every side of convict life in the old days on board the hulks will be depicted on board the Success, especially the different modes of punishment, and the speculators who have purchased her export to reap an ample fortune as the result of their stroke of enterprise.

CONQUERED MADAGASCAR.

The Protectorate Virtually Annexation - Everything in the Hands of the French.

Foreigners Will Welcome a Sound Government - What About American Interests?

LONDON, Oct. 11. - The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "The protectorate over Madagascar will be exceedingly like annexation. The premier, the husband of the Queen, and all the military and political chiefs of his party will probably be banished. The native army will be disbanded, and there will be French garrisons to replace it everywhere. The police will be in the hands of the French, as will also the customs and inland taxes.

The Standard says of the Madagascar question: "While congratulating M. Ribot upon the clearing of the way to the exercise of a protectorate in Madagascar, it is scarcely necessary to add that other powers interested will look to France for a practical recognition of their established rights. Even on selfish grounds, the republic will do well to throw open the vast domain over which they have gained an influence to European and American enterprise. An attempt to exclude the commerce of other nations by prohibitive tariffs will be a clear breach of international obligations.

Mr. Frederick Turner, a merchant of Antananarivo, has just arrived here, and his views have been sought upon the situation in Madagascar. He says that foreigners in Madagascar will welcome a sound French government, provided that they be accorded equal rights under it with French subjects. The country, he said, must be open to all commerce. Naturally France will try to improve her commercial relations with the island, and it is hoped that she will do so without antagonizing the English, American and German traders. American interests have to be reckoned with, as the United States government has not recognized the French protectorate, and the Americans cannot afford to lose this important and growing market.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

BERLIN, Oct. 12 - The marriage of Duchess Pauline Mathildis of Wurttemberg to Dr. Millim was a most romantic affair. The doctor was summoned to Carlsruhe to attend a member of the dual family of Wurttemberg who was seriously ill. The Duchess Pauline, who was frequently thrown into the society of the doctor during his professional visits to the castle, fell in love with him and in the course of time notified her family that she intended to marry him. At first the family strongly opposed the match, but when it was seen that the Duchess Pauline would have her way in any case, a reluctant consent was finally given to the marriage. At the wedding ceremony the clergyman who officiated pointed out the different positions in life of the young couple, remarking incidentally that the Duchess had to come down to the rank of her husband. This caused the bride to exclaim warmly that she did not share the clergyman's view of the case, and that, on the contrary, she looked up to her husband. Contrary to general expectations, the marriage has been a most happy one, and the duchess assists her husband very effectively in his practice, accompanying him especially on his visits to poor patients, bestowing gifts upon those she finds to be most in need of assistance.

TRADE REVIEWED.

Dun's and Bradstreet's on the Existing Situation - It is Very Uncertain.

Number of Failures Greater in Both Canada and the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. - R. G. Dun & Co's review to-morrow will say: "The prices barometer gives indications that are not entirely favorable. Cotton goods go up with increasing evidence that the crop of cotton is short. The prices of other manufactured products, of wool, hides and leather all show some decline, a general abatement in new orders being the principal cause. With an immense volume of business not much exceeded in the largest month of the exceptional year 1892, and with evidence that in several important branches the volume has surpassed that of any previous year, there is growing uncertainty as to the near future of the industries. When business began to revive a million traders were in haste to order not only the goods least expected to sell within a given time, but enough more to replenish their stocks, which had been sold almost bare shelves by two years' prostration. Thus the buying was much in excess of real consumption within the given time. Moreover, as prices rose, many hastened to buy in advance of the market, and the result was that the world would mean gain, while multitudes hurried to get in their orders before competitors could buy as cheaply. Undesirable conditions buying continued for six months, and still continues in cotton goods, which are being bought in large quantities of the most manufactured products buying for the same reason can no longer be expected, and the steady and regular consumption is not yet known.

The production of pig iron on October 1 was last year, but in the year of the country, 201,414 tons weekly, against 194,029 on September 1; 196,000 having been the highest in 1892. Substantially the whole production is in execution of past orders, the other hand new orders are exceedingly small, against 43 last year, and the demand for dress goods and some specialties keeps many fully employed; but most of the works making men's woolsens, for which orders are scanty, find enough to keep them busy. The sales of wool continue heavy, and are again against 43 last year, and 11,349,200 pounds against 10,700,000 in 1892. Cotton manufacturers are particularly favored by the rise in materials and by the extraordinary stocks of cotton brought over from last year, but goods are also wanting, the quoted last week averaging 30 1/2 against 27 1/2 per cent. of the price of 1890. It is too early for cotton movements to cast much light on the probable yield. The port receipts thus far are 23 per cent. smaller than last year, but not so small as the small crop may lead in view of the known lateness of picking. The failures for the week have included two banks and several concerns of some size, and have been 268 in the United States against 231 last year, and 52 in Canada against 43 last year.

Bradstreet's will say: The cooler weather has stimulated a seasonable demand for staple dry goods, millinery and clothing, particularly at the South, where large sales are being made and collections are exceptionally prompt. The business is disappointing; pig iron and steel billets are weak, and woolen goods suffer by competition from abroad. Among the conspicuous decreases may be grouped Indian corn, live cattle and hogs, but all of which are explained by the immense crop of corn this year. Sole leather is also lower. Coffee declined on a report that Brazil has raised the largest crop of coffee in its history. There are advances for cotton goods, groceries and sundries, but refined sugar, anthracite coal and turpentine.

Bradstreet's says the bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal, \$1,123,006, increase .2; Toronto, \$6,687,751, increase 5.3; Halifax, \$1,318,235, increase 4.8; Winnipeg, \$1,728,624, increase 10.9; Hamilton, \$802,519, increase 7.7. Totals, \$22,460,435, increase 2.7. Only a fairly active business is reported from Toronto, but the outlook is promising. There is a fair demand for drygoods, groceries and sundries at Montreal, and products in the province of Quebec are moving more rapidly. At Quebec city the shoe trade is quiet, and drygoods report business slow. Some improvement is reported from Newfoundland; but this is offset by the low price of codfish, which is being sold very heavy. The potato crop on Prince Edward Island is of exceptionally good quality, but the demand has fallen off. The total number of failures reported from the Dominion this week is 54, as compared with 37 last year, 37 in the years of 1893 and 1892.

SACKVILLE'S STATEMENT CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. - That portion of Lord Sackville West's pamphlet in which he asserts that Lord Granville at the time of the Irish agitation in 1883 had upon the representations of Lord Spencer, called the Assistant Secretary of State, that Lord Sackville's life was in danger owing to the heated Irish agitation in this country at the time, and that as a result Lord Lionel was taken on a ten days' cruise by General Sherman, was confirmed today by the Assistant Secretary of State under Secretary Frelinghuysen, but who had retired following the latter from Brigadier General John D. Tibbal (retired) of the U. S. army, detailing circumstances heretofore not made public: 1,122 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

"DEAR SIR, - I have not seen Lord Sackville's pamphlet, and do not know in what connection he brings forward the circumstances referred to (the cruise of the Chesapeake), but I do know as a matter of fact that it did occur in the first part of May, 1883. General Sherman took Lord Sackville West and family on a naval vessel, the Tallapoosa perhaps, down the Chesapeake on an ostensible junketing trip. They were away a week or ten days. Meanwhile I, as side-de-camp to General Sherman, took care of the British legation at Washington. So far as I know no one knew the reason for this action except President Arthur, the Secretary of War, General Sherman and myself, but I presume there were those in the State department who were aware of it. Of course the British minister was in the secret, but I do not think it was known to his secretary at the time. General Ayres, commanding the troops at Washington barracks, and the chief of police were aware of what was going on.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Welsh Capitalists and B. C. Mines - Farmers' Co-operative Association - Ball to the Navy.

Liability of Vancouver City to Be Voted Upon - From the Mines.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, Oct. 12. - Mr. Pellow-Harvey has returned from visiting a number of mines in the province with noted Welsh capitalists. He comes back still more enthusiastic over the magnificent resources of the province, and with so many orders ahead that his plant will be running overtime for many days to come. Mr. Harvey wears a mysterious air as if there was something going to happen that it would be indiscreet to disclose just at present. Prof. Robertson, of the Dominion dairy department, left for the East to-day. Rev. J. R. Carmichael, of Regina, has been invited to fill the pulpit of Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church. The Manor house has changed hands, and Mr. Emerson will become manager of the Vernon hotel. Mr. H. C. Mason arrived in the city yesterday to take the place of Mr. Pedyer as pastor of the Congregational church.

The Farmers' Co-operative Association for the sale of farm produce is on the carpet in Vancouver. A preliminary meeting will be held early next week. This is a much needed departure. The city is practically without a central market with Chinese peddlers holding the trade. Citizens who became creditors in applying provisions, etc., during the construction of the Park reservoir are so anxious to have the voting public decide whether or not the money due should be paid by the city inasmuch as the council neglected to look after securing them in making the contract that they have offered to pay for the expense of submitting the matter to the vote of the people. The council will probably accept.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 12. - The members of the Municipal Association yesterday discussed the clauses of the draft municipal bill. It will again be taken up clause by clause. A successful ball was given to the visiting naval officers last night at the Guilbon. The Columbian Methodist College, which has acquired the Edmond's homestead, was opened to-day by His Excellency the Governor General. The building was christened Massey Hall owing to the college being handsomely endowed by Mr. Massey, head of the Massey Manufacturing Co.

VENUE.

(From the News.) The court of amaze, which will open in this city on Monday, will be presided over by Hon. Justice Walker.

The travelling fair will visit Armstrong on the 21st, Vernon on the 22nd, and Lumby on the 23rd.

The effects of the new flour mill at Armstrong are already being felt. A new tailoring establishment has been opened and it is reported that a cheese factory and creamery will soon be established.

E. B. Bailey, secretary of the Shipper's union of Kelowna, returned on Monday from a trip through the Kootenay districts, during which he effected the sale of a considerable quantity of farm produce. Two car loads will be forwarded in a few days from Kelowna to different Kootenay points. Messrs. Robert and Hugh Wood, of Armstrong, came up on Thursday's boat last week from a prolonged trip through the Southern Okanagan and Kettle River districts, during which they visited all the principal mining camps. They both expressed unbounded confidence in the district and were particularly impressed with the magnificent ore deposits in the neighborhood of Boundary mountains. Besides becoming interested in the claims, they purchased a pre-emption about two miles above Boundary Falls, at the junction of several roads leading to important camps. The proprietors think that a more favorable location for a shipping town is not to be found in the lower country. It will be known as Greenwood city.

MIDWAY.

(From the Advance.) Randolph Stewart has disposed of his one-eighth interest in the Morning Star claim, Long Lake camp, to C. L. Thomet.

Last week no less than seventeen registered letters left the post office points North and East, there being no money order office here. The prospecting season opened this summer, no less than 800 claims have been recorded in the office here, besides a large number of transfers and certificates of work. T. Ellis, of Penitentiary, has purchased the Haynes estate, and virtually owns the entire Lower Okanagan valley between Penitentiary and Oyezyce, a distance of some forty miles, besides many hundreds of acres of land to the north and west of Penitentiary. Mr. Graham has again started work on the Texas claim on Ingraham mountain, an outfit of men and provisions having passed through Midway on Wednesday last for that purpose. The two tunnels already on the property are to be extended a distance on one of 75 feet and the other 50 feet. A mining deal of no little importance to the future welfare and prosperity of Long Lake camp took place here last Monday when the half interest in two mining claims, the North Star and Lake View, was disposed of by Mr. C. L. Thomet to Messrs. R. and J. W. H. Woods, of Armstrong, B. C. Since under Mr. Thomet's direction men are starting to drive a tunnel on the Lake View claim with a view to a large force of men being put to work, and the probable importation of machinery in the spring.

TRAIL CREEK.

(From the Spokane Spokesman Review.) The difficulties which have surrounded the Evening Star have all been removed and development work will go on. This claim has always been regarded by mining men as being a most excellent one, and it is expected that all claims heretofore made for it will be demonstrated. The claim is located on Monte Cristo mountain. Owing to the trouble but comparatively little work has been done, but now under the new incorporation of the Evening Star Mining Company there will be no delay in showing its worth. The officers of the new company are H. M. Drumheller, president; Frank P. Hogan, vice-president; H. B. Nichols, secretary and treasurer. The usual routine of the Evening Star Mining has been changed to the Trail Creek Mine. As the paper is the exponent of the entire Trail Creek region, and as the mines are known to the world over as the Trail Creek mines, the

managers decided that it was fitting to make the change.

The owners of the Commander have five men at work sacking a shaft; it is now down thirty feet. The assays report a value of \$18 in gold and 21 per cent. copper.

WEST KOOTENAY.

(From the Spokane Spokesman Review.) J. L. Drumheller has just returned from a six weeks' trip through West Kootenay. He made a personal examination of many of the mines, and says that even with the wonderful showing which has been made full justice has not been done the country, and predicts that there will not be less than twenty mines in the Slokan country shipping ore this winter. When asked regarding the railroads now being built he said: "The Canadian Pacific has completed its grade from Three Forks to Sandon, bridges are being put in, and it is expected that the road will be completed and in operation within thirty days. This road is standard gauge. It is also stated on apparently good authority that the company will extend their line from New Denver to the foot of Slokan lake to the new camps on Lemon and Springer creeks. The mines are beginning to attract attention, but little has been said regarding them. All of the claims so far located are in dry ore. The Wellington is the most prominent in the district; it is only a prospect, being down but 15 feet. The Manor house has changed hands, and Mr. Emerson will become manager of the Vernon hotel.

Mr. H. C. Mason arrived in the city yesterday to take the place of Mr. Pedyer as pastor of the Congregational church. The Farmers' Co-operative Association for the sale of farm produce is on the carpet in Vancouver. A preliminary meeting will be held early next week. This is a much needed departure. The city is practically without a central market with Chinese peddlers holding the trade. Citizens who became creditors in applying provisions, etc., during the construction of the Park reservoir are so anxious to have the voting public decide whether or not the money due should be paid by the city inasmuch as the council neglected to look after securing them in making the contract that they have offered to pay for the expense of submitting the matter to the vote of the people. The council will probably accept.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

(From the Spokane Spokesman Review.) A number of Spokane mining men have been looking into the Boundary Creek mining district within the past month. Several heavy operators have gone in there and made extensive sample tests of the prominent properties. The Boundary Creek region is known as the Kettle River district. The district at present embraces nearly two thousand square miles. Two stage lines connect with the Spokane & Northern railroad at Marcus, Wash. The valleys along the Kettle river supply the miners with vegetables, but all other supplies are purchased at Spokane. All of the property in the district are able to develop their claims this winter, and it is confidently expected that next season will be one of great activity in the district. The government built a main road through the district and is now building laterals connecting the different camps. Professor Fowler, representing Chicago capitalists, has secured a site for a 50 ton pyritic smelter at Midway, and expects to have it in operation April 1 next. Water and timber for mining purposes are plentiful and a railway line from Marcus past the mouth of Carlew creek to Midway would put the centre of the district, besides opening up the richest portions of the Colville reservation, with a length of only forty-five miles. Many Spokane people are becoming interested in the district. The elevation of Midway is 1,900 feet, and the camps range from that to 4,500 feet.

WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION.

Attendance Greatly Increased - The Biggest Day of the Fair - Thousands Present.

Aquatics and Gymkhana Events - Association and Rugby Football Matches.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 11. (Special.) - The attendance to-day was the best of the fair. Thousands witnessed the aquatic and gymkhana events, Lord and Lady Aberdeen being present.

In the amateur fours two crews from the Vancouver boating club and the Westminster canoe club were entered. The Vancouver crew won by half a length after an exciting neck and neck race from start to finish. The great event of the day was the Indian canoe race for eleven paddles. Seven crews entered, Valdez Island, Nanaimo, Langley, Coquitlam, Hope, Sumas and Chilliwack. Valdez Island came in first, Nanaimo second, Langley third.

Single Paddle - Entries, Salisbury, Vancouver, and Tovey, Wilson and Rowe, Westminster; Tovey won; Salisbury second, Wilson third. Tandem - Entries, H. and F. Springer, Vancouver; Johnstone and Wilson, and Tovey and Jorand, Westminster. Johnstone and Wilson dropped out; Tovey and Jorand won. Ship's Boat Race - Wild Swan v. Nympha. The Swans won by three lengths. Indian Canoe Race - Consolation. Chelanus won; Coquitlam second. Ship's Gig Race - Wild Swan v. Nympha. Disqualification. The race was one of the best of the day. The winning boat, the Nympha, led at the finish by a bare half length. The results of the gymkhana races were as follows: Cigar and umbrella race, T. Gannon, Victoria; slow race, Harry Couste; hurdle race, I. Gannon; ladies' race, Miss Debeck, Westminster; novelty race, I. Gannon; half-mile race, T. Gannon; gentlemen's race, W. Briggs, Westminster; cowboy race, F. Kirkland, Ladner's; tilting at the ring, W. Bradshaw. The Rugby football match was won by Westminster; score, Nanaimo 14, Westminster 5.

The Association football match, which was a draw game, was exciting. The contesting teams were Westminster and the Navy. Westminster was victorious. Those who were interested in the creamery organization held a meeting to-night. Prof. Robertson spoke at length and the scheme was very materially advanced. His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen visited the warships to-day and witnessed the canoe races from the poop of H. M. S. Nymphe. The usual courtesies to the victory were observed and were very imposing. On landing Lady Aberdeen visited the Women's hospital. The vice-regal party attended a concert to-night in aid of the hospital.

Witnessing the number of tickets sold for the fair was the largest on record. To-day the crowds were also very large, and the exhibits were closely examined. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney was present and was heartily welcomed on behalf of the Royal Agricultural Society. Rain held off, and the third day of the fair was, indeed, a success. Now see that your blood is pure. Good health follows the use of Blood Purifier, which is the one great blood purifier.

CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.

Concessions by the Sultan in the Interests of Armenians - Action of the United States.

The Young Turkish Party Extorting Animus Against the Sultan - Outbreak Feared.

LONDON, Oct. 11. - The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople says: The situation is far from reassuring. While the Armenians and some sections of the Christian population show less alarm, the Moslem element is in a state of effervescence, which is causing the greatest anxiety at the palace. Revolutionary placards were posted yesterday at the mosques and in public places, clamoring for a constitution and for a meeting of the national assembly. Through great exasperation is felt by the Moslem classes against the Armenians, the Young Turkish party is adroitly profiting by the general confusion to excite animus against the Sultan, who is declared to be entirely responsible for the present state of affairs. The principal fear at the palace arises not from the Armenians, but from the revolutionary spirit displayed by the Moslems. This fear will almost certainly bring about Armenian reforms, which there is every reason to hope will be embodied as published before the end of the week.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11. - It is stated upon good authority that the total number of killed, wounded and missing Armenians up to date, as a result of the recent rising in this city, is over 700. The dragomans of the various embassies, after receiving instructions from the envoys of the Powers to assist the Turkish authorities in prevailing upon the Armenians to leave the churches in which they sought refuge after the outbreak, at first proceeded to the Armenian church at Constantinople. There the English embassy exhorted the Armenians to return to their homes, assuring them that they had nothing to fear from the Turks, that the strongest assurances had been given to the representatives of the Powers that the lives and property of the Armenians would be protected. After some further persuasion, consultations with the laya, the refugees declared they would not leave the church except on the following conditions: - That amnesty be declared for political offences; that they be permitted to retain their arms in their possession; that the prisons be open for the election of the representatives of the powers, and that innocent prisoners be released. The dragomans refused to consider this proposition. Meanwhile, however, the Armenians women and children have come out of the church, and when they noticed that the men had not followed them, they returned weeping and crying out that they would be killed if they returned to their homes alone, and saying they preferred to remain in the church.

The dragomans had a conference during the afternoon with the Armenian Patriarch, after which, owing to the great influence which that prelate has over his co-religionists, the evacuation of the cathedral commenced. As the refugees left the cathedral, the priests entered their names on a special list, while the soldiers searched them, and when arms were found upon the persons of the Armenians they were taken from them and deposited in the Patriarchate. The evacuation of the other churches followed, the police not interfering with the work. In the Armenian church of Constantinople 1,200 persons had sought refuge, and 500 refugees left Kumkapou cathedral. Additional refugees received here to-day from Trebizond, Armenia, show that the Moslems attacked the Christian quarter of that town and killed many Armenians. Numbers of others sought refuge outside of the town. The Russian government has declined to send a warship to Trebizond.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. - By request of Minister Terrell for protection for the Armenian missionaries in Turkey, and at the instance of the state department, the navy department has ordered the Mail'shead to the Gulf of Alexandria. It is not believed that there is any imminent danger of an outbreak, but the warship has been ordered to Turkey rather as a precautionary measure. Last summer Admiral Kirkland took his two ships, the San Francisco and Marlborough, into these waters. No actual rioting was in progress, but the situation had a threatening aspect. It is surmised that Minister Terrell feels that the time is now opportune to revive this impression.

SEALING CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. - The representatives of the British, Canadian and U. S. governments have arranged to meet at the State Department next week to formulate a treaty for the settlement of the claims of British vessel owners whose sealing craft were seized by the U. S. revenue cutters prior to the announcement of the Paris arbitration, and antecedent to the modus vivendi.

Flowering mosses are a favorite design for hand-painted cuffs, collars, fronts, sashes and the like.

THE TURNING POINT

TO HOME COMFORT AND SUCCESS IS GAINED BY THE USE OF



DIAMOND DYES. These wonderful dyes save thousands of dollars annually to happy homes in Canada. At this season, old, faded and soiled dresses, capes, jackets, and men's and boys' suits can be re-dyed and made to look as well as new, at a cost of ten cents. Diamond Dyes are the easiest to use; they are the brightest, strongest and most durable. Ask for the "Diamond"; refuse all others. Direction Book and samples of colored cloths free of address WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Montreal P. O.

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



For table J. C. New... highest of all in leavening power... absolutely pure

Vegetables: Potatoes, Burbank, 25 lbs... highest of all in leavening power

Wheat, autumn, 50 lbs... highest of all in leavening power

Apples, 10 varieties... highest of all in leavening power

Wheat, autumn, 50 lbs... highest of all in leavening power

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, October 12. HON. J. H. TURNER. Premier of British Columbia Home Again from His Trip to England.

Attention of English Investors Attracted Towards the Mines of This Province. Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier of the province, is home again, after a six months trip to England.

He noted when in London, said Mr. Turner, that whereas on his last visit four years ago...

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THE CITY. CAPITAL lodge No. 1,667, L.O.L., will celebrate the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot with a grand ball at the assembly rooms on the evening of the 5th of November.

FIRE in an out-house at the rear of a vacant house on Humboldt street, took the fire brigade there last evening.

THE Y.M.C.A. will start a night school commencing Tuesday, Oct. 15. Three branches will be taught, viz reading, writing and arithmetic.

THE complete prize list of the West-Indian exhibition was printed exclusively in Friday morning's Colonist and distributed on the Mainland that morning.

HON. D. W. HIGGINS returned yesterday from Alberni, where he has travelled extensively over the mining districts.

THE funeral of the late Miss Mary McFarren Johnson took place yesterday from the family residence on Cadboro Bay road.

THE following interesting reference to the "drift" on record is from a late Old Country paper, and is the more readable as Mr. L. Williamson, referred to in the paragraph, is no stranger to Victoria.

A SERIOUS SHOOTING. The American hotel on lower Yates street, which for several months past has been conducted by Mrs. May Fox, ostensibly as a lodging house, was last evening the scene of a shooting affair which has sent to the hospital the woman of the house.

HAVALINA, Oct. 11.—Private letters received here from the Yegrita district of Marañon state that the mines leader Rabi has issued a manifesto to his followers placing before them the advantages of peace over armed revolution.

What a Prominent California Mineralist and Inventor Says About the District. Promising Coal and Copper Deposits—The Great Natural Resources Afforded Colonists.

A. S. Hallidie, C.E. of San Francisco, who has been making a personal examination of the coal indications at Quatsino sound, returned to the city yesterday after making a circuit of Vancouver Island on the steam schooner Mischief.

THE annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association was held in the Y.M.C.A. rooms last night, and there was a large attendance.

THE Sir William Wallace Society met last evening as usual, Chief Russell presiding. After selection on the pipes by Mr. Robertson, Mr. MacGregor sang "The Braes of Balguthrie."

CHATHAM, Oct. 11.—A meeting has been called to organize relief for the families rendered destitute by yesterday's fire.

QUEBEC, Oct. 11.—The mails which have been going over the Bale des Chaleurs railway, in Gaspe county, have been stopped for want of trains to carry them.

STOKES BAY, Oct. 11.—The crew of the tug John Logie, of Southampton, picked up a body of Pike bay with a life preserver attached to it, on which was the name "Steamer Africa." The body is supposed to be that of Edward Forest, second engineer of the Africa.

THE newest setting for diamonds is white enamel. This enhances the brilliancy of the stone and the setting hardly shows.

Weak, Tired, Nervous. Women, who seem to be all worn out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength.

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

A man storms if the blotting paper is not sufficiently neat; a woman dries the ink by blowing on it, waving the paper in the air, or holding it near a lamp or fire.

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