

The Three Elections

London Press on Spread of "Imperialistic Ideas" Among English Speaking People.

British Foreign Office Officials Pleased at the Return of McKinley

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 10.—The elections in the United States and Canada held the interest of Great Britain throughout the week to an unprecedented extent. Of the two great contests that between President McKinley and Mr. Wm. J. Bryan was the more closely watched. There is no concealing the fact that Mr. McKinley's re-election meets with the unanimous approval of the press and public, while the foreign office expresses undisguised relief that it will not have to deal with a new set of diplomats in this critical stage of affairs in the Far East and other parts of the world.

Among the columns of comments appearing in the journals there is a common expression of surprise at

The Return to Power of the existing governments of Great Britain, the United States and Canada, and rightly or wrongly, the deduction is drawn that this reversal of the usual order of things is due to the wondrous spread of "imperialistic ideas" among English speaking people.

Amid this unusually keen appreciation of events occurring on the American continent, the return of General Buller excites only a faint ripple of enthusiasm. The sou'wester "Ferryman" is too fresh in the public mind to allow the complimentary references now made to him to have much force, though he will be the object of many demonstrations.

The ancient controversy on the subject of the Delagoa Bay Railroad award should at last be settled with hard cash next week. Communications are still passing on the subject between Washington and London, but

Only One Minor Point remains unsettled, and this should not prevent the bondholders from receiving their money in a few days.

Another international matter likely to come up between the United States and Great Britain is the suggestion to prevent the Filipino Junta at Hongkong. Inquiries reveal that no instructions have yet been received at the United States embassy to this end, though should the United States ambassador, Mr. Jos. H. Choate, be instructed to apply for the suppression of the Junta it is likely his request will be granted. An official of the foreign office said to a representative of the Associated Press: "The extent of the steps taken in this matter entirely depends upon the strength of the case Washington can make out against the Junta. If it is proved the Junta is materially assisting the cause of the Philippines, we certainly shall only be acting in the spirit of ordinary international friendship in suppressing the organization. Moreover, the British Empire has no desire to harbor such bodies as Juntas."

Another startling change in appearance is the Prince of Wales wearing eyeglasses. The future King has long enjoyed good eyesight, but now, on the advice of an eminent oculist, he has had recourse to this fashionable form of spectacles. They are selected from the best obtainable lenses, are framed in tortoise shell, and form an altogether elaborate addition to the royal countenance.

Lord Roberts's recommendation that the returning soldiers be welcomed with gifts of tobacco instead of liquor, calls out a singular endorsement from the Lancet, which declares that tobacco, used with due moderation, is second only in value to food itself in the case of men enduring long labors on short rations.

The widow of Capt. Mayne Reid, United States of America, author of "The Rifle Ranges," "Scalp Hunters," etc., has been discovered in a

Poverty Stricken Condition in spite of the popularity his novels once achieved. The widow is a daughter of Mr. Geo. Hyde, who claimed to be related to the first Earl of Clarendon.

Those who have long agitated against the docking of horse's tails have won a great victory. The Queen, in sending out an order that none of her horses be treated in this way, also announced that she had persuaded the Prince of Wales to follow her example. With Royalty taking up such a vigorous stand it is likely that the docked horse will soon be as rare in London as full tailed horses are at present.

The new United Free Church of Scotland is meeting with serious opposition in the Highlands. The bitter Covenanting zeal that animates the sturdy Highlanders has been aroused by the belief that the principles of the Free Church are comprised: empty benches mark the pews under auspices of new organization, while hundreds attend impromptu meetings held in halls and elsewhere conducted under

The Old Church Rules. There are many indications of secession, though this does not apply to the Lowlands, where the amalgamation has been well received.

Holy Trinity Church, situated close to

the Tower of London, in which is one of Washington's ancestors tombs, bearing a coat of arms which is supposed to be the origin of the Stars and Stripes, is threatened with destruction unless £200 are subscribed for its repairs. What makes the church of interest to Americans is the tablet erected to the memory of Col. Legge who married Eliza Washington, who died in 1670, surmounted by the Washington arms, consisting of five alternating bars of red and white, above which are five pointed stars. These, it is said, suggested to George Washington, the American national flag.

The latest discovery of successful American enterprises in England is in the Boot and Shoe Trade.

Daily the American article is gaining headway. One agent, after three years' work, got 1,200 large customers, his turnover this year amounting to many thousands of pounds. According to the Daily Mail, the ability of the American firms to compete so successfully is chiefly due to the "superiority of the American lasts, which are modelled on the human foot, and also to the large outputs of well regulated factories, in which work is done by the piece instead of on time, as prevails in Great Britain, with the very latest machinery.

Buller at Southampton

Warmly Welcomed by Lord Wolseley and Staff and Large Crowd of Citizens.

The Canadians Praised For Their Valuable Services by Gen. Knox.

Southampton, Nov. 9.—Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, on the Dunvegan Castle from Capetown, reported at Southampton last evening at 8.30. He was greeted by Lord Wolseley and his staff, as well as an immense assemblage of townspeople. At 9 o'clock he sat down to the mayoralty banquet, the first of a series of banquets to be given in his honor.

Stopped by Canadians. Southampton, Nov. 10.—Gen. Knox has credit to the determination of Col. Le Gallais never to lose touch of the Boers. He also acknowledges the valuable work of the Canadians in frustrating the Boers' efforts to re-take the captured position on Komati river and in protecting the convoys and infantry from their attacks on the return march.

The Canadians gallantly stopped a charge of two hundred mounted Boers, who had come within seventy yards of their rear guard.

Presented With Medals. Toronto, Nov. 9.—Eighty-six Toronto members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have arrived from South Africa to be night made recipients of a civic souvenir medal at Massey hall. Three thousand people were present.

Western Men at Winnipeg. Winnipeg, Nov. 9.—Five more Westerners from the Canadian contingent in South Africa returned this morning. These were Lance Corporal Wood and Privates Barker and J. Moore. The other two are Private James Fletcher, of Calgary, and Private George Holbrook, of Green river, one of the British Columbia men.

Convinced They Will Win. Marseilles, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Eloff has arrived here to await the arrival of Mr. Kruger, her grandfather, on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland. In the course of an interview to-day she said: "The difficulties surrounding Great Britain are so great that the Boers are convinced they will finally gain the upper hand. We have the greatest confidence in the journey of the president, who, in spite of his great age and fatigue, will travel across Europe. He only decided to come because he has in his possession a very efficacious means of action."

THIRTY LIVES LOST. Steamship Reported to Have Foundered off Yarmouth. (Associated Press.) Halifax, Nov. 10.—Steamship Monticello, of the Yarmouth Steamship Line, is reported to have foundered off Yarmouth. It is estimated that over 30 lives have been lost.

TORONTO ITEMS. Toronto, Nov. 9.—The Lord's Day Alliance, in convention here, have agreed to the suggestion of the Maritime provinces boards that all provincial boards unite on the publication of literature from one central office in order to further the ends of the alliance over the whole Dominion.

A motion was made before the board of control yesterday by Ald. Spencer, chairman, recommending that the city purchase the plant of the Consumers' Gas Co. and operate the same for the benefit of citizens. The value of the plant and real estate is estimated at \$2,500,000.

APPOINTMENT FOR BAGLAN. (Associated Press.) London, Nov. 10.—The Associated Press learns that Lord Baglan, a grandson of the Crimean general of that name, will be appointed under secretary of state for war.

Sir Charles's Valedictory

The Electors of Cape Breton Give Him an Opportunity to Retire.

Made No Great Effort to Hold Seat, But Worked For Party.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Nov. 9.—Sir Charles Tupper reached here to-day. There were letters and telegrams from every part of the Dominion expressing sympathy and goodwill, and amongst them there were messages from six provinces from sitting members, offering to resign their seats and promising to work to elect Sir Charles. When asked what his decision was, Sir Charles was firm in declining, saying that under no circumstances, even if offered a seat by acclamation, would he consent to re-enter political life.

"I am deeply moved by these expressions of good-will," said Sir Charles, "but my decision is final. For four years I have worked, in season and out of season, for the good of the party to the best of my ability. I have shortened my life by privations incident to campaign work.

"My friends and colleagues in the house are good enough to say very kind things about me and that work. They are too considerate; but I thank them cordially for the expressions of good-will. In the quiet of my home life I will not be an indifferent spectator of public events. I will take the greatest pleasure in seeing the Conservative party, now united to a man, taking its place in the house and before the country, waging their battles by younger men—full of vigor, hope and endurance, and having behind them a good cause, securing for the people of Canada wise legislation, righteous laws and fair play to all creeds, and national ties.

"As I step out of public life I am proud to be able to say that I never used, nor countenanced the using of, any but one policy in each and all the provinces. I have ever reflected upon any nationality and other than help to cement the bond of union between all the races as Canadians with a common heritage and a common future. God forbid that there should be anything but peace and good-will throughout the Dominion.

"There is a great future for the Conservative party; and its future has not any time in four years looked as bright as to-day.

"Relief from public life is a boon, the greatest I have enjoyed for years. Remember my age. The party would not listen to the idea of my resigning. I could not insist upon doing so against a united protest, had not the good people of Cape Breton county given me the opportunity. I made no great effort to hold Cape Breton, for I felt my duty to my party was to be in the fight to help my supporters, rather than to concentrate my efforts upon one seat. I was in the country only four days. I have nothing but what is pleasant to say of the electors of Cape Breton; and at this moment, as I leave the political arena, my heart goes out to all Canada in the hope that peace and prosperity may abound."

Gallantry of Canadians

Mounted Troops and Artillerymen Play Prominent Part in Recent Fights.

Arrived in Nick of Time to Prevent Loss of Position on the Komati.

(Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 10.—Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Johannesburg under the date of November 8th, gives an interesting report to the war office. He says:

"General Knox states that he takes no credit for the very successful engagement of November 6th, which was due, in the first instance, to the determination of LeGallais never to lose touch with the enemy, and secondly, to the able way in which DeLisle handled the firing line after LeGallais and Ross were wounded.

"Smith-Dorrien reports that the two days' fighting mentioned was very hard. His force consisted of 250 mounted troops from the Fifth Lancers, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and Mounted Rifles, two Royal Canadian artillery guns, four guns of the Eighty-fourth Battery, and 900 infantry of the Suffolks and Shropshires.

"Our casualties the first day were six killed and twenty wounded, chiefly of the Shropshires, who fought splendidly.

"The next day the Boers tried to seize the strong position on the bank of the Komati, from which they were beaten out on November 6th, but were prevented by Col. Evans, the Canadian mounted troops and two of the Eighty-fourth guns galloping two miles and seizing it in the nick of time.

"The rear, on the return march, was defended by Col. Lessard, with the Canadian Dragoons and two Royal Canadian guns under Lieut. Morrissey.

"Smith-Dorrien says no praise can be too high for the devoted gallantry these troops showed in keeping off the enemy from the infantry convoys.

"In the afternoon an event, unprecedented in this war, occurred when some 200 mounted Boers suddenly charged the rear guns to within seventy yards, when they were stopped by the Canadian Dragoons.

"During the fight sixteen of the Canadians fell into the hands of the enemy, who treated them kindly and released them after removing their own dead and wounded, during which operation the Canadians were compelled to lie on their

faces in order that they might not see how heavily the Boers had suffered.

"Our casualties were two killed and twelve wounded."

Will Return Next Month.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—Sir Alfred Milner cables to the militia department that Corp. McDonald, of the Mounted Infantry, is missing.

A cable from Col. Drury says the artillery, dragoons and rifles will sail for Halifax about December 1st.

Toronto's Volunteers.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—City Treasurer Coady reported to the board of control yesterday that of 122 members of the first South African contingent, who were insured, 64 had returned, 7 had died and 51 sailed from Capetown on the 6th inst. Of these 51, fourteen policies were for one year only, and had absolutely expired, and the other 37 would lapse before the men reached home. Coady was directed to arrange with the insurance companies for a month's extension of time.

The Tide of Prosperity

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure For the Quarter Ending October

Shows That There Is a Surplus of Over Five Million Dollars.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the quarter ending October 31st, was issued by the finance department to-day. The revenue for the period was \$17,329,353, an increase of \$1,328,372 over the same time last year. The expenditure was \$10,148,234, an increase of about one million dollars over the same months in 1899; making a betterment in the finances for the past quarter of over \$300,000.

There was a substantial increase in the revenue of every department of the service for the current year. The expenditure on the ordinary account leaves a surplus of over \$7,000,000.

The capital account expenditure increased by \$1,874,000 over the same quarter in 1899. Deducting the ordinary and capital expenditure from the revenue there remains a surplus of \$5,306,170 due the current quarter.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—John Charlton was one of the first to wait on Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day to congratulate him on the great victory which his government had obtained. He had a very pleasant interview with the premier.

Viper hunters are wanted at Bozen, Tyrol. The snakes are so abundant as to be a source of danger, and the government offers 15 cents for each head.

Liberals Returned

Results Were Received Yesterday From Eight Districts of Newfoundland.

So Far Sixteen Liberals Have Been Elected to One Conservative.

(Associated Press.)

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 9.—Official returns as to yesterday's general election has been received from eight districts. Of these the Bond government, or Liberal party, won seven, the Reid-Morine, or the Tory party, securing only one.

In the Carbonear district, Mr. Maddock, Liberal, defeated Mr. Powell, Tory, who is Mr. Reid's surveyor, increasing the Liberal majority from 85 to 185.

In the Ferryland district, which returns two members of the legislature, Messrs. Cashin and Ryan, Liberals, defeated Messrs. McCulloch and Cleary, Tories, and Mr. Condon, Independent, securing a plurality of 790.

In Harbourn district, which also returns two members, Messrs. Morris and St. John, Liberals, defeated Messrs. Toole and Fitzgibbons, Tories, and Mr. Lewis, Independent, with a plurality of 572.

In the Bay de Verde, formerly Tory by 250 majority, Messrs. Woods and Knight, Liberals, defeated Messrs. Mercer and Rogerson, Tories, securing an aggregate majority of 60.

The count is now about half completed in St. John's. In the eastern division of the city, Messrs. Dwyer, Furion and Murphy, Liberals, are known to have received more than one thousand votes each, as against 300 cast for each of the three Tory candidates, Messrs. White, Ryan and Parson. In the western division of the city, Messrs. Morris, Anderson and Scott, Liberals, are known to have received about 1,200 votes, as against 500 cast for each Tory candidate, Messrs. Ryan, Collier and Mullaly. The election of these six Liberals is certain.

In Grace Harbor district, which returns three members, Surveyor-General Daw and Messrs. Harvey and Oke, Liberals, defeated Messrs. Chardow, Munn and Ross.

The returns thus far received, therefore, show the election of 16 Liberals and 1 Tory.

LOOKING FOR A LEADER.

Messrs. Borden and Casgrain Are Each Mentioned as Successors to Sir Charles Tupper.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Nov. 10.—It was stated here late at night that local Conservatives were freely considering the name of H. L. Borden, Q. C., M. P. for Halifax, as leader of the Conservative party in succession to Sir Charles Tupper.

Montreal, Nov. 10.—As wired last evening, the name of T. Chase Casgrain, M. P. for Montmorency, is another name mentioned as a likely successor to Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Casgrain is one of the most pleasing personalities among the French-Canadian politicians on the Conservative side, and a fluent speaker in both languages. The object of his selection would, of course, be with a view to offset the Laurier influence in Quebec. Mr. Casgrain is a member of a big legal firm in this city.

FAST TRAVELLING.

C. P. R. Train Runs 112 Miles in 110 Minutes.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Nov. 10.—The Canadian Pacific made a record run to-day between Montreal and Ottawa, making the 112 miles in 110 minutes. The record trip was made by Lord Strathcona on a special train which left Windsor street station at 8.37 a.m., reached Vaudeuil, 24 miles, in 26 minutes, the rate being 56 miles per hour, and the run thence to Ottawa, 88 miles, was made in 84 minutes, at a rate of 63 miles per hour. Deducting ten minutes for stops and slow downs while passing through yards, the actual running time was 100 mins. for the 112 miles. The run was made on a heavy track, snow having fallen all night, which makes the speed all the more phenomenal.

MACARTHUR IN COMMAND.

He Will Personally Direct the Operations Against the Filipinos.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Nov. 10.—Major-General MacArthur will personally direct the vigorous military operation to be directed against the Filipino insurgents, says a dispatch to the Herald from Washington.

Major-General F. C. Bates will probably be assigned to duty in Manila as the executive head of the military government in the Philippines during the absence in the field of Gen. MacArthur.

NOTES FROM NANAIMO.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Nov. 10.—A serious accident occurred at Alexandria mines last night whereby John Baker and Frank Richardson were seriously, if not fatally, injured. A train of cars jumped the track and struck them.

Rex Cooper, bookkeeper of the New Vancouver Coal Company, and Miss Gilligan were married this morning.

Corrected returns of this district now stand: Smith, 1,267; Wolley, 906; Sloan, 838, with only one polling place, Quatsino, to hear from.

DR. PRIGES'S

CREAM Baking Powder

Greatest in leavening strength, a spoonful raises more dough, or goes further.

Working uniformly and perfectly, it makes the bread and cake always light and beautiful, and there is never caused a waste of good flour, sugar, butter and eggs.

With finer food and a saving of money comes the saving of the health of the family, and that is the greatest economy of all.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

NOTE—Many mixtures, made in imitation of baking powders, are upon the market. They are sold cheap, but are dear at any price, because they contain alum, a corrosive poison.

TWO BOER LEADERS DEAD

Commandant Prinsloo and General Fourie Were Killed During the Recent Fighting.

MIDNIGHT ENCOUNTER WITH THE ENEMY

Who Were Routed With Heavy Losses—The Burghers Have Decided Upon a Fresh Plan of Campaign—Gen. Buller in London.

(Associated Press.)
London, Nov. 12.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:
"Johannesburg, Nov. 10.—Methuen surprised Commandants Snyman and Barmess near Lichtenburg yesterday. Three dead Boers were found, and thirty prisoners and several wagons were captured. There were no casualties among the British."
"Kelly-Kenny reports that Major Mackintosh, of the Seaforth Highlanders, occupied Philippolis on November 4th. The Boers fled in all directions. Three wounded were brought to our hospital, Surgeon Hartley and seven men were wounded."

"Lyttleton reports that Kitchener successfully surprised the Boers during the night of November 7th. A mounted party of the 19th Hussars and the Gloucester mounted infantry, under Captain Chetwode, managed to pass the Boer outposts, and while the latter engaged the enemy's picket, the Hussars charged the Boers in the moonlight, sabrenging many."
"Chetwode and several non-commissioned officers acted with great bravery, but the Hussars would probably have suffered severely as they got into bad ground, had they not been supported by the mounted infantry."
"In the morning the artillery and infantry joined Chetwode's force and completed the Boer route, who are said to have lost heavily."
"Smith-Dorrien's wounded, who returned from the Boer camp, report that Commandant Prinsloo and Gen. Fourie were killed, and that Gen. Groebler was wounded in the recent fighting."

Boers' Plan of Campaign.

Pretoria, Nov. 11.—Reports have been received here showing that the plan of campaign has now been decided upon by the Boers, who contemplate having each commando defend the district in which it is raised. Each commando numbers from 300 to 600 men.
Some of the commandos have established a reign of terror among the more peaceful burghers, and a number of these are coming into the British camps for protection. One burgher came into Greylingstad with his back badly lacerated from a sjambok administered to him by the commandant in that district.
Col. Lessard, of the Canadians, and the Canadian artillery, did magnificent fighting with General Smith-Dorrien in repulsing a desperate attack by the Boers on the British rear-guard.

Funeral of Prince Christian Victor.

Pretoria, Nov. 8, via Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Nov. 11.—The funeral of Prince Christian Victor, a grandson of the Queen, who died here from enteric fever, took place to-day.
Minute guns began firing at 10 a. m. when the cortege left the Yeomanry hospital, and continued during the funeral. The route was lined with a guard of honor consisting of the men of the Norfolk and Hants regiments. Representatives of all the forces were present, including detachments of the colonial troops, mounted infantry, cavalry, artillery and the medical and army service corps. The bands of the Norfolk and Hants regiments played Chopin's Dead March. The coldstreamers immediately preceded the gun carriage bearing the body. The pall-bearers were all generals. General Roberts, Prince Francis of Teck, General Kitchener and all of General Roberts's staff present in Pretoria followed the body.
At the cathedral the Rev. Mr. Ross, chaplain of the Australians, received the body, which was taken into the church. The chief mourners and a number of the ordinary congregation filled the building. The services were choral. The Rev. Mr. Cox, chaplain of the Canadians, read the lesson. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, the senior chaplain at Pretoria, and other clergy, were present.
After the services at the church the procession reformed in the church square and marched to the cemetery, a mile west of the town.
Upon arriving at the cemetery the Coldstream Guards halted and lined the path to the grave, standing with their rifles pointed to the ground and with

heads bent. At the grave the Rev. Mr. Maurice, the Rev. Mr. Jones, and the Rev. Mr. Mullineux, conducted the burial service. The guards then fired a royal salute, which was followed by three volleys over the grave.
The Queen sent a wreath of lilies and carnations. Another beautiful wreath bore a card inscribed "From his mother." Other wreaths were sent by Lord and Lady Roberts, Prince Francis of Teck, the officers of the King's Royal Rifles, Gen. Maxwell and Governor Sir Alfred Milner.
The coffin was inscribed "Major His Highness Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, of the King's Royal Rifles, died October 29th, 1900. At rest."
The Prince is buried close to the graves of many of the soldiers who fell here.

Baden-Powell Ill.

Capetown, Nov. 12.—General Baden-Powell is ill with enteric fever. His condition is not serious.
Buller in London.
London, Nov. 12.—Gen. Buller, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived here this morning and reported to the war office. Large crowds had assembled at the Waterloo station and in Pall Mall to greet the returning general, who received an ovation.
Out of Danger.
Ottawa, Nov. 12.—Lord Roberts cables Lord Minto this morning that Lieut. Hemsley, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, dangerously wounded at Botswana, is now out of danger.

Offered a Commission.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—Captain Barker, of O. Co., Royal Canadians, who figured prominently in the engagements at Sunnyside and Paardeburg, and who returned last week on the transport Idaho, has been offered a commission in Gen. Baden-Powell's South African police force, and is inclined to accept.
Railroad Award.
London, Nov. 12.—The Delagoa Bay railroad award was finally settled to-day. Second Battalion Royal Canadians.
(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Nov. 12.—A cable from the High Commissioner's office says the second battalion of the Royal Canadian regiment on the Hawarden Castle from Capetown is due at Southampton on November 27th. There are 265 men and 14 officers on board.

MURDERED BY UNKNOWN MAN.

Carpenter Dragged From His Bed and Stabbed to Death.
(Associated Press.)
Worcester, Mass., Nov. 10.—Gustave Erickson, a carpenter, was dragged from his bed and killed by an unknown assassin early this morning. The man's death was caused by a knife thrust in the throat. The slacker of Mrs. Erickson, who was awakened by the struggle between her husband and his slayer, aroused the other inmates of the house in which the affair occurred. The police were called, but the murderer had escaped, taking with him his weapon. The authorities have no trace of him.
Man Arrested.
Clinton, Mass., Nov. 12.—The police last night arrested William Erickson, who is supposed to be Oscar Johnson, the man wanted for the murder of Gustave Erickson, who was stabbed to death at his home in Worcester on Saturday. So certain was Chief Stone, of the Worcester department, that the prisoner was Oscar Johnson, that he decided to take him back to that city.

GLASGOW'S SHIPPING.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 12.—Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Lucania was Captain R. White, R. N. R., who for twenty-three years has been port warden of Glasgow. He is on his way to Buffalo to study the American system of handling ores and grain with a view to introducing the same system in Glasgow. He said:
"Glasgow hopes to become equal to Liverpool as regards shipping. Within two or three years the revenues of Glasgow for wharfage have increased from £200,000 a year to £475,000."
B. C. APPEAL.
(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Nov. 12.—In the Supreme Court to-day the British Columbia appeal of B. N. A. vs. Warren was allowed with costs, and winding up order to be set aside and petition dismissed with costs.

INDIAN PRINCE DEAD.

In Spite of Protests He Married the Lady of His Choice.

London, Nov. 10.—The death of the Maharajah of Patiala at Simla on November 8th removes one of the best and most interesting products of the Anglo-Indian rule. He was the first reigning prince to blend the elements of the English gentleman and Indian potentate. Educated at Cambridge, he returned to India and put in force in his rich kingdom the reforms which he had carefully absorbed in England, endowing free hospitals for women, establishing orphanages, drilling troops, sending them to help a British expedition, and leading them personally. He was one of the finest amateur billiardists of the day.
The deceased was a close friend of Lord William Bessborough, Lord Roberts and other well known people. He was passionately fond of horses, and imported a splendid stud and an Irish expert named Bryan to be master of the horse at Patiala. With Bryan went his daughter, and the Prince fell desperately in love with her, and proposed and was accepted. The Sikhs murmured and threatened revolt, and the Imperial government, desiring trouble, endeavored to break off the match. But both Great Britain and his own subjects were outwitted, and eventually assented, the bride embracing the Sikh faith. Her reign was short. Accompanying her husband during a campaign in the icy Himalayas, she died of pneumonia. The Prince brought back the body hundreds of miles to Patiala, where the remains were cremated with all the Sikh rites, which this week were accorded to himself.

Arctic Exploration

Dr. Leopold Kann Gives Details Regarding Peary and Sverdrup Expeditions.

Some Important Discoveries Reported—American Probably at Fort Conger.

Edinburgh, Nov. 10.—Dr. Leopold Kann, the Arctic explorer who has arrived at Dundee on the whaler Eclipse from Davis straits, gives some interesting details regarding the Peary and Sverdrup expeditions.
"Lieut. Peary's party," he said, "passed the winter at Etah, on Smith's sound, near the spot where Dr. Hayes had his winter quarters in 1860, and not far from the scene of the Greeley disaster. In February and March of this year, Fort Magnesia, our winter house at Redford on Pym island, was thrice visited by the members of his expedition and once by Peary himself, which inclined me to regard as his own. He had previously had met Sverdrup in the Kane basin, north of Smith's sound. From conversations I elicited that some feeling had been engendered between Lieut. Peary and Sverdrup, the former rather resenting what he considered the latter's intrusion into ground which, for exploration purposes, the American was inclined to regard as his own."
"Sverdrup's party had thoroughly explored Ellesmere Hinterland, mapping out a region that was hitherto a blank on the charts. Many of Sverdrup's flags were seen by us."
"In the course of our hunting expeditions in this great tract of country numbers of musk oxen were found on what seemed to be old and established feeding grounds."
"When the Peary and Sverdrup parties separated, Sverdrup's understood intention was to explore the vast area of land and water in and around Jones's sound, beyond Cape Eden. I believe Sverdrup, on the Fram, is now wintering in Jones's Sound and my opinion, which is backed by that of the Dundee whalers, is that it will be impossible for the Fram to come home this year. The autumn is very tempestuous, and the ice was such as to render navigation next to impossible. The natives at Petravo reported that they had returned from Fort Conger whither they had gone to the relief station."
"Lieut. Peary had 200 dogs and 27 sleds, but having underrated the difficulties of the journey and not having a sufficiency of food, most of his dogs died. He only kept a few natives at Fort Conger during the summer season, and the rest of the Esquimaux and Lieut. Peary returned to the settlement in a few days. The journey was extremely arduous, and the party suffered great hardships."
"I am certain that Lieut. Peary is now wintering at Fort Conger. When I left Cape York on June 9th the Windward was expected to touch there about the middle of July, where orders from Lieut. Peary, which I had brought, were left with the Esquimaux."

SIX DEPUTIES WOUNDED.

Big Timber, Mont., Nov. 10.—After a running fight, during which three deputy sheriffs were wounded, Sheriff Kellott and a posse captured the desperado who last night robbed and probably fatally shot Frank Beaver near Logans, and then killed Sheriff Young and wounded four deputies who attempted to arrest him at Springdale.
Two miles west of Big Timber, a deputy sheriff challenged a man, who proved to be the fugitive. The latter immediately opened fire. Other deputies came up and, after a long chase, during which dozens of shots were exchanged, the desperado was finally surrounded and overpowered.
None of the deputies wounded to-day are fatally hurt.

TO RAISE THE MAINE.

Havans, Nov. 10.—Capt. Young, captain of the port, intends to ask for orders to raise the Maine. Last year he had three offers to raise the battleship for nothing, those who did the work to keep the wreck. No explosives can be used in raising the vessel.

Soldiers For Africa

Generals and Recruits Are Constantly Leaving England For the Front.

No Date Has Yet Been Fixed For the Return of Lord Roberts.

London, Nov. 10.—The situation in South Africa threatens once more to absorb public attention in Great Britain.
Lord Salisbury in his speech at the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall last evening, held out little hope of immediate pacification, and the return of Lord Roberts is still problematical.
One of the most seriously interested and best informed as to the future of the belligerent regions, when asked by a representative of the Associated Press what was going to happen, and how soon it would happen, replied: "Unfortunately, I am not a minor prophet." That voices the government's attitude. The ministers have given up speculating as to when peace will be thoroughly restored, and, to use Lord Salisbury's phrase about China, they are "waiting for the situation to develop itself."
Generals are returning, but others are constantly leaving England's shores to replace them. A recruiting depot is being established in London to supply 1,000 men for Gen. Baden-Powell's South African police force, and recruits are constantly going to join the regiments in the Transvaal.
In conjunction with Lord Salisbury's open references to the possibilities of Great Britain being taken unawares by some power, his state of affairs in South Africa does not breed confidence. In His Lordship's defence of the war office many people believed they saw open threats to Lord Wolseley and in the sharp retort to Lord Wolseley's recent criticisms. Lord Salisbury drew attention to the enforced silence with which Lord Lansdowne (the late secretary of state for war) was obliged to stand criticism for the faults of the army officers. He warned his hearers that if the criticism was persisted in the time might come when his silence would be broken and the odus laid heavily and publicly on the right shoulders, though he deprecated having recourse to that.
A curious feature connected with the war was Mrs. Richard Chamberlain's vigorous attack on the army hospitals before the hospital committee this week. The somewhat extraordinary spectacle of the sister-in-law of the Colonial secretary sitting two hours before that grave body and teaching a man like Justice Romer his business, created no little sensation. But for the woman who took out to South Africa 500 hot-water bags and re-organized the charities, and who has the reputation of being the only individual ever known to affect the judgment of the Chamberlain brothers, the task was comparatively light.
Will Sue for Damages.
Paris, Nov. 10.—Dr. H. L. McAuley, of Chicago, who has arrived in this city from the Transvaal, tells the representative of the Associated Press that he intends to present a claim for \$100,000 damages against the Portuguese government for imprisonment at Lorenzo Marquez as soon as he can lay his case before the state department at Washington.
He says he is one of the few Chicago members of the Red Cross Society who refused to tear off the badge of organization and shoulder a rifle in behalf of the Boers. Throughout the war Mr. McAuley alleges he stuck to the ambulance and tended both the Boer and British wounded.
Dr. McAuley is very incensed at the treatment which he declares Americans received at Lorenzo Marquez, being singled out for arrest among all the refugees. He himself, he adds, was thrown into prison for five days, finally being shipped off to Europe via Trieste, without a charge being made against him or being placed on trial. All his surgical instruments and personal effects to the value of \$700 disappeared during his incarceration. The authorities, Dr. McAuley further asserts, refused to permit him to communicate with the United States minister at Lisbon.
Dr. McAuley sails for home next week.

Warships In Danger

A British Gunboat Sunk During Typhoon Which Raged at Hong Kong.

Several Vessels Had Narrow Escapes—Many Natives Reported Drowned.

Hongkong, Nov. 10.—The town was struck by a typhoon last evening. The British river gunboat Sandpiper was sunk, and her crew are reported to be safe. Great damage and loss of life occurred among the native craft, but it is impossible as yet to ascertain the full extent.
During the typhoon the British gunboats Tweed and Firebrand and the coast defence ironclad Wivern were in great danger, as they were dragging their anchors, and the Firebrand was shipping heavy seas and rapidly filling. All fired distress signals, and the British torpedo boat destroyer Otter proceeded to their assistance. It was a dangerous undertaking, owing to the furious sea and the great masses of floating wreckage.
The Otter succeeded, however, in saving the crew of the river gunboat Sandpiper, with the exception of one man; and the weather moderating, she also saved the other vessels mentioned.
The Canton papers report the execution of Chi, a prominent leader of the Triads, and arrest of Yung Po, a prominent reformer. The officials are doing their best to stamp out the reform movement.
Emperor Declines.
Peking, Nov. 9, via Shanghai, Nov. 10.—Li Hung Chang has received a note from Emperor Kwang Su, declining to accede to the demand for the punishment of Yu Hsien. The note has not yet been formally communicated to the ministers.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

London, Nov. 10.—When the Ostend-Dover mail packet Princess Clementine was nearing Dover yesterday a message by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy was received on board from La Panne. It was retransmitted to the Marcon station of Dover Court, in Essex, more than 86 miles distant.

DIVORCE MADE EASY.

New York, Nov. 10.—The authorities vigorously probing into the matter of an alleged divorce mill which was brought to public notice by the arrest yesterday of Attorney Henry Zeimer, Frank Wilson, Miss Mary H. Tompkins, and Mrs. Byrd C. Herrick.
It is asserted that Lawyer Zeimer arranged divorce cases so that a decree could be obtained on evidence given by Miss Tompkins and Wilson, and that Mrs. Herrick was one of the persons who profited by this evidence which was got up for the occasion. Zeimer and Wilson spent last night in the Tombs, in default of \$5,000 bail. They are still protesting their innocence.
Recorder Goff this afternoon issued a warrant to search the offices occupied by Zeimer. He also issued a warrant for the arrest of W. Waldo Mason, in whose office Zeimer had a desk. Mason has not yet been found.
The raid revealed the fact that the ramifications of the alleged fraud reach all over the country, and even to England and South America. Documents show that the conspirators had handled thousands of cases within the last three years, and that money had poured into them in a steady stream. An average of \$70 was paid for each decree, and in some cases as high as \$250. The raid was directed by Assistant District Attorney Unger and Gordon. Zeimer's desk was forced open first. It contained hundreds of letters from men and women all over the country regarding pro-

Shipping Disasters

The Steamer Monticello, of Yarmouth, Founded in the Bay of Fundy.

Only Four of the Thirty-Seven Persons on Board Were Saved.

(Associated Press.)
Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 12.—Steamer Monticello, plying between this port and St. John, N. B., founded in the Bay of Fundy on Saturday morning, and out of 37 passengers and crew, were drowned.
The steamer left St. John at 11 o'clock on Friday, and had fairly good weather until Saturday morning, when a furious storm broke, which caused the steamer to founder. Among the drowned are a number of commercial travelers representing Ontario and Quebec wholesale houses.
Fishermen Drowned.
Southampton, Ont., Nov. 12.—P. Divine, Frank Pope, and Geo. S. Vurey, fishermen, were drowned fifteen miles from here on Thursday morning. They were having fun in the sea when the boat was overturned by a big wave. The fourth man, Kettle, who managed to get free of the nets and get on a boat, was rescued after being exposed for some hours.
Steamer Ashore.
Whitefish Point, Mich., Nov. 12.—The Canadian steamer Arabian, plying between Montreal and the upper lakes, struck the beach about 8 miles west of here on Saturday. The crew were saved. The steamer was not damaged, and tugs will be able to pull her off.
On a Reef.
(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, Nov. 12.—Steamer Comox, which arrived on Sunday night from coast ports, brought news of the partial wreck of the Seattle steamer Ruth, 333 tons, on her way to the Sound with passengers and freight from Sitka. She ran on a reef off Chatham Point during a fog, and was half out of water when the Comox passed her. She was badly damaged, but her captain declined assistance, and expected to get her off. She had a cargo of 130 tons.

UNITED STATES CABINET.

Several Changes Will Take Place, as Some of the Ministers Are Anxious to Retire.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 12.—The Times, in a special from Washington, says:
"The talk about the immediate disruption of the cabinet is without foundation. The cabinet will stand by the President until his next inauguration. Those members who are anxious to retire will have their chance then. Nevertheless, there will be changes on March 4th, though the President would be satisfied if there were not. Many members of the present cabinet are anxious to return to private life."
BURIED IN DEBRIS.
It Is Feared Fifteen Lives Were Lost in Hotel Fire at Poplar Bluff.
(Associated Press.)
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—A dispatch to the Post Dispatch from Poplar Bluff says the Gifford House was destroyed by fire this morning. Fifteen dead bodies are reported to have been recovered from the ruins, and eight or ten more are believed to be buried in the debris. Two persons were fatally injured and at least twelve sustained severe injuries.

ESCAPED PRISONER INJURED.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 10.—Harry Price, a prisoner at the Central prison, whose home is in Whitby, attempted to escape yesterday as the freight train was passing the prison yard. He tried to jump on the train, but missed his hold and falling under the wheels his left leg was so badly crushed that it will have to be amputated. Price was serving six months for vagrancy and had only five weeks more to go in.

SMALLPOX IN PARIS.

(Associated Press.)
Paris, Nov. 12.—An epidemic of smallpox has broken out here, due probably to the massing of Arabs and other persons from the East during the exhibition. Notices have been posted by the police warning persons who have not been vaccinated within six years to be vaccinated now. Every precaution to stamp out the disease has been taken.

PRESENT FROM STRATHCONA.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Little Miss Lulla Hunt, eleven years of age, daughter of Thos. Hunt, read the address to Lord Strathcona at the board of trade banquet. The little girl has since received a letter from Strathcona enclosing a cheque for one hundred dollars for the "eloquent little gentleman."

NOT A SURPRISE.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experiences in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it. Of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

YOUR BODIES ARE TEMPLES

You believe that statement. But you only realize in part the obligations implied by it. Do you keep that temple of the body clean? If not, the defilement attaches to every service of the temple. Disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, affects the mind as well as the body. The dull mind stupified by poisonous gasses, enters on its service without desire, and accomplishes it without delight. A healthy body and a clear mind result from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It removes the clogging and poisonous impurities from the stomach, stimulates the flow of the juices necessary to digestion and increases the blood supply in quality and quantity. The "Discovery" is strictly a temperance medicine and contains no alcohol or whiskey, neither opium, cocaine, nor other narcotic.

"I had suffered from indigestion and only those who have suffered from it know what it really is," writes Mrs. M. J. Fagan, of 105 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y. "I had had severe attacks of headache and dizziness with cold hands and feet; everything I ate distressed me, bowels were constipated and I was generally very thin and nervous. I cannot half express the bad feelings I had when I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took nine bottles of the 'Discovery' and commenced feeling better with the first bottle and kept on improving. Now I am so greatly improved in health my friends often speak of it."

Transport In Collision

Yamiguchi Maru Crashes Into French Ship Caravane—Several Lives Lost.

Catastrophe on the Mohawk—Crushing Defeat of Boxers in Shantung.

The steamer Victoria which arrived from the Orient on Saturday brought details of the loss of the French transport Caravane, which was in collision with the Yamaguchi Maru off Ganuke in the Inland Sea.

According to the Japan Advertiser the French transport Caravane, which has been running between Japan and China ports with stores for some time past, left Kobe on Monday, October 22nd, and went westward. About midnight, when off Takishimayaki, in Sanuki province, she encountered the Yamaguchi Maru, which has been engaged in troop service for the Japanese government, on her way to Kobe. The Yamaguchi, which is in charge of a Japanese captain and crew, appeared to have run into the Caravane, and damaged her so badly that the French transport sank shortly afterwards. The Yamaguchi Maru, though her bows were damaged, appears to have been able to save most of the officers and crew of the Caravane, but three persons are reported to be missing and it is feared are drowned. The telegram to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha states that the Yamaguchi had sustained slight damage to her bows, but could proceed on her voyage.

The commander of the Caravane, who appears to have been near the spot which the Yamaguchi Maru struck, was killed, and also the man at the wheel. Another seaman who was at the wheel managed to escape. A third man, a deck hand, was either killed or drowned. The Caravane is stated to have remained afloat for fifteen minutes after the collision. The men jumped for their lives. As all sailors in the French navy are taught to swim, they easily made their way to the Yamaguchi Maru, one man even managing to save his dog. From another source it is learned that the commander met his death in returning to the sinking vessel, after he had got on to the Yamaguchi Maru. A falling mast struck him a severe blow on the head, and he was thrown into the water. The Caravane was an old iron vessel, having been built in 1876 at Lorient. She was of 2,060 tons displacement, 890 indicated horse-power, and carried two muzzled machine guns. Particulars are also received of a shocking catastrophe, which occurred on October 3rd on the transport Mohawk, as the result of which three men lost their lives, and two others had escaped of the narrowest character. The Mohawk arrived with the detachment of the cavalry of the Maharajah of Johlpur. The horses were in the hold, and an attempt was made to unload the vast quantities of stores. These latter were made up principally of bales and bags of various kinds of fodder. A Chinaman was the first to enter the hold, but came up immediately afterwards and complaining of the effects of gas. Five foreigners then went down, and they immediately collapsed. Three of them named John McEachen, aged 33, the boatswain, W. Moore, aged 41, the carpenter and John Byrne, aged 25, a fireman, succumbed before any aid was forthcoming, and the two others were rescued with some difficulty by the third man, who plucked, and so without grave personal risk, descended into the hold and hitched a rope round them by means of which they were hauled out. The hold had been kept closed throughout the voyage, but the presence of gas was totally unsuspected.

An account has been received by the North China News of October 17th, of a pitched battle in Shantung on October 14th between General Mei's troops, numbering 8,000 and the renowned Tien Tsin Boxer leader Ch'ien with 12,000 troops. The battle raged from 8 o'clock in the morning to dusk, just before which, seeing that the right wing of the Boxers, who were strongly posted in the villages and dykes and forced the troops to attack them in the open, were suffering severely from a battery posted near them and had begun to waver, General Mei sent his 1,500 covering troops to attack them on the flank. The Boxers did not wait for these fresh troops, but were soon seen streaming to the northwest of the town into the marshes. This was the signal for a general advance and pursued by the covering troops, the Boxers then made a detour and stopped the Boxers from getting into the marshes, while the pursuing troops coming up the enemy were cut down almost to a man. This right wing happened to be entirely composed of Tien Tsin Boxers under Ch'ien, who was fortunately captured. This man with some 300 desperadoes refused to retreat when he saw the battle lost, but held his ground in a strongly entrenched and walled hamlet. Here General Mei with 200 cavalry found him, and a desperate fight ensued. The troops dismounted and stormed the place, and a couple of Maxims being brought up the whole band were slain without a single cry for quarter. Ch'ien's head was then brought back to Tsangchun in triumph, and it now adorns the walls of that city. Nearly 6,000 Boxers were killed in this battle, over 3,000 of whom were Tien Tsin men. General Mei was wounded, his losses being some 300 killed and two hundred number wounded.

"We were much anxious to learn upon inquiry at the H. B. M. Consulate-General," says the Shanghai Mercury of October 4th, "that confirmatory news had been received of the murders of eighteen more Protestant missionaries, say ten at Tatumg, six at Wenhsien and two on the Yellow river. The reports killed at Wenhsien are said to have been hitting for some weeks in the hills, and it is supposed to have emerged only after receipt of news of the relief of Pekin. According to Mr. Warren's information sixty more murders in all have been reported from Shansi since the publication on the 1st instant of our detailed list; and the total number of missionaries murdered in that province alone now amounts, including children, to one hundred and forty-four."

According to the North China Daily News of October 12th, the notorious edict commanding local officials to destroy all foreign houses and mission chapels at Ngunifu, and to kill all missionaries, native converts, foreign merchants and foreign officials within their jurisdiction reached the prefect on through the Viceroy Chang Chih Tang, but direct from Pekin. It was soon known among the people, who became very excited and things looked critical for two or three days. The prefect immediately telegraphed the edict to the viceroy and asked what he was to do, and the viceroy's prompt reply was: "Use every endeavor to protect the foreigners and disregard the edict."

General Yamaguchi, commanding the fifth army division, says the Japan Gazette, has presented a report to the war office of the loss in men and ammunition sustained during the attack on Pekin extending over three days, August 14th, 15th and 16th. On the first day, 18,608 rounds of rifle ammunition, 311 shrapnel, and 3,423 shells were expended, while on the second and third days 25,415 and 7,733 rounds of rifle ammunition were used respectively. During the three days one officer was killed and fifteen were wounded, and 58 soldiers were killed and 211 wounded. General McArthur has liberated the poor old paralytic Sr. Mabini, slowly falling in the Andra street jail. Mabini is probably the staunchest and "braintiest" insurgent that the war has produced. In spite of his shattered and useless body he has been at all times the head and centre of the insurrection.

According to Oriental advice annexations in the Pacific are by no means unusual occurrences. The Kurutu and the Tabuli islands were formally annexed to France by the governor of Tahiti on August 21st, at the request of the natives. Richard John Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, has announced in the house of representatives the annexation of Cook islands, southwest of the Society islands, with the consent of the Bastonga chief. This is a counter movement to meet the French annexations of the Tabuli and Kurutu islands. Telegrams received by the local mandarins from Canton yesterday, says the North China Daily News of October 12th, report that the authority of the mandarins at present is limited by the city walls, or within the radius of a regiment's encampment. All the rest is under the insurgents' rule. The leaders of the movement, it is reported, are drawing up proclamations calling upon their followers (1) to protect foreigners and their property, as they are really friends of the people, in consequence of which the mandarins have always hated foreigners and encouraged ruffians and robbers to persecute and slay them; (2) to slay all Manchus wherever found, and their parasites; and (3) to abstain from pillaging villages and cities and those who bear no arms on their persons.

Honoring Scotia's Bard

Memorial to Bobby Burns Unveiled by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

Eloquent Tributes to His Works and Memory by Prominent Speakers.

The formal unveiling of the monument and fountain to Bobby Burns took place on Saturday afternoon in Beacon Hill when the statue was formally handed over to the city by Sir Henri Joly on behalf of the Scottish societies which were instrumental in securing the erection of the memorial to the national bard.

There was a good attendance of admirers of the poet, and great applause followed the unveiling and the handing of the following deed to the Mayor by His Honor, the Lieut-Governor:

THIS INDENTURE made the tenth day of November, 1900, between John Rennie Mackie, engraver; Harry Dallas Helmecken, M.P.P., barrister; the Rev. John Campbell, M.A., Ph.D.; Edwin C. Smith, assistant city treasurer; Thos. Russell, accountant; Eric Barclay MacKay, C.B.; John Brown, postal official; William J. Hanna, engraver; John Mortimer, sculptor; George L. Milne, M.D.; Robert Hamilton Jameson, merchant; and John Carron Jameson, accountant, being the committee of Burns's Memorial Fund (hereinafter called the said committee) of the one part, and The Corporation of the City of Victoria, hereinafter called the said Corporation, of the other part:

WHEREAS, by a resolution passed by the subscribers to Burns's Memorial Fund, held on the 9th day of November, 1900, it was resolved that the monument erected to the memory of Robert Burns, "Scotia's Bard," by the said subscribers, at Beacon Hill Park, in the city of Victoria, be transferred to the said Corporation in Trust to forever maintain and keep the same as a Monument and Fountain for the benefit of the inhabitants of Victoria, and the above mentioned Committee were thereby authorized to transfer to the said Corporation and Fountain to the said Corporation subject to the said Trusts.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the premises the said Committee do hereby give, grant and convey to the said Corporation, and their successors All that the said Burns's Memorial Monument and Fountain erected at Beacon Hill Park, in the City of Victoria, with all appurtenances thereto, belonging, To Have and To Hold the same unto the said Corporation and their successors in Trust, to forever maintain, keep and protect the said Monument and Fountain for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the said City of Victoria and for no other purpose whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

H. DALLAS HELMECKEN,
JOHN RENNIE MACKIE,
ROBT. HAMILTON JAMESON,
W. J. HANNA,
J. CAMPBELL M.A., Ph.D.,
EDWIN C. SMITH,
JOHN C. JAMESON,
JOHN MORTIMER,
JOHN BROWN,
ERIC BARCLAY MCKAY.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of
G. SHELDON WILLIAMS, Journalist.

Sir Henri then delivered the following address:

This bright sunshiny day is a fitting day to celebrate the memory of him whose life was cheered with so little sunshine; but he found sunshine in his heart to shed on the lives of others. We can see him at his plough, turning over the furrows on the cold, ungrateful field, and with a thought of pity for the white daisy he had crushed down. For the little mouse—whose nest he had disturbed. He had sunshine in his heart for all. He was poor, and always remained poor, but he knew how to cheer up the heart of the poor when, in his "Ode to Honest Poverty," he enabled it by saying: "The rank is but the guinea's stamp, The man's the gold for 't."

He found in his heart sunshine to brighten the gloom of sin when he said: "Then gently scan your brother man; Still gentler sister woman; Tho' they may gang a kennin' wrang, To step aside is human."

To Scotchmen, thousands of miles away, when he brought sunshine, when he sang: "My heart is in the Highlands," and he made their pulse beat faster when he reminded them of the glory of the brave old days with the words of Bruce to his men at Bannockburn.

Above all, he spread the sunshine of his heart on all men and women, young and old, on all who can feel, in their hearts, the beauty and grandeur of true love, when he sang: "John Anderson, my Jo, John, We clamb the hill together, And moun a canny day, John, We've had with ane another; Now, we maun totter down, John, But hand in hand we'll go, And sleep together at the foot, John Anderson, my Jo."

The world ought to be grateful to Robert Burns, and we must be grateful to those who have erected the first monument in the Dominion to perpetuate his memory.

The gift was suitably acknowledged by the Mayor, who stated that he, with the subsequent mayors and councils of the corporations, would carefully cherish this memorial of one of the world's greatest poets, and expressed the hope that it would keep green in the memory of all recollections of the genius, wit, humor, pathos and patriotism of one of Scotia's noblest sons. He pledged his successors to the preservation of this gift, and added that if by mischance it should disappear the words of Bobbie Burns would endure and con-

The Official Returns

Results Were Not Materially Affected by the Returning Officer's Recount.

Defective Reports by Deputies Necessitate an Examination of the Ballots.

The recount of ballots cast in the last election took place on Saturday afternoon by Returning Officer Brown, assisted by Clerk McLinnoy. The only others in attendance beside the representative of the Times were Messrs. Prior and Earle and Agent Jay. The returns were found to be correct with the exception of three, and these were ascertained by either referring to the poll book or recounting the ballots.

The exceptions were one of the city boxes, and those from Parsons, Bridge and Esquimalt. In the latter case the returning officer had adopted the unique method of aggregating the returns, the summing up being as follows: Prior and Earle 91, Drury and Riley 63, mixed 8. An examination of the ballots disclosed the facts that included those said to be cast for Prior and Earle were five plumper for Col. Prior and two for Mr. Earle.

The following is the corrected return upon which the returning officer declared Messrs. Prior and Earle elected:

Parsons Edg.	16	28	30	16	...
City	1490	1468	1545	1445	23 30
Koleskine Rd.	45	60	74	46	...
Esquimalt	65	86	97	60	...
Cedar Hill	23	45	50	23	2 1
Metochina	20	41	43	17	...
Ag. Hall	22	30	33	24	...

1657 1775 1872 1640 25 33
Majority for Conservatives—118.

COURRANTS WILL BE DEAR.

The Peronospos Has Attacked the Plants in Greece, and the Price Will Be Doubled.

"If it were not for the sentiment attaching to plum puddings at Christmas time the dried fruit trade would be dead." This was the remark of a trader in one of the biggest firms of dried fruit brokers in the city, who gave me yesterday some information concerning the high price of currants. The worm of mildew which has attacked the vines in Greece has diminished the quantity of the crop of currants from an average yield of 150,000 tons to 40,000 tons. Few people are probably aware that good currants can only be grown in Greece, the soil or the atmosphere having characteristics which are not found either in California or Australia, where zealous attempts have been made to cultivate them.

This mildew is not remarkable. The vineyards have previously suffered from this disease, but on former occasions the growers have been able to purchase sulphate of copper at a reasonable price. This year, owing to the high price of copper, they have not been able in all districts to purchase the necessary remedy, and consequently their crops have suffered there and they are in financial despair. The Vostiza and Gid districts, whence come the finest currants, have not suffered, but this is probably due to the fact that the proprietors of these vines are wealthier than their neighbors, and can afford to pay for the sulphate of copper which kills the peronospos.

Fresh supplies of currants are often advertised as an inducement to housewives to purchase, but if stored in clean, dry jars, they will keep for three years, and are as good then as they were on the day they were bought. Few people, however, store currants; they buy them in the autumn, when they are generally at their highest price. This year the common sort will be about 10d. a pound, and probably higher. So now is the time to buy; the chief stores yesterday charged 9d. a pound. The high quotations will of course mean an increase in the price of plum puddings and in biscuits of the Gibraltar type. In the penny time there will probably be only one currant, and that placed outside on the top to show that it is a currant bun.

Currants would be cheaper by 2s. per hundred weight if they were only imported free, but the British customs claim the flour and the housewife has to suffer.

Raisins and sultanas are but slightly affected by the price of currants, so that what the Christmas pudding cooks in the produce of the Greek vineyards will have to be made up by the rich Valencia raisin and the dried small stoneless grape from Asia Minor.—London Daily Chronicle.

In each bushy are a number of pursuing bees who do not go out to gather honey, but look after the eggs and young, and a certain number are always told off to ventilate a hive. These stand close to the entrance and fan strongly with their wings.

FOUL, LOATHSOME, DISGUSTING CATARRH

Secure Relief in 10 Minutes And a Radical Cure.

Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dripping in your throat? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Remedy will cure most stubborn cases in a remarkably short time. If you've had catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty years' standing, it's just as effective. Sold by Dean & Hicocks and Hall & Co.—

masters

ello, of Yared in the

Thirty-Seven Board

John at 11 and fairly good morning, when which caused the along the drown- commercial travel- and Quebec

Nov. 12.—The an, plying be upper lakes, 8 miles west of crew were not damaged, pull her off.

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CABINET.

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what are Car- y will positive- used them. They are

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned desire to thank with all sincerity the Liberals of the city of Victoria and the district for the hearty support accorded them in the late Federal contest. The committees and the active workers who gave of their time so freely and unselfishly in order to secure the success of the nominees of the party of progress have the satisfaction of knowing, while their exertions locally were without avail, that the principles which they advocated achieved a notable triumph in the Dominion and that for another five years no obstructions to the growth and prosperity of the country will be raised by the government.

RICHARD LOW DRURY.
GEORGE RILEY.

GOODBYE TO SIR CHARLES.

The announcement that the leader of the Conservative party has decided to bow to the will of the people and retire into private life will be read with general regret. Although he never possessed the qualifications for leadership which his great colleague and contemporary, Sir John Macdonald, was endowed with, none of the men who were known as the Fathers of Confederation had more to do with directing the forces which made for a united Canada from ocean to ocean. Although it was claimed at one time that Nova Scotia was brought into the Confederation by main force, and Sir Charles was severely censured for his part in the transaction, in the light of later events it is freely admitted that the Fathers built wisely and that the sons are benefiting by their political sagacity and foresight. Sir Charles Tupper had been Premier of his native province, had been a member of almost every Conservative Ministry of the Dominion since Confederation and had held many high official positions in the conduct of negotiations in matters of high import to the country. A considerable number of notable figures have passed from public life with the death of the late parliament, but the absence of none will leave such a gap in the ranks of our legislators as that of Sir Charles Tupper. He was a great man and gave more to the country than he ever received from it.

THE LANE THAT HAD NO TURNING.

The new star of the London literary firmament, Gilbert Parker, member of the Imperial Parliament, and a native of Canada, has written another story of Canadian life. It is a thrilling tale of adventure, but apart altogether from the merits of the works of the writer, it was assured of a large sale by reason of the fact that the author is a native of this country, and that at the present time nothing in Great Britain is too good for Canadians. The work is dedicated to the Premier of Canada, and in his preface Mr. Parker, who has lived among the people of Lower Canada, thus passes the judgment of a mind trained to critical observation upon their character and institutions:

"Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier,—Since I first began to write these tales in 1822, I have had it in my mind to dedicate to you the 'bundle of life' when it should be complete. It seemed to me—and it seems to me still—that to put your name upon the covering of my parcel, as one should say: 'In care of,' when it went forth to be secured its safe and considerate delivery to that public of the Empire which is so much in your debt. But with other feelings also do I dedicate this volume to yourself. For many years your name has stood for a high and noble compromise between the temperaments and the intellectual and social habits of two races, and I am not singular in thinking that you have done more than most other men to make the English and French of the Dominion understand each other better. There are somewhat awkward limits to true understandings as yet, but that sympathetic service which you render to both peoples, with a conscientious striving for impartiality, tempers even the wind of party warfare to the shorn lamb of political opposition.

"In a sincere sympathy with French life and character as exhibited in the democratic yet monarchical province of Quebec (or Lower Canada, as, historically, I still love to think of it), moved by friendly observation, and seeking to be truthful and impartial, I have made this book and others dealing with the life of the proud province which a century and a half of English governance has not Anglicised. This series of more or less connected stories, however, has been the most cherished of all my labors, covering as it has done so many years, and being the accepted of my anxious judgment out of a much larger gathering so many numbers of which are retained to the seclusion of copyright while reserved from publication. In passing I need hardly say that the 'Pontiac' of this book is an imaginary place and has no association with the real Pontiac of the province.

"I have, as you know, travelled far and wide during the past seventeen years, and though I have seen people as frugal and industrious as the French-Canadians I have never seen frugality and industry associated with so much domestic virtue, so much education and intelligence, and so deep and simple a religious life; nor have I ever seen a priesthood at once so

devoted and high-minded in all that concerns the home life of their people, as in French Canada. A land without poverty and yet without riches. French Canada stands alone, too well educated to have a peasantry, too poor to have an aristocracy; as though in her the ancient prayer had been answered: 'Give me neither poverty nor riches, but feed me with food convenient for me.' And it is of the habit of Quebec before all men else, I should say, 'Born with the golden spoon in his mouth.'

"To you, Sir, I come with this book, which contains the first things I ever wrote out of the life of the province so dear to you, and the last things also I shall ever write about it. I beg you to receive it as the loving recreation of one who sympathizes with the people of whom you come and honours their virtues, and who has no fear of the unity and no doubt as to the splendid future of the nation whose fibre is got of the two great civilized races of Europe.

"Lastly, you will know with what admiration and regard I place your name on the fore-page of my book and greet in you the statesman, the litterateur and the personal friend.

"Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
"Yours very sincerely,
GILBERT PARKER."

THE OLD CRY.

Our Conservative contemporaries are consulting themselves for the failure of their predictions that Tupper was going to sweep the country by abusing French-Canadians and pointing out that Quebec gave the Premier his great majority. It is quite true that Pamphlet No. 6 failed most lamentably in the purpose for which it was intended, and that the habitants were unmoved by the appeals of the Conservatives that Laurier had betrayed their province in the settlement of the school question, but it is not the fact that the Liberals are dependent upon Quebec for their entire majority. There are more Liberals elected—or there will be when the returns are complete—in every province of the Dominion, with the exception of Ontario, than there are Conservatives. The violent appeals which were made against the Premier in Ontario because of his race and religion no doubt caused the downfall of some of his followers, but the little ground that was gained thereby, such unwise tactics was more than lost to the Conservatives by the solidifying of the vote in Quebec against them. Given a fair distribution of the seats in Ontario, as there will be now beyond doubt, and the Liberals would have a majority there too.

Surely the truth should now have reached the Tory heart that there is no probability of a combination being returned to power in Canada which has no other policy than setting race against race and creed against creed. They should read the history of their party and make special note of the fact that Sir John Macdonald was greatly indebted to the French-Canadians for the support which they accorded him in several Parliaments. When they become possessed of a true conception of the attitude a party should assume which aims at securing the confidence of all Canadians and agree to live in peace and harmony among themselves, then they will at least resemble the party which was governed by the late Sir John Macdonald.

CANADA AND THE STATES.

It is not at all improbable, now that the political turmoil in the three great English-speaking countries is at an end for another term, that something may be done to try and effect a settlement of the vexatious questions still in dispute between Canada and the United States. Our American friends think the first advances for the calling together of the Joint High Commission should be made by Canada. We do not think so. We do not believe the government thinks so either, nor do we consider that the majority of the people of Canada think so. Our position was made perfectly clear at the previous meeting of the commissioners; it was a fair and reasonable position, and we do not believe the government will think it wise to consent to any modifications. If the government of the United States be prepared to reconsider the stand which it took on a former occasion it is its duty to inform the Canadian administration of the fact and suggest that it would be wise and in the interests of both countries to make another effort to adjust all misunderstandings. The contention of Canada was that the Alaska boundary should be defined by an independent commission; that is, the whole of the boundary, not a part of it. The Americans insisted that they should be allowed to remain in possession of all the land they had squatted on and that arbitrators should decide whether they were entitled to any more. The absurdity of their position was so apparent that it is surprising they had the effrontery to take such a stand. It was the old proposition of heads I win; tails you lose. The Americans had all to gain and nothing to lose; the Canadians stand a chance of losing all and gaining nothing. It was just as well to let the matter rest as to consent to such a farcical arrangement.

Canada has advanced since that time. More common sense fiscal arrangements with the United States would doubtless be an advantage to both countries. Canada would not be the only nor even the chief beneficiary from freer commercial intercourse. But the present government has mapped out a new course in entire disregard of the proximity of our enterprising neighbors, and the great strides which we have made during the

last four years do not show that we have been great sufferers thereby. It may be that the Americans have at last had their eyes opened to the possibilities of the country and the future of the people they have been somewhat inclined to despise in the past. If that be the fact; if they have at last become convinced that it would pay them to have more intimate relations with Canadians, let them say so. It is a proper subject for negotiations. Canada will never be found obstructing the path to a perfect understanding with a people with whom it is well in the interests of the human race that Great Britain and her colonies should live in peace and harmony.

THE MAJORITIES.

The Colonist seems to be somewhat fogged in figuring out the majorities of Messrs. Prior and Earle at the late and some former elections. It says, for instance, that the Conservative majority in 1896 was 504, and on Wednesday last 393. Both statements are quite wrong. At the bye-election in January, 1896, the vote was Prior, 1,567; Templeman, 1,490; or a Conservative majority of exactly 107. That was the time Col. Prior was made a "Cabinet Minister." At the general election in June following, the vote was: Prior, 1,647; Earle, 1,551; Templeman, 1,452; Milne, 1,355. Prior received 195 more votes than Templeman, but Earle received only 99. Now what was the Conservative majority? At the present election the vote stood: Prior, 1,874; Earle, 1,773; Drury, 1,578; Riley, 1,638. The majority of Mr. Earle over Drury was 115. How then does the Colonist claim that the Conservative majority was 393? As a matter of fact, the results of the last three elections in Victoria are substantially the same, neither party having made any appreciable gain. We are sorry that Victoria has not returned Liberal representatives, but there is no reason for discouragement on the part of the Liberals. They will yet redeem the city.

PROBLEMS OF EMPIRE.

Like the Conservative party in Canada and the Democratic party in the United States, the Liberal party in Great Britain is in a bad way. The leaders of all three of these great political organizations have either failed to read aright the heart of man or they have been forced by the great tacticians opposed to them to take up false positions. It is a fact that at the present day—and it ever has been and probably ever will be—all the virile nations of the earth stand for expansion. In Canada we are proud of the daring deeds of the warriors of Britain on land and of her sailors on the sea, but we are prouder still of the achievements of our Mother Country in the field of science, of the great additions her sons have made to the sum of human knowledge, and of her contributions to the comfort and happiness of mankind by their ingenious inventions, and of the fact that in spite of the heavy handicap Great Britain has to carry she is still by far the greatest nation commercially in the world. In the contest which has resulted in such a disastrous defeat to the Conservative party in this country and the disappearance from public life of several of its recognized leading men, the principles which it advocated meant a return to the old conditions of isolation. The theory of the advocates of extreme protection is well known. There are still many public men in Canada who will tell you that all we want is a tariff wall sufficiently high to exclude all foreign goods to produce conditions of the greatest prosperity. They want British goods shut out as well as American wares. They think the merchants and consumers of Victoria should be compelled by law to do all their buying in Canada, although much that we require can be obtained more readily and of better quality in Great Britain. They carefully avoid carrying their argument to its logical conclusion. They do not say that if British Columbia desires to reach the acme of prosperity she should compel all her manufacturing to be done at home or that it would be well for Vancouver Island if it were taken and dumped down in some undiscovered ocean where nothing would interfere with the growth on the backs of its inhabitants. The Liberal party takes the position that an advantage of from 20 to 25 per cent, with the cost of transportation added, should be sufficient protection for the manufacturers of Canada. It contends that the producers are entitled to some consideration, and that in these respects its position is the true one the condition of the country at the present day testifies.

But that is not all. The Liberal party stands for the unity and the consolidation of the Empire. It originated the preferential tariff which reinstated this country in the affections of the Mother Land. The coldness and indifference caused by the adoption of the National Policy has disappeared. These are not the words of a Canadian Liberal public man or of a Canadian newspaper. They are facts which have been attested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain. New ideas have been created by the action of Canada in granting that preference. New vistas have been opened up, which farseeing men on both sides of the ocean are peering into anxiously. A great commonwealth is slowly taking shape in the South Seas. Another will shortly be created in South Africa. Krugerism is a mere shadow and the predictions of the prophets of empire will surely come to pass. In the course of a comparatively

short time what are now known as the outlying portions of the Empire will be its chief parts, inhabited by a people vastly exceeding in numbers those contained within the "Cradle of the race." If the trend of political sentiment continues to run in the groove into which it was diverted by the Liberal government of Canada when it inaugurated the preferential tariff—and there seems no reason to doubt that it will—all the great colonies will have in operation a fiscal scheme which favors the Mother Land. The policy of the Mother Land is free trade, and it will take no small thing to induce her to depart from the paths which she has followed for so many years with great profit to herself. Will she stand coldly aloof and make no practical acknowledgment of what, according to the position of the Conservative party of this country, was an act of uncalculated generosity on the part of the people of Canada? The Conservative leaders in Great Britain, as a rule, have refused to deal with the matter public. They regard it as something that is yet a long way off, something with which their successors will have to do.

Lord Rosebery is aware of the fact, if he has not known it all along, that there is now no room in British public life for the people known as Little Englanders. He is a great man in every sense of the word, but he had the misfortune to be born in the purple, and therefore he is not acceptable as a leader to certain elements in the political organization with which he has affixed his life been identified. Viewed from long range, it appears as if he were the man to take hold of the remnants of the Liberal party, weld them together and lead them on to victory in the name of a Federated, United Empire.

It is not apparent that much progress is being made in the settlement of the Chinese complications. The court, it is announced, will never consent to comply with the demands of the powers for the punishment of the conspirators. Russia is continually strengthening her position and appropriating more territory, and even if an agreement be reached by the powers to act in harmony, they can neither seize the chief conspirators nor gather in the court, and without these, according to their present stand, no settlement is possible. It looks as if the nations will remain a long time in possession of Chinese territory.

Just as we had made up our minds that we had finally settled the affairs of the Dominion and secured a guarantee of five years more of progress and prosperity, with an opportunity to survey the foreign field, the progress towards a settlement in South Africa and the chances of Lipton lifting the America Cup, behold, the Aldermanic candidate looms up on the municipal horizon. But there will not be much excitement over that. This year's council has done good work. May its successor keep on putting down payments and tearing down shacks. The property owners will bless them in after years.

Mr. Foster blames his misunderstanding with the electors to Laurierism, "which is only skin deep and must run its course." Mr. Foster's wound, at any rate, is more than skin deep. There could be no better evidence of that than his expressed desire to bow to the will of the people and retire into private life.

Mr. Foster thinks "too much Tartarism" has been his political undoing. We are a long distance from the scene of that great conflict, and therefore we may be wrong, but we submit that to any unprejudiced mind it seems as if a gentleman named Blair had more to do with George Eulas's downfall than Mr. Tarte.

Was it Tarte or Tupper that defeated Hugh John. The Minister of Public Works, after reading the many terrible things that have been written of him by Tory journals, must feel like Barnaby Rudge's raven when he exultantly said: "I'm a devil! I'm a devil!"

Now that Uncle Sam has succeeded in settling his domestic affairs for some time he has become conscious of the fact that there are some things in Canada worth having. But we are not inclined to give him "something for nothing."

Tupper and Foster both want to retire and the chances are that Hugh John has also had enough of political turmoil, Sir Hibbert may have the field all to himself. There is no other leader in sight.

NURSING MOTHERS

want Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, almost without exception. So before they get to be mothers, eating for two is no small tax, continued for months.

The emulsion not only is food itself; it gives strength for digesting usual food.

If the milk is scanty or poor, the emulsion increases supply and enriches quality.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

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Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria. Castoria. Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children. Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass. Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any preparation known to me. H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ROSS' LAUNDRY SOAP 5c. bar. (The largest and best bar of soap in the market.)

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ATE OFTEN AND LIVED LONG. Waterloo her father, Lord Harrowby, held office as president of the council, and his town house was in Grosvenor square. Lady Mary has often related the history of events at that critical moment and recounted the vivid recollections of the rejoicing and illuminations in London when the news of the great victory was received. She would also tell tales of the days of the Chartists and the Cato street conspiracy. This was a deep laid plot to assassinate the entire government of the day, and the blow was to be arranged to be struck when the members of the cabinet were assembled at dinner at the house of her father—Lord Harrowby—in Grosvenor square.

A DEAD GAME SPORT.



1—Mr. Slocum—My son, I just saw you peeping under that box. What have you under there? Johnny—Er—its a new kind of hen that Gaff Heeler give me.



2—Mr. Slocum—(raising the box) Yes, I see. Your father's too young to know the difference between a new kind of hen and an old game cock. Boy, I—



3—Stop him! He'll kill that gobbler sure as as fate!



4—Gracious! I believe he's too much fer both of 'em.



5—I'll take a hand in this.



6—There! See what yer git fer lying! Git me the ax.

The Diana for This Station

One Hundred and Three Thousand Dollars Appropriated For Refitting H. M. S. Leander.

How Admiral Beaumont's Appointment is Regarded in England.

A few days ago the Times announced that the steel sloop Condor had been commissioned at Chatham to relieve the Pheasant in these waters. The news now comes that it is probable that H. M. S. Diana, a second-class twin screw screw cruiser, will follow the Condor to this Coast for the purpose of relieving H. M. S. Leander, Capt. Fegan, which sailed for home four months ago, and which is expected to reach her destination about New Year.

The Diana, which has recently undergone repairs in the Chatham yards to the extent of £2,500 sterling, has not been commissioned yet, but the fact that she has been ordered to coal, preparatory to putting to sea, leads the naval men at Chatham to believe that her destination will be Esquimaut, and that she will shortly visit the peninsula. She is a vessel of 5,600 tons, with a natural draught horse power of 8,000, and a forced draught of 9,000.

Upon reaching Chatham, the Leander will undergo extensive refitting, the sum of £20,000 having been appropriated for the purpose. The work was to be carried out at the Chatham yards during this financial year, but as the Leander will, in all probability, not reach home before New Year, it is hardly possible that her refit, which is to include a new arrangement of six inch quick-firing guns, will be completed before next April. It will not therefore be a surprise should the work of refitting and rearming the Leander be deferred for another financial year.

Following the order to prepare the sloop Condor for the pennant on the 1st inst., that vessel was placed in dock at Chatham, for her underwater fittings to be examined and final touches to be administered. The internal alterations to H. M. S. Imperieuse, late flagship on this station, for this station is expected, as quickly as possible.

W. H. Franklin, assistant paymaster at the Sheerness gunnery school, to which he was appointed only in June, has been posted to the Condor as assistant paymaster-in-charge.

Smoking in the recent appointments by which this station is affected, the Naval and Military Record says: "Rear-Admiral Lewis A. Beaumont has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Australia station, in succession to

Rear-Admiral Pearson, whose appointment will shortly expire. Rear-Admiral Andrew K. Bickford, C.M.G., has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, in succession to Rear-Admiral Beaumont.

"In view of the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth special importance attaches to the selection of the officer who will have control of the squadron at the Antipodes, to the support of which, it will be remembered, the Colonists already contribute. Rear-Admiral L. A. Beaumont is in his 54th year, and when Lord Northbrook was at the admiralty, in 1882-5, he acted as his private secretary. As a commodore he flew his broad pennant in the training squadron, and after three years at Whitehall as director of naval intelligence, he proceeded to the Pacific in March of last year. He wears the Arctic medal, bestowed in 1876. His successor, now that he has been moved to the more important command in Australia waters, is, curiously enough, nearly three years his senior in age and service, though his promotion has been slow.

Rear-Admiral A. K. Bickford is in his 57th year, and was last employed, three years ago, as superintendent of Sheerness dockyard. His C.M.G. dates from 1885, and was awarded in recognition of his special services in connection with the release of the crew of the Nisero from the natives of Acheen, Sumatra. During the Boer wars of 1899-5 his name became familiar, as he was one of the officers of the Research, off the Irish coast. Before this he had fought with distinction at Simons-ek."

The Sultan possesses no crown, coronation being unknown in Turkey.



This season of the year when coughs and colds are so prevalent, it would be advisable to keep a bottle of Dr. Woods' Norway Syrup in the house.

It allays all inflammation and irritation of the breathing organs, and cures coughs and colds of young and old more quickly and effectually than any other remedy.

High School Field Day

Full Account of Athletic Games Held on Thursday Afternoon

Military Evolutions—Notable Contest, in Which Boys' Company Won.

On Thursday afternoon the pupils of the Victoria High school held their first field day in the upper recreation grounds. There were a number of visitors present, although it would have been more satisfactory to the pupils to have seen a greater interest taken in their doing. However this may be due to the short notice given.

It was originally intended to hold the sports on the Oak Bay grounds on the 13th October, but owing to the inclemency of the weather they were obliged to postpone them. A more suitable day than Thursday could not be wished for, and the entire programme was carried through without a hitch.

A very interesting and pretty part of the programme was the military drill competition for the flag presented last year by Mayor Hayward. There are three companies in the High School—No. 1 Co. (girls), No. 2 Co. (girls), and No. 3 Co. (boys), commanded by Miss M. Tully, Miss Connes and Sam Shanks, respectively. Major Ben Williams presided as judge, and at about 2 o'clock the commanding officers drew up their companies for the competition. The order of drill was decided by ballot. No. 2 Co. drilling first. No. 1 Co. second and No. 3 Co. third. The girls were all clad in red blouses and black skirts, and presented a very striking appearance. The order of drill was as follows:

No. 1.—Companies march two deep to the left hand west corner of the parade grounds; right about wheel; late line; front form; halt; eyes right; dress.

No. 2.—Form fours, right; front; form fours, left; front; about turn; form fours; stand at ease; attention.

No. 3.—Companies advance by left quick march; retire, about turn; advance; front turn; form fours, right, left wheel; return; about turn; advance; front turn; front form.

After each company had gone through their manoeuvres, Major Williams called the captains of Cos. 1, 2, and 3, and requested that they should go through one of the manoeuvres again, as he thought the two leading companies about equally proficient. His request was carried out, and after carefully watching the drill, the decision was awarded the boys.

Major Williams, however, highly complimented the girls of No. 1 Co., and remarked that next year he hoped they would win the flag. He also complimented them on having such an able captain. Mr. Paul, on behalf of the three companies, thanked the Major for his services, and the boys gave him three rousing cheers. Major Williams responded by saying that he was happy to be of any service to the High school, and would always help the students in any possible way.

After the companies then dismissed and the programme of races began. The races came off nicely, the potato race of the girls and the sack race of the boys being particularly amusing.

Following are the winners of some of the races: 100 yards, girls, Miss Cecil Hardie; 100 yards, boys, Master Sam Shanks; potato race, Miss C. Hardie; sack race, Master McInnes.

There was also some excellent jumping by the boys.

Although the pupils are fond of their studies, they evidently pay due attention to their physical training as well. This should form an important factor in every student's education, whether they be boy or girl, and it affords considerable pleasure to note the interest taken by the pupils in such matters—thanks to the untiring zeal of Mr. St. Clair.

Hockey and football matches were also participated in, and proved very interesting to the spectators. The hockey match came off first, and the respective teams, under Misses Fulcher and Tully, lined up for battle about 4 o'clock. The teams were very evenly matched, and at half time Miss Tully's team, which was playing down hill, had scored two goals, while Miss Fulcher's team, playing up hill, had scored nothing.

Unfortunately the unevenness of the field militated against what would otherwise have proved an equally conditioned match. To the spectator who witnessed the heroic efforts of the team playing up hill to negotiate the great obstacles that nature placed in their way in the shape of ruts and other disadvantages, the improvement of the upper school grounds commended itself as a crying necessity.

two. Great improvement has been made by the young ladies, and taking all disadvantages into consideration they put up a splendid game.

After the sports were over they repaired to the laboratory for refreshments, which closed the day's enjoyment.

WHEN IT HURTS TO COUGH.

The cough that hurts, the cough that sets light in the chest, the daily getting deeper and deeper into the bronchial tubes and is making directly for the lungs, to become pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs or consumption. Such coughs yield only to the wonderful efficiency of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine, which loosens the tightness, cures the cough and cold together. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents, sold everywhere.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Programmes of Meetings to Be Held in This City at the End of November.

A Sunday school convention will be held in this city under the auspices of the provincial branch of the Inter-denominational Sunday School Association on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th, 28th and 29th of this month. The convention will be held for the purpose of discussing Sunday school work in general, and to form a local branch of the association, including the city of Victoria and its suburbs. The first meeting will be held in the lecture room of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and the other two in the Metropolitan Methodist church. The convention will be presided over by the president, Noah Shakespeare, and at the first meeting an address of welcome will be delivered by the Rev. Leslie Clay, a speech in reply being delivered by the Rev. J. G. Hastings. The following is the programme:

7:00-7:30.—Devotional exercises, Horace Knott. 7:30-7:45.—Opening exercises, by President N. Shakespeare. 7:45-7:55.—Address of welcome, Rev. W. Leslie Clay. 7:55-8:05.—Reply, Rev. J. G. Hastings. 8:05-8:20.—Written reports of schools. 8:20-8:25.—Appointment of committees. 8:25-8:35.—"How to End of S. S. Work," Mrs. Gordon Grant. 8:35-9:25.—"Christ, the Model Teacher," J. M. Campbell. 9:25-9:55.—"How to Teach the S. S. Lesson to a Primary Class," Mrs. R. Losey. Closing hymn. Benediction.

November 28th. Chairman of session, E. A. Lewis. 7:00-7:30.—Devotional exercises, A. Huggitt. 7:30-8:10.—"Normal Class Work, Its History and Importance," A. B. McNeill. 8:10-8:40.—"How to Conduct Successfully a Bible Class," L. Tait. 8:40-8:50.—Musical selection. 8:50-9:20.—"How to Foster the Missionary Spirit," Rev. Dr. Wilson. 9:20-9:30.—Report of nominating committee, election of officers and selection of place for next convention.

November 29th. 7:30.—Opening exercises, R. B. McMicking. 8:00.—Opening of evening session, President N. Shakespeare. 8:10-8:30.—Question box, Rev. W. C. Merritt. Vespers. 8:40-9:00.—Speech, Rev. E. S. Rowe. Musical selection. 9:00-9:20.—Speech, Rev. W. C. Merritt. 9:20-9:30.—Report of resolution committee. Closing hymn. Benediction.

MALARIAL FEVER AFTER EFFECTS LEAVE THE VIGOR WEAK AND DEPRESSED.

Miss Emma Huskinson, a Captain in the Salvation Army, Tells How She Regained Health Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont. Among the oldest and most highly respected residents of Orangeville is Mrs. John Huskinson, whose daughter, Emma, has for a number of years been an acute sufferer from the after effects of malarial fever.

A reporter of the Sun hearing of the wonderful effects which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have had on Miss Huskinson, called at her home to inquire into the truth of the rumor. After stating the reason of his visit, he was kindly received by Mrs. Huskinson, who gave him the following facts of the cure: "Some years ago," said Mrs. Huskinson, "my daughter Emma, who is now captain of the Newmarket corps of the Salvation Army, was attacked by malarial fever. She was under a doctor's care for a long time, and although she recovered sufficiently to go about, the after effects of the fever left her very weak, and the doctor did not seem able to put any life into her. She had frequent headaches, was very pale, and the least exertion would greatly fatigue her. We thought a change might do her good, and consequently she went on a visit to Toronto. While there she was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at once purchased a supply. Before she had finished the second box she noted a marked change for the better; her appetite improved, her color returned, the feeling of exhaustion had disappeared, and by the time she had taken half a dozen boxes she was enjoying the best of health, and all her old-time vigor had returned. Although her work in the Salvation Army is hard and exposes her to all kinds of weather, she has since been able to do it without the least inconvenience.

"Some time after my daughter's cure I was myself completely run down, and to add to my trouble was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism. Remembering the benefit my daughter had received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to use them, and before I had taken half a dozen boxes I felt fully recovered and have been in the best of health ever since. My advice to all ailing is to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored more weak and ailing women and girls to robust health than any other medicine ever discovered, which in part accounts for their popularity throughout the world. These pills are sold by all dealers or may be had by mail for 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Why Western Men Remained

Sergt. McHarg Describes Reasons Leading "A" and "B" Cos. to Stay in Africa.

The Men Will Probably Take Part in Annexation Ceremonies at Pretoria.

A few days ago the Times published the fact that companies A and B, of the first contingent, had decided to remain at the front.

Captain P. McL. Forin, of Rossland, B. C., received a communication from Sergeant Hart McHarg, R. C. R., South Africa, explaining the stand taken by A and B companies in remaining in South Africa, the following being quotations from the letter:

The facts of the case are as follows: While we were with General Hart's brigade chasing Dewet, Colonel Otter, during a scolding halt on August 14th, made a speech to the battalion and told them that the day before he had reminded the authorities that according to our contract of service the regiment should be landed back in Canada on or before the 45th of October. At that time we were a long way away from the railway, and as far as I can make out the communication did not get to Pretoria for some time. We got to Krugersdorp with Hart and then got orders to leave his brigade and take the train for Pretoria. When we got there (August 24th) we found that Lord Roberts was looking after the operations along the Delagoa Bay line and had not been in Pretoria, nor was he expected there for some time. The only orders awaiting us were that the regiment was to march out here the next day. We were, of course, all wondering what action Lord Roberts would take on Colonel Otter's communication, mentioned above, but it was not until September 8th that the following telegram was received by Colonel Otter from Lord Roberts:

"September 7th. Trust that as many as possible of the Royal Canadians will prolong their service until the end of the war. They have done such gallant service it would be a great pity for any of them to leave, now that the end seems near."

It should be mentioned that A and B companies were here with the headquarters, D and H at Silverton, C, E and F at Olliphants River, while G company was on the armored train running between Kroonstad and Pretoria.

When Colonel Otter received the above telegram he consulted the officers who were here, and without consulting the non-commissioned officers and men, nor the officers, non-commissioned officers and men at the other places, sent the following reply to Lord Roberts on 8th September:

"Replying to yours of the 7th inst., your wishes will gladly be complied with. Would ask permission for one or two officers and few men, whose cases are urgent, to be given leave to return at once." On the next day the following telegram was received from Lord Roberts by Colonel Otter: "Many thanks for your satisfactory reply. By all means give leave to one or two officers and few men whose cases are urgent to return at once." These telegrams were given out in order on the 10th of September, so that it was not till then we knew how matters stood. There is no denying the fact, the men were very indignant at the manner in which Colonel Otter had acted in not consulting them on a matter of this kind.

Colonel Otter saw that the men would practically refuse to stay, especially all those who were not at headquarters, and no doubt thinking the number who insisted on going home would be too proportionately large, he sent the following wire to Lord Roberts: "I regret to inform you that owing to fear of loss of employment or business, the great majority of officers and men, R. C. R., had they not with justice to themselves or families re-engage for further service in the country, and desire their discharge in Canada on October 15th next, in accordance with terms of their engagement, and I must therefore ask that you will be good enough to order that the necessary transport arrangements be made."

Colonel Otter instructed officers commanding companies to let him know what the men would do, the following being the result: A and B companies consented to remain (with the exception of a few men who came under the head of "urgent cases"), 10 men of D company also consented to remain. All the rest of the men asked to be sent home at once. Colonel Otter wired Lord Roberts as follows on September 15th: "About 300 non-commissioned officers and men of R. C. R., with a proportion of officers, under my own command, will gladly prolong service until end of war. The remainder regret that for reasons already stated they must ask for return to Canada in shortest time possible." The above number is made up of the two companies, A and B, together with all men of the "draft" (their time not being up yet), and men belonging to the "permanent corps."

Lord Roberts replied as follows: "Your telegram of 15th received. I am very glad that 300 of the R. C. R. under your command will continue serving until end of war. Early arrangements will be made for dispatching those who have decided to return to Canada." Telegram to D. A. G., Pretoria, full particulars and numbers by ranks of those returning."

The above will give you a pretty good idea of what has taken place, and I feel sure that those of us remaining have taken the only soldierly and proper course under the circumstances. You will be glad to hear that Lord Roberts was most anxious that the regiment should remain until the end, and plainly showed that it was his direct personal desire that we should do so in his first telegram. In addition to that, after Colonel Otter informing him that he had found the great majority of the regiment wanted to be back in Canada by the 15th

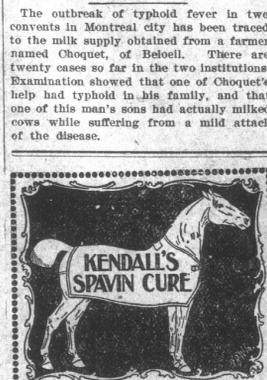
of October, he gave us still another chance; in fact, would not take "no" for an answer. Colonel Otter congratulated us the other day on the stand we had taken, and assured us we had nothing to lose but everything to gain in the matter.

CANCER CURED PERMANENTLY.

Cases Cured Five, Six and Nine Ago by the New Method of Treatment and the Disease Shows No Sign of Returning.

People who have been operated on and have had the cancer come back on them again with increased severity; those who have had the cancerous lump drawn out by plaster cast away by a paste, and who find themselves worse than before; cancer sufferers who have spent hundreds of dollars on all sorts of remedies, seeking a permanent cure in vain, very properly are anxious to know if the constitutional treatment of cancer and tumor will cure so that the cure will be a permanent one. We answer yes, and so there may be no doubt about it, we give cases in our new book, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure," where the persons were cured many years ago, and up to the present time the disease shows no signs of returning. One lady was cured of cancer of the breast six years ago and is perfectly well to-day. Another lady was cured of an obstinate tumor in 1892 and has never had any return of it since. A case of cancer of the nose that was cured in 1891 shows no signs of coming back. Thus we might go on multiplying instances of permanent cures. Those who desire further information about this permanent and painless treatment for cancers and tumors should send 2 stamps to Messrs. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

The outbreak of typhoid fever in two convents in Montreal city has been traced to the milk supply obtained from a farmer named Choquet, of Beollet. There are twenty cases so far in the two institutions. Examination showed that one of Choquet's help had typhoid in his family, and that one of this man's sons had actually milked cows while suffering from a mild attack of the disease.



WORTH \$50 A BOTTLE To This Man. It may be worth a like sum or even more to you. Frank Smith, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mar. 4, 1898. Dear Sir—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure and it has done me good. I have used it on my horse, and I would not take \$125 for him, which I offered for \$75 before. I will be pleased to have your book and recipe for this liniment stamp, as I read on the wrapper. FRANK SMITH, Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mar. 4, 1898. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. Dear Sir—Enclosed please find a two-cent stamp for your valuable Horse Book. I had one but it is lost. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure without any failure in my horse, and consider it the best Liniment for man or beast in the market. Please send me the book as you advertise in the book. GEORGE BROWN. It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavin, Saddle Girth, Bunion, etc. Remove the bunion and leaves no scar. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a stimulant for family uses it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Section 17, Range 2, Cowichan District, B. C. NOTICE.

Whereas the Crown Grant No. 1180, for the above named land was on the 8th day of August, 1891, issued in error to one Modeste Demers as therein described; and whereas application has been made for the issue of new Crown Grant to the said land in favor of August Brabant, the present owner;

Now notice is hereby given that the said August Brabant intends three months after date to apply for the cancellation of the said Crown Grant No. 1180, and for a corrected Crown Grant to be issued to him in place thereof.

All persons claiming adversely are hereby notified to file their claims with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., on or before the 8th day of November, 1900.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 8th day of August, 1900. AUGUST BRABANT. NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a cancellation of the following Oyster Beds, comprising all that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, as follows: Tract I. Commencing at a stake driven near the mouth of Cataract river, running (10) ten chains in a westerly direction; thence at right angles (5) five chains north; thence at right angles (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (5) five chains back to the point of commencement. Tract II. All that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven near the mouth of Lottie river, running (10) ten chains south; thence at right angles (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains back to the point of commencement. Tract III. All that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven at the mouth of Toquart river, running (20) twenty chains in a northeasterly direction; thence running (10) ten chains in a southeasterly direction from shore into the water; thence (20) twenty chains in a southwesterly direction; and thence back to the point of commencement. Tract IV. All that land situated on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven into the shore of the bay near right angles (5) five chains north; thence at right angles (10) ten chains south; thence at right angles (10) ten chains west; thence at right angles (5) five chains north; thence at right angles (5) five chains back to the point of commencement. Dated this 27th day of September, 1900. W. A. DIBB.

WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClure's or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A scriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. FOR SALE—"Oak Farm," Lake Huron 6 miles from Victoria, on West Saanich road, comprising 51 acres, nearly a quarter of the great majority of the great building further particulars apply to John Black on premises.

Overcoats, Macintoshes, Winter Suits.

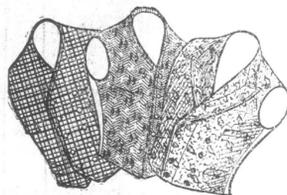
100 Dozen Umbrellas Just Opened.

B. WILLIAMS & CO

See Our Assortment of

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,

68-70 YATES STREET.



Local News.

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.)
—The funeral of the late Mrs. Duncan, which was to have taken place to-morrow at 2 p.m., is postponed until Sunday at the same hour.

—The Burns Memorial Fund was yesterday augmented by a generous donation of \$20 from the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

—G. Henwood and A. H. Ridgman, both of Victoria office, succeeded in obtaining first class certificates at the examination held in Victoria in August last.

—Rev. Mr. Baer yesterday celebrated the marriage of Alfred A. Green and Miss Louisa Dorothy Berridge. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother, View street.

—A painful accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the Assembly hall, Fort street. A bluejacket, who was assisting in the decoration of the interior of the building, fell from the ladder, upon which he was standing, on the floor, breaking his arm. He was removed to the Naval hospital.

—A. E. Talbot, the former Douglas street merchant, was married in the Central Methodist church, George road, on Tuesday, November 6th, to Miss Ethel Wilding, by Rev. W. H. Barraclough, B.A. The couple left for a trip to the Mainland, to return by way of Nanaimo.

—The work of repairing the road through the Indian reservation has commenced, and is under the direction of the city engineer. The thoroughfare will be graded. This will obviate the difficulty anticipated by those interested in connection with the delivery of supplies at the hospital barracks for A. Co., R. C. R., and will besides be a great satisfaction to wheelmen residing in the western suburb.

—News was received from William Head to-day that all the passengers, with the exception of the smallpox cases, were enjoying excellent health. As yet no information regarding the time of the vessel's departure has been received, nor has anything been heard of the seaman, Williams, who escaped. The passengers are amusing themselves at present with various kinds of sports, and a badger club has recently been organized, with Mr. McFarlane as president.

—The residence of A. Deardon, 104 Pandora street, was prettily decorated Wednesday evening on the occasion of the marriage of Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Deardon, to Arthur White. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Percival Jenks. The bride was supported by her sister, Miss Maggie, while John Noble acted as best man. The happy couple received numerous handsome presents. Mr. and Mrs. White left yesterday morning for the Sound, where the honeymoon will be spent.

—A concert will be given in Semple's Hall, Victoria West, on Tuesday, November 13th, in aid of Mrs. Borgeson, whose husband died not very long ago. A first class programme has been arranged, which will include the best talent the city can produce. In consideration of the highly commendable object for which the concert will be given, as well as the guaranteed excellence of the programme, it is hoped that the public will liberally assist the efforts of the promoters by giving them a bumper house. Further particulars will be given later.

—Members of the Veterans' Association of Vancouver Island are called by advertisement to attend the annual general meeting of the association to be held in the Pioneer hall, Broad street, to-night at 8 o'clock. A good attendance of veterans is looked for, this being the first annual meeting since the association was so successfully organized in August last. A statement of the affairs of the association to date will be presented to the meeting for discussion. Other matters of interest affecting the association will be brought up and a generally interesting meeting is expected.

—The death took place at the Royal Jubilee hospital last night of Samuel Moore, one of the best known cattlemen in the Nicola valley. Deceased had been ill for about eight months, and came down to the hospital here about two months ago. He was a native of Montreal, where he was born in 1833, coming to British Columbia, about thirty years ago. Two sons and a daughter survive him. The remains will be interred in Nicola cemetery on Monday. J. N. Moore came down from Kamloops a few days ago and will start back with the remains to-night.

—Miss E. H. Jones, matron of the Cheaminis general hospital, acknowledges the following donations for October: Grouse, Captain Gibson; chickens, Mrs. Mainbury, Mrs. Dewdney, Mrs. Whidden; vegetables, Mr. Burchell, Mrs. Mainbury, Harvest Festival St. Michael's Church;

apples, Mrs. Halhed, Mr. A. K. McDonald, Mr. Burchell, Harvest Festival St. Michael's Church; old linen, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Bazzitt, Mrs. Prevost, Mrs. Grassie, Mrs. Crosswell, Mrs. Weismiller; 3 vases, Mrs. Conway; reading matter, Mrs. Scowcroft, Miss N. Higgins, Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co., Times and Colonist, Enterprise, Nanaimo Herald; flowers and plants, Mrs. Halhed, Mrs. Fry, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Bonsall, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Weismiller, Mrs. Dewdney; barometer, Capt. Gibson; pair slippers, Mr. Davidson.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
—G. W. Ashwell and J. O. Carisle, of Chilliwack, interviewed the government yesterday afternoon with reference to the proposed construction of the Mount Baker wagon road, and expressed themselves as quite satisfied with the result.

—Rich. Blum, one of the men working in the electrical department of the B. C. Tramway Company, came in contact with a live wire this forenoon, and was thrown from the truck. Dr. Ernest Hall was called and the man was removed to the Jubilee hospital.

—J. Kincaid, of Chilliwack; J. Balfour, of Langley; O. Bowman, of Sumas, and W. Ladner, of Ladner, representing the Dairymen's Association at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to import two carriages of cattle, sheep and fowl from Ontario. The shipment, which they expect to arrive at New Westminster about January 1st, will be disposed of by auction.

—Another meeting of the sealers interested in the organization of a sealing company was held yesterday afternoon, when further discussion on the subject was entered into. There are yet a number of sealers who have not signified their intention of coming into the combine, and a final meeting to determine what is to be done in the matter is being held in the board of trade rooms this afternoon.

—The first issue of The Outlook, a new fortnightly paper, which is being brought out by Pte. F. Finch-Smith, an ex-member of the first contingent, made its initial appearance on the streets to-day. The paper is designed to cover the field of drama, sport, and society, with an occasional excursion into other departments. The paper is very creditably gotten up, and under the management of Mr. Smith should have a wide circulation.

—The remains of the late Eborac Nelson Carlow were laid at rest yesterday. The funeral took place from the residence, 106 North Park street, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. J. P. Vichart conducted the religious services, both at the house and grave. A large number of people attended the funeral, and many beautiful floral pieces were presented. The following acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. W. A. Robertson, D. P. Pickard, A. R. Sheik, A. E. Mills, G. Lytle and G. Powers.

—A meeting of the Federated Board will be held at the rooms, corner of Government and Yates streets, this evening for the purpose of dealing with the question of extending the rights of membership by the addition of hospital privilege. As the matter is of great interest to all societies or working clubs, presiding officers of lodges not represented on the board are invited to take part in the discussion with a view of bringing the question before their own lodges. The meeting is called for 8.15 sharp.

—Wm. Scowcroft, of the First Congregational church, of this city, has received a communication from J. H. George, president of the Canadian Congregational Missionary Board, with headquarters at Montreal, notifying him of the appointment of Rev. R. B. Blyth to the pastorate of the local church, to succeed Rev. Mr. Payne. Rev. Mr. Blyth has just returned from South Africa, having served through the war as corporal with one of the Canadian contingents. He rendered distinguished services on the field and received the highest words of commendation from his superior. He is a graduate of McGill University, and also of the Congregational Theological College of Canada. He has the hearty endorsement of the London Colonial Missionary Society. He will enter upon his new pastorate by January 1st.

(From Monday's Daily.)
—One of the C. P. E. freight cars was to be seen at the E. & N. depot this morning. It was brought in on Saturday and sent up the line to-day.

—Mayor Hayward has received a telegram from Sergt. Northcott, transmitted from Moosejaw, N. W. T., stating that the Victoria boys will arrive in the city on Thursday next.

—A carload of ore from Fair's mine at Goldstream was brought in on Saturday evening and this morning it was shipped to the Tacoma smelter. This is the second shipment made from this mine and there were 400 sacks of ore in the car.

—A young boy was gathered in last evening for disturbing the Zion's meeting on the corner of Johnson and Government street by throwing eggs at the assembled members. No information was laid, and the youngster was liberated.

—Ald. Beckwith received a telegram on Saturday evening announcing the

death at Middleton, N. S., of his father, J. Albert Beckwith, at the ripe age of seventy years. He had been ailing for some time. The father of the deceased was a member of the legislature, and deceased himself took a prominent part in the politics of the Maritime provinces.

—The Vancouver and New Westminster Chinese women and children have contributed \$46.50 to the Inua Famine Fund. This sum has been forwarded to Miss M. E. Moon, secretary of the fund, Toronto, through Mrs. Chan Sing Kai, wife of the pastor of the Chinese mission of the Methodist church, Victoria, B. C.

—The death occurred at the St. Joseph hospital, yesterday, of Jean M. Colquhoun, the youngest daughter of Jessie and the late Joseph Colquhoun. The deceased was about 18 years of age and was born in Montreal. The funeral will take place from the family residence, 174 Cadboro Bay road, to-morrow afternoon at 2.30, and at 3 o'clock from the Reformed Episcopal church. The religious services will be conducted by Dr. Wilson.

—Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock an alarm from box 25 called the fire department to the Queen's hotel, where fire had broken out in one of the rear stairways. It appears that the blaze was discovered by some of the guests, and the employees immediately organized themselves into a bucket brigade and turned in the alarm. The flames were extinguished with a loss of about \$10. The fire was probably caused by a lighted cigar stub carelessly thrown among some kindling and paper.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. W. S. Duncan took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Moss street. A large number of people attended, including the officers and members of Peerless lodge, I. O. O. F., who attended the funeral out of respect to the deceased lady's husband, who is a member of the lodge. The Rev. Canon Beauland conducted the services. The following acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. J. W. Bolder, R. F. Eli, J. Lennox, E. H. Henley, Geo. Jay and W. Hodge.

—Ladysmith Court of Foresters' had its first meeting on Monday evening, when W. E. Gillespie, deputy supreme chief ranger, instituted a court of the Independent Order of Foresters there, and the following officers were duly installed: Court deputy, H. J. Theobald; chief ranger, Jas. Wreeman; P. W. J. Sifton; W. J. Sifton; W. Wood; R. S. Jno. McEg; M. Gregor; financial secretary, Geo. Bartholme; treasurer, R. H. Nunn; orator, Jos. E. Smith; organist, Geo. Rose; S. W. Wm. McShee; J. W. B. N. Haywood; S. B. Jno. Peers; D. C. Whitely. This court starts out under very auspicious circumstances, having 36 names on its charter roll.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. Keeler and family, formerly of the outer wharf but more recently of Oaklands, moved on Saturday to Ross Bay, where, it is understood, they will spend the winter. Their new residence is the cottage lately occupied by the late R. S. Gray, who was killed by falling from a cliff along the Dallas road a few weeks ago. Although the conditions are not very favorable to pleasure at this spot in the winter, it is a beautiful place in summer, and an ideal seaside resort. Mr. and Mrs. Keeler are highly pleased with their new domicile. Rumor has it that their departure from Oaklands evoked no farewell demonstrations.

—Few of the vessels, which crowded the outer wharves last week and made that section one of the busiest of the city, are now in port. The steamships Duke of Effe and Empress of Japan, which were in for repairs, sailed on Saturday night, and the bark Naled, which is taking in salmon, has been the only one left. The Japan proceeded direct to sea on leaving port, but the Duke of Effe had bunker coal to take on and went to Nanaimo for it. She passed out to sea last evening. None of the cargo ships equipped at the outer wharf in order that the leak in the steamer might be located has been left behind. Her immense freight includes 137,000 sacks of flour, 420 hogshead of leaf tobacco, 120 cases of bottled beer and a large quantity of miscellaneous merchandise consigned to Japan and China.

—City superintendent of schools has received a telegram informing him that Professor Robertson left Ottawa yesterday en route for this city, where he will establish the manual training school. It is not definitely known whether he will bring with him more than one instructor, although Supt. Eaton is under the impression that two will come. One of the reasons for this expectation is the arrival last week of additional equipment for the institute, consisting among other appliances of twenty benches. The first equipment, which was received here in September, had an equal number of benches, and it was then understood that only one instructor would be appointed. The question of accommodation which has been agitating those interested will also be settled when Prof. Robertson arrives.

—Mrs. M. Stone desires to thank the many friends for their extreme kindness in her recent very sad bereavement, also the following who sent beautiful floral emblems: Dr. and Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Skillis, Mrs. B. Stapleton, Mrs. C. Burns, Mr.

and Mrs. P. A. Babington, Miss Babington, Archie Babington, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tulk, Mr. and Mrs. Post, Mr. and Mrs. L. Post, Mr. Gilbert Post, Mrs. John Elton, Sergeant and Mrs. M. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Penketh, Percy Walls, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Murton, Capt. and Mrs. J. Whiteley, Miss Gizelemann, Mrs. and Miss Gladling, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. H. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. W. Moery, Mr. and Mrs. Dods, Miss Add Hall, Victor, Joseph and Wallace Williams and Mr. McMillan. Teachers and pupils of St. John's Sunday school, arch deacon Gates Ajar, S. O. E., beautiful wreath, and Mr. Stone's Sunday school class, cross of artificial flowers.

Along the Waterfront.

Captain Pybus, of the R. M. S. Empress of Japan, made his report to Collector Milne yesterday, explaining the cause of the ship's accident with the bark Alby Palmer, off the entrance to the Straits on Tuesday morning, as due to the latter not exhibiting a stern light. He claims, it is understood, that in passing the bark she veered about in such a manner as to swing her bow right into the steamship, the blow being felt in a descending manner, from the bark being light and riding on the crest of a big wave at the time. The bark has since arrived safely on the Sound. Just what her exact damages are is not known. Her bowsprit was, of course, carried away, and some of the superstructure missing. It has not developed yet what course the settlement of the case between the two ships will take. There has been no request for any inquiry, so far as known, and no claim for damages has been filed by either.

Steamer Boscovitz arrived from Northern British Columbia ports this morning, with the news that the steamer Monte Cristo, which plies on the Skeena river, is again reported ashore. She was considerably overdue at Simpson when the Boscovitz left, and her delay was ascribed to the accident occurring on the upper part of the river. The weather, the Boscovitz reports, has been very cold up north, several heavy snow storms of late having completely covered the ground. The steamer had seven or eight passengers on her down trip, these being miners from Princess Royal island who have come south for supplies. Preparations for a very active mining camp are in progress on the island, and several cottages are in course of erection for the accommodation of the men.

The Atlantic liner St. Paul on her arrival at New York on Sunday, is said to have been in a disabled condition. One of her engineers stated on arrival that the ship was struck by an unusually big wave, throwing the stern out of the water, and the propeller, having no resistance, made frightfully rapid revolutions, which caused the starboard engine to race and the starboard tailshaft broke in two, and with the wheel, fell into the water. The amount of damage done is not surprising when you take into consideration the sudden liberation of a 10,000 horse-power engine. Four of the six cylinders are completely wrecked, two piston rods are bent, and the propeller shaft is sprung six inches. The starboard engine is wrecked beyond repair.

Steamship Victoria arrived from the Orient this morning with a number of passengers and about 250 tons of general freight. She left Yokohama on October 27th, and during the first three days encountered favorable weather. Subsequent to that time, however, the weather clerk provided a series of heavy gales. On the sixth day out the liner Tacoma was passed, hove to owing to the adverse conditions. The Victoria had on board twenty-five Chinese. Among the cabin passengers were Messrs. Ogden and Palmer, of Philadelphia, missionaries from China; Dr. Cooper, a lady physician; Miss Hamilton and two other lady missionaries from Japan; and H. J. Johnne and wife, of Yokohama.

Steamer Mananense, which was recently sold to a number of San Franciscans to be placed on the Mexican route, broke loose from her moorings at the Bay City last Saturday and was considerably damaged before being tied up. It took three hours to get the vessel properly moored again, in which time her bowsprit was carried away and other damage was done. The Mananense is to be put on the Mexican run in opposition to the San Benito, another craft familiar to shipping men of this city, she having plied for long in the coal trade.

The only steamship calling at the outer wharf this morning was the Cottage City, which touched here on her way to Alaska. The passengers embarked from Victoria were R. Macdonald, Mr. Warren, Mrs. G. G. Clark and son and P. Keefe. Mr. Macdonald represents the Bennett-Fuse Company, of this city, and is going North for the purpose of finding a market for his line of goods. If successful he will ship in car load lots from this city.

Walter H. Decker, of Toronto, is registered at the Diarid.

Sporting News

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S MEETING.
A meeting of the British Columbia Intermediate Association was held last Saturday evening in Peden Bros' Cycle Store, Government street. Delegates representing the intermediate teams of Nanaimo, Vancouver, "A" Company, R.O.R., the Garrison Artillery, Work Point, and the Columbias, of this city, were present. It was decided to place the entrance fee at \$5, and also to extend the time of receiving the applications of the teams wishing to enter until the 24th of this month for the purpose of giving the delegates time to consider, with their respective clubs, the advisability of entering the league. Another meeting will be held on the 24th, when final arrangements will be made for the formation of the league and the drawing up of the schedule of the games, etc.

THE GARRISON WON.
The match between the Garrison and R. C. R. teams at Work Point on Saturday afternoon was won by the former with a score of 13 goals to nil.

OTHER GAMES.
The game between the team from No. 2 Company Boys' Brigade and the Central school players at Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon resulted in a draw, neither side securing a goal. Among the youngsters who distinguished themselves were Ross, Goven for the Central school. The match between the St. Louis College team and the junior team from the Boys' Brigade also resulted in a draw.

CHESS.

SCORES TO DATE.
The scores at the tournament of the Victoria Chess Club, which was continued last week, are as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Percent.
T. H. Piper	4 1/2	1/2	.90
A. Gannan	6	1	.85
G. Hunter	7	1 1/2	.83
J. G. Hands	7	2	.78
F. L. Wilmer	6 1/2	3 1/2	.65
Capt. Mitchell	11 1/2	7 1/2	.64
W. Marchant	5	4	.55
B. A. Lombard	7	7	.50
B. Williams	7	7	.50
J. P. Perry	4 1/2	4 1/2	.50
J. T. Meyer	6 1/2	7 1/2	.46
B. H. Rhodes	10 1/2	13 1/2	.45
C. W. Rhodes	4	5	.44
C. C. Mackenzie	3	4	.43
W. J. Sifton	3	4	.43
W. Allott	2	3	.40
A. E. Gibson	2	3	.40
A. S. Innes	3	3	.50
F. T. Johnston	3 1/2	11 1/2	.23
J. C. Hopkins	5	0	.00
B. Bandy	1	0	.00
G. Robinson	0	0	.00

The drawing for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 10th, is: B. Bandy plays C. McKenzie; B. H. Hurst plays A. Gannan; G. Hunter plays W. Marchant; P. T. Johnston plays A. S. Innes; W. Allott plays G. Robinson; B. J. Perry plays Capt. Mitchell; C. W. Rhodes plays A. F. Gibson; J. Meyer plays Dr. Hand; G. A. Lombard plays J. C. Hopkins; T. H. Piper plays F. L. Wilmer.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE RUGBY TEAM WON.

The Victoria Rugby team defeated the Victoria Association team at the game of Rugby football in the Caledonia grounds on Saturday by 20 points to nil. From the kick-off the Socker boys raced away into their opponents' twenty-five, and after a series of scrums Rithart relieved the pressure. The leather was now receiving severe punishment, the Socker boys kicking it the same as they would if they were playing Association. However, after the Victoria Association made a clever run into the Socker boys' territory, but matters secured him before he was able to cross the line, and after the scrum matters were again in possession of the ball. Schwengers, however, nabbed him, and a scrum resulted. A few minutes afterward Gillespie passed to Gamble, he and the latter, after a tricky run, placed the ball nearly behind the posts. Rithart failed to convert it.

Goward kicked the ball well down the field into touch, and from the throw in Finlayson secured and made a clever run into the Socker boys' territory, but matters secured him before he was able to cross the line, and after the scrum matters were again in possession of the ball. Schwengers, however, nabbed him, and a scrum resulted. A few minutes afterward Gillespie passed to Gamble, he and the latter, after a tricky run, placed the ball nearly behind the posts. Rithart failed to convert it.

From the kick-off the Socker forwards carried the ball well down the field, but Schofield picked the ball up from S. Lorimer's toes and made a clever run up the field. W. Lorimer, however, held him securely before he crossed the line. A short time after the Rugby boys again crossed the Association boys' line, but the kick for goal was a failure. After half time the Socker forwards began to understand the scrum better, and they continued to dribble the ball into the Rugby boys' territory and kept it there nearly the whole of the second half. Finlayson and the Victoria Association players, who were the Association players, were passed to Lorimer, who sent the ball over to Blair, and after several exciting runs, which nearly resulted in W. Lorimer crossing the line, Rithart punted well down the field into touch. From the throw in Schofield received and again raced over the line, but nothing resulted from the goal kick. Goward now did some pretty kicking, and Walter Lorimer made a fine run, but matters secured him after several exciting scrums, in which Rutherford was very conspicuous. The Rugby boys suddenly

broke away and matters again crossed the line. The try was not improved upon. After several dashing runs by Socker forwards and Lorimer, the whistle sounded for full time. Although the score was heavy, still the Rugby boys did not have things all their own way. In fact, the Socker forwards played the best game, for the trouble began when matters gained possession of the ball. However, the Association boys intend to practice the Rugby game and again challenge their Rugby friends.

Information was brought from the North by H. J. Baron, of Wrangell, representing Leed Sylvester, general merchant, and agent for the Casca Trading Company and Cassiar railroad, that Mr. O'Brien, government surveyor, expected to see an all-Canadian road in progress of construction early next spring from some point near the Stikine river to the Yukon. Mr. Baron also said Leed Sylvester had handled a tremendous amount of business during the last season, a large amount of which had come from the principal merchants of Victoria. He reports that navigation has closed. Mr. Baron is at the Victoria.

P. C. Carrier, of White Horse, arrived in the city the other day, and registered at the Victoria hotel. Mr. Carrier has several claims on Jack Wade creek, which he says are turning out well, and is also interested in some White Horse copper property. He brings the same reports regarding the setting in of the winter as have already been published. Mr. Carrier went to the stream this morning to look at some properties in that locality, of which he had heard good reports.

Rev. Howard Osborn, of Dunsmuir, conducted services in the James Bay Methodist church yesterday, and returned to his home this morning.

R. D. Featherstonhaugh, of Atlin, B. C., registered at the Diarid yesterday, and left for the North on the Cottage City this morning.

TOPP—At 255 Fort street, on Sunday, Nov. 4th, the wife of G. H. Topp, of a daughter.

OBITUARY—At 334 Burrard street, Vancouver, on Nov. 6th, the wife of Valentine Christian, of a daughter, Victoria.

WOODBRUFF—At 1257 Richard street, Vancouver, on Nov. 7th, the wife of E. L. Woodruff, of a son.

BRIDGE—At Revelstoke, on Nov. 5th, the wife of H. Brice, of a son.

MARRIED.

WEBB-MCKERREN—At Nelson, on Nov. 6th, by Rev. R. Frew, Augustus A. Webb and Miss Jessie McKerran.

MANHART-PAULSON—At Nelson, on Nov. 6th, by Rev. R. Frew, George H. Manhart and Miss Lilian Paulson.

ELLIS-CRAG—At Nelson, on Nov. 6th, by Rev. R. Frew, John H. Ellis and Miss Ida J. Craig.

STUNDEN-NASHWANDER—At Rossland, on Oct. 31st, by Rev. Mr. Stankhouse, George M. Stunden and Mrs. Margaret E. Nashwander.

ANGREAN-GENDRON—At Greenwood, on Oct. 29th, by Rev. Father Welch, John Angrean and Miss Albertine Gendron.

KIEK-SOUTHCOOT—At Vancouver, on Nov. 7th, by Rev. Mr. Balton, Thomas Kiek and Annie Mabel Southcott.

GREEN-BERRIDGE—At the residence of the bride's mother, View street, Victoria, B. C., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Baer, Alfred Green and Miss Louisa Dorothy Berridge.

THORBURN-MCLEAN—At Nelson, on Nov. 6th, by Rev. Robert Frew, H. M. Thorburn and Miss McLean.

DECEASED.

HUTCHISON—At Kamloops, on the 5th inst., Marie France A. MacDonald, beloved wife of John W. Hutchison.

MOORE—At Rossland, on Nov. 5th, Joseph B. Moore, aged 25 years.

PERRIE—At Nelson, on Nov. 6th, John Perrie, aged 30 years.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Dr. Wood*

See Face-Smile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

its.

Big Wealth in Store at Wreck Bay for Those There Operating.

Breakages in Flume Caused Suspension in Work—Jordan Sand Reported Rich.

During the past season there has been a great deal of work done at Wreck Bay, approximately \$11,000 worth of gold has been secured.

White Horse, another day, and a regular hotel. Mr. Binns on Jack Wade are turning out to be some White Horse.

At Greenwood, Mr. Stackhouse, and Mrs. Margaret.

At Nelson, on Nov. 12th, the body of Frank Jackson, aged 21, son of well known vessel man, was found in a bedroom of the Tremont house last night.

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Promising Placers

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FOR HOSPITAL PRIVILEGES.

Federated Board Discussed Ways and Means of Securing Accommodation for Society Members.

At a special meeting of the Federated Board on Saturday, the question of hospital accommodation for society members was taken up, and the report of the special committee was thoroughly discussed.

The special committee appointed by the Federated Board have recommended that each member of various lodges in the city contribute \$3, payable in monthly sums of twenty-five cents for one year.

The Udeletet Placer Mining Company have not been the sole operators of the Wreck Bay placer.

On his way to Victoria Mr. Binns inspected the gold bearing sands recently discovered near Wreck Bay river, and pronounced them as apparently very rich.

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Adventurous Journeys

Two Missionaries in Victoria Tell of Thrilling Experiences With Chinese Bandits.

Five hundred miles of travel through a country in constant dread of being set upon by bandits is an experience perhaps not uncommon to the feeling missionaries from China.

The party was some ten or fifteen miles out from the city, Plangtang Fu, in the northern interior of the Mongolian Empire.

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COMMUNICATIONS

WANTS TO KNOW.

To the Editor: Could you inform us what has become of the Cowichan Station ballot box?

To the Editor:—The Lands and Works Department of the provincial government has issued an invitation to architects to submit designs for the proposed new residence for the Lieut-Governor.

I would beg to suggest that the government exercise more moderation in their demands and offer more liberal terms, in order to secure the best results from those who practice the art and science of architecture.

To the Editor:—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to correct an erroneous impression that is being circulated in the city.

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SCIENTIFIC.



Father—Do you use a thermometer when you give him his bath? Nurse—Sure O! do not. If th' baby turns blue, O! know th' water's too cold, and if he turns red O! know th' too hot.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

REVELSTOCK. A Chinaman going through from New York to Vancouver in bond was taken off the train Sunday night, having died when near Illecillewaet.

CLINTON. Alice, a half-breed girl, was sentenced to two years imprisonment for breaking into Mrs. Oswick's house near Pavilion on taking some of her clothes.

GREENWOOD. A well attended meeting of the Presbyterians was held in Miller's hall, Rev. D. McG. Gandler, of Rossland, the moderator, presiding.

ROSSLAND. A hallelujah wedding took place at the Salvation Army barracks on Wednesday night in the presence of an audience that completely filled the auditorium.

NEW WESTMINSTER. From reports received from the Harrison River, grave weas exist regarding the fate of John Newman, who is well known both up and down the river in the fishing industry.

WALTON. Waddington Hilbert, son of ex-Mayor Hilbert, was on Saturday fined \$10 and bound over to keep the peace for one year, for an assault on Fred. Machin, on the night of the election.



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GRAND FOLKS.

Charles Cummings, real estate and mining broker, was arrested last night by Provincial Constable Dinmore, on a charge of forging a telegram.

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TELEGRAMS.

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Advertisement for 'Wood's Phosphodine' medicine, claiming to cure various ailments like indigestion and weakness.

Advertisement for 'Wood's Phosphodine' medicine, highlighting its effectiveness for chronic dyspepsia.

Advertisement for 'Wood's Phosphodine' medicine, mentioning its use for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'Wood's Phosphodine' medicine, describing its benefits for general health.

Advertisement for 'Wood's Phosphodine' medicine, emphasizing its role in treating indigestion.

Advertisement for 'Wood's Phosphodine' medicine, listing its ingredients and manufacturer.

Advertisement for 'Wood's Phosphodine' medicine, providing contact information for the manufacturer.

Advertisement for 'Wood's Phosphodine' medicine, concluding with a strong recommendation.

Ex-Soldiers' Conference

Members of the Veterans' Association Hold Their First Annual Meeting.

A Banquet, Monthly Drills and Monthly Lectures on the Tapis.

There was a good attendance of the members of the Vancouver Island Veterans' Association at the first annual meeting of that body held last night in Sir William Wallace hall. The reports submitted showed the organization to be on a very satisfactory basis and the outlook for its growth most encouraging.

Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden occupied the chair, and submitted the following report as commanding officer of the corps: To the Members of the Veterans' Association of Vancouver Island:

I have much pleasure in laying before you this evening a few particulars concerning the work of this association, which was so successfully established in August of this year.

The roll of members now numbers 226, and includes the names of ex-members of all ranks of the several branches of Her Majesty's service. A number of these have seen active service and have taken part in many of the engagements which have so added to the success of the British arms; others have served in the royal navy with equal distinction, and many have served in the militia and volunteer forces in active service on many occasions.

The association had the honor of taking part in the guard of honor at the reception of His Excellency the Governor-General during his visit here in September last. There were over 40 veterans on parade on that occasion, and His Excellency in the course of his inspection expressed himself as pleased with their appearance.

During His Excellency's stay here I conveyed to him your desire that he should become the patron and honorary colonel of the association, and, as you are aware, he was good enough to accede to your wishes. His Excellency subsequently assured me personally that he was delighted to assist the association, and expressed his good wishes for its success.

Since that time two drills have been held, and steps looking towards some definite arrangements for the mutual encouragement of the members of the association will engage your attention to night.

In order to bring the objects of the association to the notice of those eligible for membership, it has been necessary to incur some expense in printing and advertising, and the executive committee thought it desirable that the constitution should be printed and distributed to all those who have signed the roll of membership, as well as to those who are eligible as members, but who have not yet joined the association. Upwards of 200 copies have been sent out. A statement of the receipts and expenditure to this date has been prepared for your information, from which it will be seen that we have a balance on hand of \$30.45.

It is hoped that the favorable conditions under which the association has been formed will continue. And I cannot close without thanking you for your hearty cooperation and assistance in carrying out the objects for which we have mutually volunteered as members of the Veterans' Association.

E. WOLFENDEN,
Lieut.-Col. Comm'g,
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 9, 1900.

The following resolution which was passed indicated unmistakably the sympathies of the Veterans:

Resolved, that the Veterans' Association of Vancouver Island do show its appreciation of the services rendered to the Empire by the members of the Canadian contingent from Vancouver Island by a contribution to the memorial to those killed in South Africa.

The chairman reported having received an invitation from the Veterans' Association in Vancouver to attend their banquet, and the following telegram was ordered to be sent to them:

Col. Warren, Vancouver:
The Veterans' Association of Vancouver Island, in annual meeting assembled, send their cordial greetings, and regret they cannot pledge His Royal Highness to-night at their brother Veterans' banquet.

R. WOLFENDEN,
Lieut.-Col. Comm'g.

It was decided to apply to the department at Ottawa for an issue of Lee-Metford rifles, for target practice. Arrangements for the monthly drills, for the monthly lectures and for a suitable badge, were left in the hands of the executive committee.

It was decided to hold a banquet, and the following committee was appointed to carry out the preliminary arrangements: Col. Wolfenden, Major Richardson, Captains Mitchell, Wolley, and E. H. Fletcher (adjutant).

BRIDGE RIVER MINING DEAL.
English Syndicate Purchase the Lorne and Monarch Groups of Claims on Caldwellalder Creek.

It was supposed that rich mineral ledges existed in the neighborhood. The first find was made by Nat Coughlin in 1896. He discovered a quantity of rich float and traced it for some distance along a steep hillside. At a depth of five feet he struck the ledge, on what is known as the Ida May claim, which was so rich with free-milling rock that he disposed of the property at once for a large figure. Henry Cargill soon after located the Ben d'Or, from which a large sum has been extracted with a ten-stamp mill.

The manager of the Bank of B. N. A., in Vancouver, is proudly exhibiting a gold brick from the Ben d'Or, which weighs over two hundred ounces, and was sent out a few days ago. The Lorne group is seventy-five miles from Lillooet, and adjoins the Monarch property. The quartz shows free gold, visible to the eye, and the veins are traceable for miles. The Monarch group, discovered by E. J. Taylor, who was associated with L. G. Burns for many years. Burns was the head of the police force in the Lillooet district, and was a terror to the evil-doers and a most consistent official of the provincial force. The property was acquired by the B. C. Gold Property Company, with head offices in this city, and the original owners held a large majority of the shares. Messrs. Burns and Taylor were in Vancouver negotiating the sale, and left for Lillooet on Friday.

The most interesting part of the whole transaction is the fact that the locators, all men who have been mining in the Bridge River country for years, are benefited financially through the disposal of the property. This means that they will return to the goldfields and continue in the work of prospecting and developing the large area of almost unknown ground in the interior of the country. The introduction of English capital will prove a great value to Lillooet, and it is probable that a second 'Cripple creek' will be the result of the development work about to be carried on by the English syndicate.

NERVE DISORDERS OF WOMEN.

Feeble Nerves the Cause of Functional Derangements—New Vigor and Life Is Instilled Into the Wasted Cells by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (Pills).

When the nerve cells become depleted by the wasting process set in motion by over work, worry and disease, men most frequently complain of headache, brain fog and dyspepsia, while women feel the effects most quickly in the way of irregularities and weaknesses of the peculiarly feminine organs.

Nervousness, irritability and depression of spirits accompany these troubles, and gradually drag women down, until they feel paralysis or nervous prostration coming upon them. The only hope is in revitalizing the nerves, and this is most thoroughly accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills).

In one essential feature Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) differs from every medicine recommended for women's ills. Instead of being a mere temporary relief, it cures by restoring the body to perfect health and vigor. The upbuilding and invigorating effects of this great remedy are felt as gradually and certainly it instills new energy and vitality in the feeble and wasted nerve cells. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase are on every box; 60 cents at all dealers, or Edmondson Bates & Co., Toronto.

PROCEEDINGS STAYED.
Railway Scheme in Abeyance Pending Recast of the Agreement.

Procedure with the preliminary steps for the submission of the railway by-law to the people has been stayed temporarily, owing to the fact that the mayor declines to affix the corporation seal to the agreement. This statement was made by the mayor at the meeting of the council held yesterday afternoon. His Worship stating that he was acting on the advice of the city barrister. It is understood that this will involve only a temporary delay, as the agreement which has been passed upon by the council will simply have to be recast in the form of a by-law, to make it acceptable, and to place it within the power of the council as interpreted by the city barrister.

Consideration of the matter was deferred until Tuesday evening next, when it is intended to proceed with the proposal along the lines suggested.

Passing Years

Look in your mirror today. Take a last look at your gray hair. It surely may be the last if you want it so; you needn't keep your gray hair a week longer than you wish. There's no guesswork about this; it's sure every time.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

To restore color to gray hair use—

After using it for two or three weeks notice how much younger you appear, ten years younger at least. Ayer's Hair Vigor also cures dandruff, prevents falling of the hair, makes hair grow, and is a splendid hair dressing. It makes the scalp healthy and this cures the disease that causes dandruff. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"My hair was coming out badly, but Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling and made my hair very thick and much darker than before. Think there is nothing like it for the hair."

W. H. LEE,
Yarrow, I. T.,
April 25, 1898.

Write the Doctor.
If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor at once.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Salisbury's Speech

The Premier Maintains That the War Office Deserves Credit For Its Work.

Mother Country and the Colonies—The Defences of Great Britain.

London, Nov. 9.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet this evening, Lord Salisbury, in the presence of 900 guests, including United States Ambassador Choate, the members of the British cabinet and many of the leading men of England, spoke as follows of the United States elections: "We believe that the cause which has been won is the cause of civilization and commercial honor. We believe their principles to be at the root of all progress and all progress in the world. Therefore we claim that we have as much right to rejoice in what has taken place as the distinguished gentleman (referring to Mr. Choate) who sits at my side."

This was followed by loud and prolonged cheering.

Lord Salisbury's incursion into the 'international' of the United States was preceded by an apology, in the course of which he said: "One of the circumstances which gratifies me most during the last year is the very hearty feeling displayed between this country and the United States. I hope Mr. Choate will forgive me if there is any irregularity in my expression. It is quite wrong for a secretary of state to make any observations in respect to the internal politics of another country, but I am soon to give up my office, and in view of this abandonment, which is close at hand, I hope Mr. Choate will forgive me for expressing the supreme satisfaction with which all of us have heard of what has recently taken place in the United States."

Mr. Choate, replying a few minutes later to the toast of the diplomat corps, declared that Lord Salisbury had stated, with such truth, simplicity and earnestness, the result of the election that he (Choate) would not attempt to add to it, although he would venture to congratulate the noble Lord upon the fact that his remarks had been made after instead of before election. (Laughter.)

Except in its reference to the United States, the speech of the Premier cast an extraordinary gloom over the gorgeous banquet. Following directly after the Colonel commanding the City Imperial Volunteers, Lord Salisbury started his hearers who caught the drift of his remarks by satirizing the war fever, although praising the courage of the soldiers and declaring that the passionate admiration of military valor evidenced by the populace must produce a change of attitude on the part of the outside world when viewing English character. They with lowered voices and almost trembling accent, he went on to speak of the price of victory and the ravages of death, dealing especially with the Queen's bereavement in the loss of Prince Victor. Finally, with bent head and hands clasped, he uttered a hope, almost a prayer, that Lord Roberts might be spared the sorrow now hanging over him by reason of the critical condition of his daughter. The tears sprang to the eyes of the women and the men moved uncomfortably in their seats.

The Premier reviewed the events of the last twelve months. Mr. Kruger and the Empress of China, he went on to say, had forced war upon Great Britain. His maintaining that the British war office deserved great credit for the way in which it had handled these emergencies, adding: "In spite of nebulous and fictitious attacks, we should be glad to improve all the defects of the war office, and our utmost efforts will be devoted to that task—but I should rather deprecate any unnecessary examination into what has occurred. You will not add to the enthusiasm of the troops by so doing."

He dilated upon the strengthened ties between the Mother Country and the Colonies during the year, and poked fun at the delay consequent upon the European concert when dealing with China. It was not appropriate for him, he declared, to comment upon the negotiations, while in progress, but he said he would make an exception in the case of the Anglo-German compact. "That," he remarked, "represents the feelings of most, if not all, the powers alike. It is impossible to lay too much emphasis upon the integrity of China and the open door, and I think it a matter of great advantage that the powers should have expressed themselves in favor of fundamental principles, for if they are achieved, the issue of the China problem need not concern us very anxiously." He maintained that the idea of invading China with "our scanty force" or "of approaching the stupendous task of governing China instead of leaving it to be governed by the Chinese," was most dangerous.

Relapsing into pessimism, Lord Salisbury admitted that the trend of recent events has almost put an end to the hope of the Russian Emperor and of those who took part in the peace conference at The Hague.

His speech closed with a fervid appeal to the people of Great Britain to maintain their defences in such a perfect condition that "we shall not be exposed to any sudden interruption of the peace upon which our prosperity depends."

"The supreme condition," exclaimed the Premier, "is that no reform, no improvement, is of the slightest importance unless security against external interference is such a position that no accident may happen beyond our borders that shall make our security dependant."

The majorities Lord Salisbury's hearers believed this warning referred to

this possibility of French antagonism. Mr. Choate's speech consisted chiefly of a humorous sketch of the history of Downing street, which, he said, was named after a Massachusetts boy. In conclusion, he expressed the belief that as long as Lord Salisbury and Mr. McKinley continued to hold the reins of government there will be no danger of any disturbance of the honorable and friendly relations now existing between the United States and Great Britain.

LONDON COMMENTS

On the Result of the Election in the United States.

London, Nov. 9.—The Spectator will say to-morrow: "The whole world has been interested in the election of a United States president. We do not, it is true, believe that Mr. Bryan, if elected, could have put back the clock and compelled the Americans to attend exclusively to their domestic affairs; circumstances are stronger than the teaching of the founders of the Republic, and a rich people of seventy-six millions, situated on the Atlantic and Pacific, with the growing necessity for commerce with the Far East, must interfere with the politics of Asia, and therefore, in the politics of the nations who are trying to eat up Asia. The United States people have been consulted and accept their new position as a wide-world power, ready for the consequent sacrifices, and will in the future share in the general government of nations. They will govern Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and will acquire so much of the world as is essential to the development of their power and trade. We heartily welcome the decision."

The Saturday Review to-morrow will devote its comment on the election in the United States to an argument against Great Britain identifying herself with the supporters of one political party, adding: "How far we have already drifted into the false position may be gauged by some of the continental newspapers depicting the victory of Mr. McKinley, as that of British policy. It is folly in the nature of things to expect particular consideration at the hands of the United States government. We may expect, perhaps, just as much as we receive from any other great power, and no more."

HALF CRAZY WITH PILES.

Mr. Isaac Foster, Erie View, Norfolk Co., Ontario, writes: "I was troubled with itching piles for about two years, and could not sleep at nights. In fact I was half crazy from the terrible itching. Reading about Dr. Chase's Ointment I purchased a box. After the second application I experienced relief, and one box cured me thoroughly and permanently, and that was two years ago." Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers.

MR. DICKINSON'S DENIAL.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 9.—Don. M. Dickinson, of this city, postmaster-general under President Cleveland, to-day denied an alleged interview with him that appeared yesterday in a New York paper, in which he was made to say that plans had been decided upon at a meeting in New York for the reorganization of the Democratic party. Asked if he knew whether such a meeting had been held in New York, Mr. Dickinson said: "I decline to make any statement. I am not engaged in promoting any movement for the reorganization of the party. If a meeting is called I presume I shall be invited."

Later details of the loss of the steam collier, City of Vienna, which sank in the Channel on Thursday while bound from Swansea to Rotterdam, after a collision with an unknown vessel, show that 19 of her crew were drowned.

3 TRYING TIMES In a Woman's Life.

There are three periods in a woman's life when she is especially in need of the heart strengthening, nerve toning, blood purifying action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.



The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. Very often at this time she is pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up and her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption, or be a weak woman for life.

The next period a woman needs Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is motherhood. The drain on the system is great and the exhausted nerve force and depleted blood, requires replenishing. These pills supply the system with the very elements needed to make rich red blood and create new nerve tissue.



BEAUTIFUL PERFUMES.

We have an assortment of the best quality of Perfumes, that will surely prove an enjoyment to the ladies. The natural fragrance of the flowers, bottled and sold for a right price. We are at headquarters for gift Perfumes. We invite you to inspect our stock.

Cyrus H. Bowes,
CHEMIST,
85 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Near Yates Street.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Owners of Abbie Palmer Take Proceedings Against the Empress of Japan.

The owners of the bark Abbie Palmer have entered an action for damages against the C. P. R. steamship Empress of Japan for injuries sustained in a collision with the latter off the Straits on Tuesday last.

The papers were made out by Messrs. Taylor & Ebers last night, and the amount claimed is said to be \$35,000. Bonds for this sum, it is stated, were promptly put up by the representatives of the Empress of Japan, and the vessel will therefore, it is understood, not be detained.

The Abbie Palmer is owned by a number of San Franciscans, her managing owner being J. J. Smith. A remarkable feature about the bark's damages is that, although her bowsprit has been carried away, her figurehead remains and beneath this is a big hole.

STATES AND CHINA.

There is to Be No Change in the Original Policy.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Two of the three hours of the cabinet sitting to-day were occupied in a discussion of foreign affairs necessitated in part by the fact that the President intends to exhaustively treat on this subject in his forthcoming message to congress.

Reference was made to the expression in portions of the European press that the United States policy regarding China would undergo a marked change immediately after the election, and it is authoritatively announced that after a most exhaustive review of every step of the Chinese difficulty, from its inception up to the present moment delivered by Secretary Hay, the cabinet ratified every detail, and, moreover, unflinchingly expressed its judgment that the policy so far pursued required without change its logical conclusion. Accordingly the present legation guard at Peking will be maintained and such troops as yet remain will be withdrawn according to the original programme, and shipped to Manila.

With this addition to his force, Gen. MacArthur is expected to renew the campaign against the rebellious Filipinos with the greatest energy.

Administration officials here think that as soon as the result of the election becomes known throughout the Philippines, the resistance to the authority of the United States will be overcome.

NOTED BUSINESS MAN DEAD.

R. G. Dun, Head of Firm of R. G. Dun & Co., Passed Away This Morning.

The following telegram was received by the local branch of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., this morning:

Toronto, Ont., November 10th, 1900.
R. G. Dun & Co., Victoria:
Dun passed away peacefully at 1:30 this morning.

R. G. DUN & CO.
Died in New York.

New York, Nov. 10.—R. G. Dun, head of the mercantile firm of R. G. Dun & Co., died in this city early this morning of cirrhosis of the liver.

Robert Graham Dun, senior member of the great firm of R. G. Dun & Co., has been a prominent figure in the business world for nearly half a century. Mr. Dun has been associated with the agency since 1851; in 1854 he became a partner, and in 1859 purchased the entire interest, and since that time his name has been at the head of the firm which has acquired a world-wide reputation. When he first became connected with the business it was in its infancy and its wonderful development and growth are largely due to his individual efforts and untiring application to the ever-increasing details of management. He was born in Ohio in 1823; his father and mother being of Scottish parentage. His father, Robert Dun, was educated for the ministry and settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1815.

R. G. Dun began his career in a country store at a salary of \$2 per week. By reason of energy, business ability and practical ways he soon became a partner in the establishment. From this time his rise was rapid and a few years later saw him in a large mercantile agency in New York city, in which he subsequently became a partner. In 1859, as before mentioned, he purchased the entire interest and has continued sole proprietor ever since. During the past twenty-five years he has been assisted by his present associate, a nephew, Robert Dun Douglas. The latter has direct charge of the various agency departments in this and foreign countries.

SHIP PARTLY DISMANTLED.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—The British ship Flintshire is reported 500 miles out and partly dismantled, as the result of severe storms. She is making for this port under jury rig. The Flintshire sailed from here on September 23rd last, and her departure was made notable by the fact that upon crossing the bar she suddenly ran onto a terrific gale and was unable to land the pilot. Capt. Scott, who was carried down the coast several hundred miles.

Frank Jackman, aged 21, son of a vessel owner, was found dead in the Tremont House, Toronto, with a bottle of carbolic acid by his side, and a note near saying he was tired of life.

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TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Interesting Papers Read at the Regular Monthly Session Yesterday Afternoon.

The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Institute will be held yesterday afternoon in the Y. W. C. A. building. A considerable number of teachers were present, and after the usual routine business Miss E. G. Lawson read a paper on "Primary Reading."

The writer detailed the method used by her in teaching reading in the primary classes. Young children must be taught to get ideas and then to give vocal utterance to the same. Their lessons should be short and interesting, and not confined to the chart. It was of great advantage to draw a picture of something and write the name below. Young pupils recognize script letters better than printed ones.

This valuable paper was discussed by W. N. Winstay, L. Tait, Miss Fraser, Miss Watson, D. S. Tait and Miss Cameron. Miss Fraser then read a paper on "How to Develop a Taste for Reading." The teacher himself should have a wide range of reading and read an interesting part of some good author to the pupils. This will interest the pupils and encourage them to read the author for themselves. The teacher put in a plea for a reader that is literature and not merely a mass of miscellaneous facts. Miss Watson, J. M. Campbell and L. A. Campbell complimented the writer, and added useful suggestions of their own. The Institute then adjourned till January.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan, after completing temporary repairs at the outer wharf, will continue her voyage to the Orient to-night. The injuries to the ship have been so abridged that she will not be in any more danger from bad weather than she was before the collision off the Straits. The bridge over the pilot house has been rebuilt and a heavy plank protects the chart room on the port side from the sea, while the same improvised work has been applied to the side of the vessel. The whole undertaking has been effected in remarkably quick time and reflects no inconsiderable credit on the Albion Iron Works, to whom the work was entrusted. According to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer: "The damage to the bark, it is claimed, will reach \$30,000. Her bow was smashed in, her figurehead carried away and her rigging badly injured. The vessel and crew had a narrow escape from total wreck. The collision occurred at 2:45 in the morning. The Empress was about twenty-five miles northwest of Cape Flattery, on the way from Honolulu to Port Blakely. The bark reports seeing the steamer ten minutes before they struck, but was close-hauled and could not change her course. Every effort was made to attract the Japan's attention, but she did not, it is charged, make any attempt to avoid the collision. The Palmer's side was struck, and she was a bright, moonlight night. The lookout saw the steamer approaching and reported to the second mate, who was aft. The latter ran forward and, having ascertained that the Palmer's lights were burning, called Capt. Uhlburg and all hands on deck. The steamer was bearing rapidly down on the bark, and all on board yelled in unison to attract her attention. It was useless, however, and the big liner crashed into the sailing vessel. It was at this time that Miller, the lookout, disappeared. The crew thought the bark was sinking, and were going to make a desperate attempt to board the Empress of Japan, but were prevented by the officers. The steamer glanced off and hoove to, it is said, some distance from the injured ship. The latter took in sail and were around the Japan, but she, at the same time, resumed her voyage without waiting to hear whether or not the Palmer was in a sinking condition. Wednesday night the tug Pioneer picked up the distressed vessel and brought her to Seattle. "Three minutes after I came on deck," states Capt. Uhlburg, of the Palmer, "the steamer struck our port bow and glanced off. We did not come together again. As a result of the collision our bowsprit was bent like an elbow to port, the whole stem was carried away, and several ribs broken. There was a large hole about five feet square in our stem beneath the figurehead, where we were stove in, which admitted the water. Considerable rigging was damaged. It was a narrow escape. When we learned that the bark was not sinking we took in sail and wore around to the steamer, which was lying to at some distance. She stemmed away, however, and left us."

In New Zealand geysers and thermal springs are plentiful and portions of the country are constantly disturbed. In 1886 Parawera was in violent eruption, covering villages with stones and ashes for many miles. The beautiful terraces near Mount Rotomahana, the admiration of many tourists, were destroyed. One township was covered with mud, 60 square miles suffered from this eruption.

Peaches grown within two miles of London were an interesting novelty at the Royal Horticultural Society's show at Westminster recently. They were of good size and a dark rich color.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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The Attacks Failed

Manitoba School Question and Dispatch of Troops Used Against Liberals.

The Conservatives Thought That in These They Had Strong Cards.

Montreal Star Says Sir Charles Tupper Has Bidden Adieu to Political Life.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Nov. 9.—M. E. Bernier, minister of inland revenue, who returned to Quebec from Quebec, says that two issues of attack made against the government in that province were the Manitoba school question and the sending of troops to South Africa. The Conservatives asked the election to condemn the government because of its school settlement and because Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent the troops. The vote shows that Quebec endorsed the sending of the contingent. Chaurin, Conservative, who voted against it in the House being defeated, and Monot and Bourassa's majorities being reduced.

The Will of the People.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, Nov. 9.—The Mail and Empire's St. John, N. B., correspondent says: "Sir Charles and Sir Herbert Tupper had a short conversation with Hon. G. E. Foster yesterday, during which the leader expressed a desire to consult friends before deciding his future course, but said he would prefer to retire from active politics and take a rest."

Had Narrow Escape

Dewet was wounded in fight with Knox's force at Rensburg Drift.

Steyn Advises Boers to Continue Fight—Talks of Intervention by Germany.

Pretoria, Nov. 7.—According to surrendered burghers Mr. Steyn, after a council of war with Gen. Botha and Gen. Delarey, addressed the burghers with great passion, urging them to continue the war. He told them he was going south and hoped to return with 5,000 men, assuring them that he knew that Germany had delivered an ultimatum to Great Britain demanding "the retrocessions of the republics."

Dewet was Wounded.

Pretoria (undated).—By rail to Charlottetown, Natal, Nov. 7.—Gen. Dewet has been wounded in a leg in a fight with the troops of Gen. Knox at Rensburg Drift. According to native reports, the Boer commando narrowly escaped capture.

Mr. Courtney's Protest.

London, Nov. 9.—The Times this morning gives prominence to a two-column letter from Mr. Leonard Courtney, who represented the Bodmin division of Cornwall in the late parliament, protesting against the burning of buildings on farms of the burghers and other harsh measures adopted against the Boers.

Referring editorially to Mr. Courtney's argument, the Times justifies the measures taken by Lord Roberts as necessary, and as "no worse than the means employed by other European nations in similar circumstances."

ARBITRATION COURT.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 9.—A special dispatch to the Herald from the Hague says: "P. M. C. Asser, F. B. Coninck, Liefsting Jonkheer, A. F. Desaverin, Lohman Jonkheer, and G. L. M. H. Ruys De Beenenbrouck have been appointed the Dutch members of the permanent arbitration court at the Hague."

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTION.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 8.—The polls have closed in all the districts throughout the island for the colonial general election to-day. No disorders have been reported, but intense excitement prevails. Both sides claim victory, but the betting odds are in favor of the Bond government.

THREE MINERS KILLED.

(Associated Press.)
Pottsville, Pa., Nov. 9.—A terrific explosion occurred to-day in Buck mountain colliery near Mahanoy city. Three men in the mine were killed.

THE TAGAL REBELLION.

United States Will Conduct Operations on a Large Scale.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 9.—According to a special dispatch from Washington to the Tribune, the operations to crush the Tagal rebellion, which are about to be begun and prosecuted with extreme energy, are to be of a thoroughly comprehensive character, the plan of campaign having been prepared by General MacArthur last month after a council of officers. The plan has received the unqualified approval of the war department without material modifications.

STEAMER FOUNDERED.

Only One of Crew Saved—Clung to Keel of Life Boat.

(Associated Press.)
Bristol, Eng., Nov. 9.—The steamer City of Vienna, from Dublin for Bristol, foundered on Wednesday night in St. George's Channel. Only one of the crew, a Frenchman, was saved. He clung to the keel of a life boat for twenty-seven hours.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

German Government Asked to Send Representative and Troops to Inaugural Ceremonies.

(Associated Press.)
Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The government has asked the German government to send a representative and a contingent of troops to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the new Commonwealth in Australia next spring.

BRYAN ON ELECTION.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 8.—Mr. Bryan tonight gave out the following statement concerning the election:

"The result was a surprise to me, and the magnitude of the Republican victory was a surprise to our opponents, as well as to those who voted our ticket. It is impossible to analyze the returns until they are more complete; but, speaking generally, we have gained in the larger cities, and have lost in the smaller cities and in the country."

"The Republicans were able to secure tickets or passes for all their voters who were away from home, and this gave them considerable advantage. We have no way of knowing at this time how much money was spent in the purchase of votes and in colonization. But while these would account for some of the Republican gains, they would not account for the widespread increase in the Republican vote. The prosperity argument was probably the most potent one used by the Republicans. They compared present conditions with the panic times of '93 and '96, and this argument had wrought with those who did not stop to consider the reasons for the change. The appeal to stand by the president while the war is on had a great deal of influence upon those who did not realize that a war against a doctrine of self-government in the Philippines must react upon us in this country. We have made an honest fight upon an honest platform, and having done our duty as we saw it, we have nothing to regret."

"We were defeated, but not discouraged. The fight must go on. I am sure that the Republican policies will be repudiated by the people when the tendency of these policies is fully understood. The contest between plutocracy and democracy cannot end until one or the other is completely triumphant."

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New York, Nov. 9.—A special dispatch to the Herald from the Hague says: "P. M. C. Asser, F. B. Coninck, Liefsting Jonkheer, A. F. Desaverin, Lohman Jonkheer, and G. L. M. H. Ruys De Beenenbrouck have been appointed the Dutch members of the permanent arbitration court at the Hague."

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTION.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 8.—The polls have closed in all the districts throughout the island for the colonial general election to-day. No disorders have been reported, but intense excitement prevails. Both sides claim victory, but the betting odds are in favor of the Bond government.

THREE MINERS KILLED.

(Associated Press.)
Pottsville, Pa., Nov. 9.—A terrific explosion occurred to-day in Buck mountain colliery near Mahanoy city. Three men in the mine were killed.

THE TAGAL REBELLION.

United States Will Conduct Operations on a Large Scale.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 9.—According to a special dispatch from Washington to the Tribune, the operations to crush the Tagal rebellion, which are about to be begun and prosecuted with extreme energy, are to be of a thoroughly comprehensive character, the plan of campaign having been prepared by General MacArthur last month after a council of officers. The plan has received the unqualified approval of the war department without material modifications.

STEAMER FOUNDERED.

Only One of Crew Saved—Clung to Keel of Life Boat.

(Associated Press.)
Bristol, Eng., Nov. 9.—The steamer City of Vienna, from Dublin for Bristol, foundered on Wednesday night in St. George's Channel. Only one of the crew, a Frenchman, was saved. He clung to the keel of a life boat for twenty-seven hours.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

German Government Asked to Send Representative and Troops to Inaugural Ceremonies.

(Associated Press.)
Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The government has asked the German government to send a representative and a contingent of troops to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the new Commonwealth in Australia next spring.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Toronto, Nov. 8.—Gould, Liberal, is elected in Ontario West by 800 majority. Ottawa, Nov. 8.—McNeill, Conservative, has been elected in North Bruce, Ontario, with a majority of 25 over Campbell, Liberal. McKinnon (Liberal) defeats Martin, Conservative, the old member in East Queen's P. E. I. Winnipeg, Nov. 8.—Sifton's majority over Macdonald is about 800.

Mr. Morrison's Majority.
New Westminster, Nov. 9.—The final figures for Westminster district are as follows: Morrison, Liberal, 1,774; Dewdney, 1,633.

Vancouver Island District.
Returns from the West Coast are as follows: San Juan—Smith, 8; Wolley, 1; Sloan, 0. Clayoquot—Smith, 20; Sloan, 6; Wolley, 5. Uchelet—Smith, 3; Sloan, 5; Wolley, 5.

Canada and the States They Have Been Executed

American Officials Think Time Opportune For Settling Various Disputes.

Feeling at Washington That Dominion Should Make First Move in Matter.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "As a result of the continuance in power of President McKinley and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it is expected that another attempt will shortly be made to bring about a complete settlement of the questions in dispute with Canada."

"Officials of the administration say that the president and Secretary Hay would be glad to have the questions disposed of, but it is felt here that Canada should make the preliminary move, looking to their reconsideration."

"The Alaskan boundary line has only been temporarily determined, and the president would prefer that it be finally and forever fixed."

"Special Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson is extremely anxious to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Great Britain relating to Canada, because such a treaty will settle many points affecting the products of the two countries and will be mutually beneficial. The fisheries question is also likely to be a source of trouble, and it is deemed important that it should be terminated in a manner satisfactory to both nations."

"Officials of the navy are especially desirous that the two countries shall determine the size of the naval force each will maintain on the great lakes. Several years ago congress authorized the construction of a gunboat for the lakes and the board of construction prepared the design for the vessel. Pending the modification of the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1815, the president designed that the contract for the vessel be not awarded."

BLOWING A GALE.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 9.—A severe storm began last night all over New York state, and continues to-day with the wind rising to a gale. It is also much colder yesterday, and in Northern New York snow storms are reported.

On the coast the wind became so high that the marine observer in the Sandy Hook tower was forced to leave his post because the building swayed so much that he feared that it would collapse. Some time earlier in the day an unknown sloop, lying in the horseshoe in side Sandy Hook, dragged her anchor, and was driven upon the beach. All telegraphic service out of New York was badly crippled by the storm, and telegraph and press dispatches moved very slowly.

NANAIMO YACANQX.

Mr. Sloan Will Run for Seat in the Provincial House—Reception for Mr. Ralph Smith.

(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, Nov. 9.—Mr. Sloan will contest the seat in the Provincial House vacated by Ralph Smith. He declares he is not in the least discouraged.

Ralph Smith's friends and supporters will tender him a grand reception in the opera house to-morrow night, when he will deliver an address.

Returns are not yet all in from the districts, but so far Clive Phillips' leads in the districts, though about 290 behind Smith. Sloan is now 29 behind Wolley on the total.

RIOTS IN PORTO RICO.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 8.—Official returns of Tuesday's election from the various parts of the island show, as was anticipated and forecasted, the election by the Republicans of house delegates and of Senator Federico Degetau as commissioner to congress. Only 157 federalists went to the polls, the total Republican vote being about 58,000.

The only disturbance reported occurred last evening, when some 20 Republicans of San Juan, who were celebrating the victory, visited Rio Piedras, a federal town. They were met on the outskirts by the federalists with the mayor and police. Shots were exchanged and one person was killed and two wounded. There was some rioting in the town throughout the night. Police reinforcements were sent there this evening to prevent threatened disorders.

CONFERENCE PROHIBITED.

(Associated Press.)
London, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says that Turkish interference went to the length, on Wednesday, of forbidding any Russian or American delegates to attend the American-Liberal League at Sofia. The prohibition was only after a threat had been made to attend the conference.

THE BRITANNIA MINE.

(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, Nov. 9.—It is understood that the Scott Valentine syndicate has asked for extension of time to make the third payment of \$5,000 on the Britannia mine at Howe Sound. In the meantime a new syndicate of Victoria people and Americans is after the property with a large deposit now ready in the Bank of Montreal at Victoria.

BOUGHT THE AIRSHIP.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 9.—The German government has bought Count Zeppelin's airship for military purposes at a high price, says a Geneva dispatch to the World. The ship is to be removed to Berlin shortly and further experiments will be carried on there. The Kaiser is interested in the invention. It is mainly through his influence that the purchase was made.

Four Leading Officials of Pao Ting Fu Pay Penalty for Crimes.

(Associated Press.)
Peking, Nov. 6, via Shanghai, Nov. 9.—Four of the leading officials of Pao Ting Fu, including Ting Yan, the acting viceroy of Pe Chih, and Kusi Hang, were executed on November 5th under sentence imposed by the tribunal of the allies.

Reports of Death of Empress Dowager are Still in Circulation.

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Chinese Surrendered.

London, Nov. 9.—A special from Tien Tsin, dated November 7th, says a detachment of Italian troops, returning to Peking, intercepted three battalions of Chinese near K'ou An Hsian. The latter surrendered without firing a shot.

Earl Li Says It Is Useless to Expect Court to Execute Them.

London, Nov. 9.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, says: "Li Hung Chang telegraphs that he is despondent of a settlement and that it is useless to expect the Chinese court to consent to the execution of Yu Hsien and Tung Fu Hsiang. He declares that it is equally vain to attempt to induce the powers to moderate their demands, and that therefore the court is preparing for a further flight to the province of Sze Chuan, with an imperial army of 11,000."

He Despairs of a Settlement of the Difficulties—Atrocities by Germans.

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Count Cassini on Annexation.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, said to-day, in regard to the reported annexation of territory in Tien Tsin by the Russian government, that he felt very sure no such thing had been taken. He touched upon the possibility of a Russian concession similar to the British and French allotments having been made, but dismissed the report that Russia had summarily taken possession of the territory referred to as entirely improbable.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 8.—Learners men of the city are planning an expedition to examine the immense number of manuscripts at Mukden discovered by Russian troops, among them being ancient Greek and Roman documents, supposed to have been taken by the Mongolians on their retreat from the Occident. They are believed to be of great historical value.

RUSSIAN CROPS.

London, Nov. 8.—The preliminary official report of the Russian crop received here materially conflicts with the rumors of the alleged failure of the Russian cereals, which have been circulating for some weeks. According to the report referred to, the wheat crop is 45,150,000 quarters; rice, 97,250,000 quarters; oats, 82,000,000 quarters; and barley, 23,250,000 quarters. This is the best wheat crop since 1898.

ORIGIN OF DIXIE'S LAND.

The original song, "Dixie's Land," was composed in 1859 by Daniel Emmett as a "walk-around" for Bryant's minstrels. Mr. Emmett frequently heard the performers in a "dixie" make the remark, "I wish I was in Dixie," as soon as the Northern climate began to be too severe for the winter life which they followed. This expression suggested the song, "Dixie's Land." It made a hit at once in New York, and was speedily carried to all parts of the Union by numerous bands of wandering minstrels. In the fall of 1860 Mrs. John Wood sang it in New Orleans in the burlesque of "Pocahontas," and before a week had passed the whole city had taken it up. A New Orleans publisher published it in sheet music, and without the authority of the composer had it harmonized and rearranged, issuing it with words embodying the strong Southern feeling then existing in New Orleans.

More Heavy Fighting.

Defeat of Boers, Who Lost Twenty-Three Killed and Thirty Wounded.

One Hundred Prisoners Were Taken and Seven of Their Guns Captured.

Three British Officers and Four Men Killed—Burghers Get Little Rest.

(Associated Press.)
Bothaville, Nov. 9.—There has been heavy fighting since November 6th, resulting in the defeat of the Boers, who lost 23 killed, 30 wounded and 100 taken prisoners. Seven of their guns were captured.

The British lost three officers and four men killed.

Giving Boers No Rest.
Pretoria, Nov. 8.—During the last few days only a few slight skirmishes have been reported.

The small Boer laagers west of here are being driven about the country, owing to the movements of Generals Clements and French.

The road to Rustenburg is almost clear of Boers.

The prisoners, officers and men, who are now captured in this vicinity, are being lodged in the bird cage which the Boers formerly used as a place of detention for captured British officers. Because of slight discomfort caused by the recent rains, the Boer captives complain that the place is only fit for cattle.

Col. Edwards, late of the Imperial Light Horse, and now second in command of the Transvaal police, has been given charge of the western district, which includes Johannesburg, Pretoria, Krugersdorp and Rustenburg.

THE GUILTY CHINESE

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Millionaire And Burglar

Never Caught Nor Ever Suspected in Eleven Years of Theft.

He Wanted Excitement—Often Robbed Houses Where He Had Been a Guest.

M. Cochefer, the veteran chief of detectives, prizes Auguste Fervot as one of the strangest criminals ever caught by the Paris police.

Wealth, educated, and belonging to respectable society, Auguste Fervot says he chose crime as his career for love of excitement. He is now thirty. His first burglary was committed before he was twenty. For eleven years he not only escaped capture but eluded detection, living in a pretty mansion next door to the police headquarters of his fashionable precinct.

Though many of his gang were from time to time sent to the penitentiary or the guillotine, the fear inspired by this young man in hardened criminals was such that no one ever yielded to temptation to denounce him. But a few days ago he was caught with three of his followers after a desperate fight that resulted in the death of one detective.

And now, smoking cigarettes and dreaming, Fervot

awaits his fate.

A correspondent was present when the magistrate who heard the case first questioned Fervot after his capture. It was amusing to watch upon the face of the dignified old judge the effect of the amazing answers he got. For instance: "No," said Fervot, negligently, "according to your lights I had no inducement to follow such a career. Father left me a small fortune and I inherited a larger one from an uncle. My share of gain in our operations I distributed among my best men to promote intelligent endeavor or employed it in the relief of the women and kids of pals who had been plucked. To make money was not my aim. But life is monotonous unless there is risk in every moment. I love excitement."

Asked whether he had ever committed murder, Auguste Fervot replied with a mild sneer: "If I had killed I would tell you, for my love of excitement does not go so far that I wish a trial for murder. Nor is climbing the guillotine steps one of those emotions I have on my programme."

"But I never found it necessary to kill any one. Some of my men have used the knife or pistol, but it was always done contrary to my orders. Those who resorted to murder were fellows with dangerous instincts or plain bunglers. I never afterward would have anything to do with them."

Any Fool Can Shoot

or stab. If, despite his cleverness, a man falls into a trap, the artistic thing is to escape without spilling blood by superior skill.

"No; I am not in favor of murder. If a 'customer' wakes up while we rob his house it's our fault—we have bungled. And if he defends his property I respect him for it. I would shoot him if he would rather kill a coward. Policemen I don't consider my enemies. They are my opposite partners in a game. Without them our business would be flat."

"A good burglar and a good detective have many qualities in common—bravery, coolness, shrewdness, self-reliance, wonderful intuition of what will happen next. Only, the detective knows that he has the law with him. I'm afraid that must detract from the interest."

Fervot's guards like to make him talk of his adventures, and in exchange for his readiness they let him wear his own clothes, provide him with the fastidious toilet he loves, and with his abundant money they buy him excellent meals.

"The business attracted me from the first," he says. "I found that it was full of variety and left no time for ennui or brooding. Besides, I discovered in myself the qualifications of pluck and intelligence which distinguish famous burglars. A factor added special relish to the burglar's calling. I was the son of a millionaire and often took tea or dinner in the very mansion I had planned to rob, so that I had the keen enjoyment of a Hyde-Jekyll Existence,

discussing the robbery next day with the people I had looted.

"Naturally I found opposition to my desire of leading men who had had years of experience. But when my time for military service came I was already pretty well recognized in the profession. "During my three years as a soldier I read ceaselessly to improve myself. You have no idea what a store of sound knowledge lies available in the detective stories. The writer of 'penny-dreadfuls' is often a well-informed fellow, and anybody who rejects the trashy part and retains what's valuable will, with practical experience, of course, find himself pretty well able to take care of himself. While in the army I retained control of some dozen skilled housebreakers and directed their movements. Twice, under my instructions, they looted the treasury of the regiment.

"When honorably discharged I took a trip to London to work under some expert English burglars. Wonderful fellows they are, these 'Englishmen.' They could give cards and spades to the average French colleague any day!

"In London I first got acquainted with 'American burglars'—tools—so compact, light, ingenious, real jewels of blue steel! And it was I who first imported the American kit into France, where now it's used to the exclusion of all else.

"From the time I returned from London, where I only worked a 'week' at a time, I remained in Paris. There are more than twice as many blind persons in Buasia as in the whole of the rest of Europe. They number 100,000, which is equivalent to two in every 1,000 of the population. In France and England the proportion is not quite one per 1,000.

"A nursery near Mexico, Mo., contains 25,000 young fruit trees, pruned and cultivated to perfection.

call on any one of them. All are willing to work for me because I am generous, lead them to success, and am always ready to help them out when they are in a scrape.

"Besides, they fear me," added Fervot, with a smile. "I am not of their class. I live differently, talk differently. They know that I am wealthy and a gentleman."

M. Cochefer says that Fervot will get a sentence of twenty years at hard labor. Fervot thinks so too. But he adds, with tranquil confidence: "Let them sentence me if they choose. I know all about their penitentiaries and convict colonies. You don't suppose I would confess so freely if I thought they could hold me? With ingenuity to co-ordinate and direct all the heads interested in me and money to corrupt any corruptible official the government cannot hold me six months. Except by putting me in a special cell, with soldiers to watch me night and day, I shall appoint my own time of escape."

And the guard who led the correspondent out through the prison corridors said: "Fervot will do it if he says so. I am an expert in criminals, and this one—mon Dieu!—he means what he says!"—Glasgow Weekly Record.

FAMILIAR WORDS.

Unfamiliar Facts Which Show How Every-Day Phrases Get Their Meanings.

Words, like men, have histories, while others embody history.

To the latter class belongs the word "rigmarole." Everybody understands it as signifying a confused and meaningless jumble, but few recall the fact that it comes from rignman's roll. Now, the rignman's roll was a crown document of no small importance. It is a roll of ancient parchment, and records categorically the instruments and deeds which Scotland's nobility and gentry gave in their adhesion, and swore allegiance to Edward I of England toward the close of the thirteenth century. Naturally it is a somewhat confused document, but possibly not quite so much confused as confusing to the good people of its own era.

It must have been upsetting in those days to discover that the Lords and gentlemen thought to be staunchest for the old order had gone over to the invading king. Yet there is something to be said for the Lords and gentlemen who loved not Scotland's independence less, but their heads and their estates rather more.

Most of us are fond of venison—that is to say, deer's flesh. Formerly, however, that word had a wider meaning, being used for any flesh hunted—that is, venery. Venery, the old word for hunting—thus foxes and wolves and badgers furnish "venison" no less than the lordly stag.

Cur, the synonym of a worthless dog, has somewhat the same derivation. In feudal England the dogs of the villenage, no doubt mostly starving mongrels, were by law required to be curtailed in color, and the color of which must be red. The exterior decorations on the top of the roof are porcelain figures, not of dragons, but of cheluns. Each house of this class must be approached by a gateway covered with a vaulted roof and consisting of three doors or arches. The doors must be painted black, and rings made of block tin and supported by the heads of animals made of wood or metal must be affixed to them.

Houses of officials or gentlemen of the fourth or fifth rank must consist of seven open halls, with suitable apartments on each side. The beams supporting the vaulted roofs must be painted green, and the color of the roof of which must be red. The exterior decorations on the top of the roof are porcelain figures, not of dragons, but of cheluns. Each house of this class must be approached by a gateway covered with a vaulted roof and consisting of three doors or arches. The doors must be painted black, and rings made of block tin and supported by the heads of animals made of wood or metal must be affixed to them.

Houses of officials or gentlemen of the sixth or seventh rank must consist of five open halls, with suitable private apartments. Each house of this class is to be approached by a folding door, each division of which must have a plain iron ring, supported by iron pillars, and another ring of the same material must be affixed to them.

The house of a private gentleman or citizen without rank must consist of five open halls. The beams, excepting of course the ridge beam, must be painted black. The house must be approached by a folding door, and the rings or pillars supporting the roof must be of iron.

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Another wonderfully expressive phrase—"to run riot"—also comes from the hunting field. Foxhunting, when they leave the drag of the fox and go racing and chasing off upon the scent of hares and rabbits, whose company the fox seeks when he finds himself pursued. Indeed, in fox-hunting parlance, hare-scent is known as "riot."

The familiar phrase "on the pad," as signifying going higher and higher, also throws back to the days of the fox. His feet are known technically as pads—when he gets up and begins to move about sportsmen say he is "on the pad."

Strange as it may seem, the word "tally-ho!" in a manner connects the hunting field with the coach. Tallis hors, pronounced tally-ho—Norman French for "out of the thick"—was the proper cry when the fox broke cover. The huntsmen and the master of the foxhounds answered the cry with long blasts of the horn. Then when the public coaches began to run, their horns blew the tally-ho blast; further, as luxury progressed, finer coaches often took to the meet, and the throwing off, fine people who did not intend to follow the hounds, but to see them spectate.

Between use and luxury, the coach with seats on top crystallized as the tally-ho. The tally-ho is likely to remain, unless all the world should go automobile mad.

Though the bankrupt is so common among us nowadays, few know whence he derived his unenviable cognomen. It is among the most interesting of words with histories. Towards money changers of Venice, sat on benches round about the plaza of St. Mark's. Banco is Italian for bench. When one of the money changers defaulted the others fell to, and broke his bench in little pieces. Afterward he was known as "banco-rupt"—that is, the man of the broken benches. Hence comes our bankrupt.

These are only a few examples; but they serve to show how interesting is the study of word histories.—London Express.

The directors of the Northern Pacific railway have declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock of the company. In February the board declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent., with 1 per cent. extra. In August the regular semi-annual dividend was declared, but an extra declaration was omitted. The extra dividend of 1 per cent. brings the total of the year up to 4 per cent.

Sumptuary Laws

The Prohibition of Individual Liberty Is Carried to Excess in China.

Regulating the Expenditures of Citizens in Clothing and Building of Houses

The sumptuary laws of China are very comprehensive. They restrain the expenditure of citizens in the building of houses, in the luxuries of the table, in clothing, and in furniture and similar matters. They are, however, very badly executed. Perhaps the most important matter with which these laws deal is the building of houses. An astonishing number of details are prescribed concerning the construction of the first or second rank. The foundations of the house must be laid at a depth of 20 Chinese inches beneath the surface. The house must consist of nine open halls, on each side of which there are seven smaller apartments. The pillars which support the vaulted roof must be gilded, or figures of flying dragons may be painted on it, instead. On the ceiling of the various private apartments there must be painted representations of dragons or dolphins, or cheluns, must be affixed as exterior ornaments or decoration. In front of the residence there must be a large entrance gate with a vaulted roof, and the gate must have three doorways, and on the face of each of the doors, with a view of strength, there must be seven rows of large-headed nails, each row consisting of seven nails. The doors must be painted green or black, and have two large copper rings, supported by lions' heads made of wood or metal. In a smaller house of this class the seven rows of large-headed nails on the doors become six nails, and each row consists of only six nails. In a still smaller house of this class another row of nails is added, and another nail off each of the five remaining rows.

Houses of officials or gentlemen of the fourth or fifth rank must consist of seven open halls, with suitable apartments on each side. The beams supporting the vaulted roofs must be painted green, and the color of the roof of which must be red. The exterior decorations on the top of the roof are porcelain figures, not of dragons, but of cheluns. Each house of this class must be approached by a gateway covered with a vaulted roof and consisting of three doors or arches. The doors must be painted black, and rings made of block tin and supported by the heads of animals made of wood or metal must be affixed to them.

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below the hips of the wearer, must be used. Each outer tunic must have in front a row of five buttons only.

On the outer tunic of an official or gentleman of the first rank must be embroidered in dark gold thread a back and breast plate, and on each of these a fan, light gold or silver thread. On the outer tunic of a gentleman of the second rank, and on a similar back and breast plate, the figure of the kamki or beautiful bird, a species of pheasant, must be wrought. Similar back and breast plates are worn by civilians of all the nine ranks, the particular rank being in each case indicated by the device. Among civilians this is invariably a bird—each rank being denoted by a different kind of bird—which is represented as standing on a rock in the midst of a tempestuous ocean, with wings outstretched and gaze directed toward the sun.

Chairs and Umbrellas. The style and furnishing of sedan chairs is also regulated by the sumptuary laws of China. The state sedan chair of an official, military, or of the ranks, must be covered with green cloth. The fringe which is made to skirt the outside of the roof of the chair, and the curtains for the windows must also be of green. For the first three ranks, the ends of the poles or shafts may be tipped with brass mounted in the form of dragons' heads. For the fourth and fifth ranks, the ends of the poles may be tipped with brass moulded in the form of lions' heads. The ends of the poles of the sedan chair of an official of any of the four remaining ranks may be tipped with brass, on which is engraved in relief the figure of a cloud. On the top of each of the chairs in question is to be fixed a globe or ball of block tin. Blue cloth is to be used for the chair of a private gentleman, and the ends of the poles must be tipped with plain ferules of brass. Sedan chairs, used by persons in the lower ranks of life, must be covered with cloth of a dark color, and the ends of the poles or shafts perfectly plain.

Slate umbrellas are a conspicuous feature of Chinese processions. On the top of a state umbrella of a gentleman of the first or second rank must be the figure of a globe, made of block tin. On the third and fourth ranks, the globe must be made of wood and painted red. An official or gentleman of the fifth rank displays a blue cloth umbrella, with a globe made of wood and painted red. In the case of the first four ranks, the umbrella must have three founces, those who are of lower rank being entitled to only two founces.

The masses are not allowed to use silk or cloth umbrellas; only those made of oil paper, according to law; but the law is disregarded. Red silk umbrellas are occasionally presented by the people to distinguished officials.

HUGGED A CANADIAN. Liverpool Echo. A remarkable scene took place on the Prince's Stage on the occasion of the departure of Canadian invalid troops who returned to Canada in the Dominion liner Dominion. It has been said that Liverpool ought to "have done, though the Lord Mayor recently took the sting out of a speech by sending a large supply of tobacco on board, with his best wishes and thanks to the young fellows of Liverpool further showed their interest in the Canadians. A considerable contingent was going on board in a very quiet way, some partly in khaki and others in ordinary overcoats. All had been at the front, and that the young fellows were hospital in this country. One bright young Canadian had lost a limb, though it was artificially supplied with such deftness that it could not be easily detected. But it was, as soon as the ladies realized the position, and that the young fellow was going home minus a leg in the Empire's cause, their sympathy and enthusiasm broke wildly loose. The young hero was stormed and captured in a moment, and he had to undergo a quarter of an hour's pleasant captivity, which were enough to satisfy the most ardent. He was hugged, and kissed, and clasped round the neck until he was in some danger of being smothered. The ladies were all select, too, each one having a permit for the evening. Silks and satins were cast round the struggling fair ones dashed fitfully in the sun. The assault was delivered by about thirty ladies, and the young man bore up heroically through the ordeal.

HIS GLAD SOME REVENGE. "There was a bo'swain I knew, McAllister by name, who unexpectedly came into a small fortune—just enough capital to bring him in interest £80 or £100 a year," says a noted British admiral in his just published reminiscences. "You may be sure he was not long in quitting the service and retiring to the beach, where he secured for himself a snug little cottage as many thousand miles away from salt water as it is possible for man to get in England. When he got settled comfortably he employed a boy to come to his door every morning at a regulation expressing was instructed to say, when he knocked, 'Bo'swain, the commander wants you,' whereupon every morning the now free bo'swain had the joy of tuning over in his cosy bed and singing out in his grandest voice: "Tell the commander to go to the devil!"

The French chamber of deputies had adopted a resolution of confidence in the Adolphe-Roussin government by 320 votes against 222. The chamber had previously adopted a resolution expressing regret that the government had surrendered to Belgium, Spido, the assailant of the Prince of Wales.

The London Daily Mail announces that the postal departmental commission which has been appointed into the subject will shortly report, after some months of deliberation, in favor of the earliest possible abolition of Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy by the postal authorities.

In Paris there is a small army of workers preparing human hair for the market. It is much more in demand by women than it is by the male population of the great city of fashion and frivolity.

In the parish of Ruwvell, Essex, England, an apparatus has been lately invented by the rector for ringing the church bells by electricity.

Curious Africans

Types Met in the Central Region by an Englishman-Pigmies—Blood Drinkers.

Apelike Men That Suggest the Missing Link-In the Elephant Country.

In his recent address before the Royal Geographical Society of England, reports of which have just reached this country, Ewart S. Grogan, entertainingly describes some of his experiences in the practically unexplored regions of Africa. These extracts from the address will have an interest to the scientist, the hunter of big game, and the general reader alike.

The scenery of Kiru is superb, a happy blend of Scotland, Japan, and the South Sea Islands. The track we followed often led over hills 1,500 feet above the lake, and from some of our camps we looked down on a vast oily expanse of water, deep set in its basin of innumerable hills, dotted with a thousand isles, stretching far away till it was lost in the shimmering haze of the northern shore, where crisp and clear towered the mighty mass of Kirunga, whose jet of smoke alone broke the steel blue dome of the sky. According to the natives, two years before our arrival, one of the many volcanoes in this region had a terrific eruption. The forest with which the valley was clothed was entirely engulfed by the lava streams which, combined, could not have been less than fifteen miles across. The natives informed me that whole herds of elephants were destroyed during the eruption, which was very sudden in its onset. All things that the savage cannot understand he has a strong aversion to talking about, and I found it difficult to obtain much information beyond the fact that "suddenly there was a darkness, as the darkness of night, when all became fire and terrible and wonderful things happened of which there can be no words."

In the plain to the north of Kiru, owing to the porous nature of the soil, there is no surface water; yet in spite of this there is an enormous population, the necessary water being obtained by tapping the stems of the banana palms. The forests that clothe the slopes of the volcanoes are wildly luxuriant and impenetrable to everything but the elephant. More desperate or more dangerous hunting it would be impossible to conceive. Although the forests were full of elephants it was only after a week's terrible work that I found one, and then I had to fire at him at two yards, as if I stepped back I could no longer see him. The effect on the sportsman of firing a double four-bore at such close range can be better imagined than described; as for the elephant I believe he is still running. The next day I followed up another, and after knocking him down three times, was furiously charged and either kicked or carried by the rush into a thorn tree ten feet above the ground, my gun being picked up ten yards away in the opposite direction full of blood. On resuming the chase he got my wind again, but apparently fearing the charge merely let off some superfluous steam in throwing trees about, a performance which so impressed me that I have never tackled an elephant with any degree of comfort since.

The Missing Links. When making the circuit of the two active volcanoes with a small number of followers, I observe some apelike creatures, lurking at me from behind the banana palms, and with considerable efficiency my Ruanda guide induced one of them to come and be inspected. He was a tall man with the long arms, pendulous paunch, and short legs of the ape; pronouncedly small headed and prognathic. At first he was terribly alarmed, but soon gained confidence, and when I asked him about elephants and other game, he gave me most realistic representations of them, and how they should be attacked. The stamp of the brute was so strong on these people, of whom I saw twenty or thirty individuals, that I would place them lower in the human scale than any other natives I have seen in Africa. Their face, body, and limbs were covered with wiry hair, and the hang of the long, powerful arms, the slight stoop of the trunk, and the hunted, vacant expression of the face made a tout ensemble that was a terrible pictorial proof of Darwinism.

The pigmies are of similar build, but have the appearance of full-grown, exceedingly powerful men, compressed, and with much more intelligent faces. The pigmies are to these apelike beings as the dog-faced baboons are to the gorillas. Probably they are, like the pigmies, survivors of the former inhabitants of the country, the difference in their type depending on the surroundings in which they have had to struggle for existence. The true type of pigmy is a magnificent example of nature's adaptability, being a combination of immense strength, necessary for the precarious hunting life they lead, and compactness, indispensable to rapid movement in dense forests where the big runs are the only means of passage.

While I was in the main caravan I never saw either a pigmy or one of these creatures and to study them it is necessary to go almost unattended. This obviously entails a great risk, and it is consequently very difficult to find out much about them. They both have the furtive way of looking at you characteristic of the wild animal, and though I had one of these curious men with me for a week, when I made the circuit of the volcanoes, he would always start if I looked at him, and he followed my every move with his eyes as would a nervous dog.

The old lake bed of the Albert Edward is rendered impassable by pits of fire, and huge jets of smoke shooting up in all directions bear witness to the extent of the volcanic activity. Even to an unscientific observer, it was evident that the country between Kiru and the

Albert Edward is the key to the whole modern geographical and geological problem of Africa.

I went from here to the Conco Plateau for a fortnight's elephant shooting. In this country the prevailing type of elephant differs considerably from the Toros type. Full grown bulls carrying tusks stood no higher than nine feet at the shoulder, whereas two of the Toros type which I measured were full 11 feet 6 inches. The ivory was also quite different, tusks from the former being long, thin and almost straight, and very white and free from cracks, as opposed to the curly, dull-white tusks covered with cracks of the heavier ibe beast.

The Balega, who inhabit the hills to the north, were suffering terribly at this time from the effects of a drought. They looked upon me as a great institution and swarmed down in hundreds for the elephant meat. A weird sight it was. Stark naked savages with long, shaggy accounts of hair hanging down their shoulders, were peering on every available inch of the mountains, hacking away with knives and spears, yelling, whooping, wrestling, cursing and munching, covered with blood and entrails, the new-comers tearing off lumps of meat and swallowing them raw, the earlier arrivals defending great heaps of offal and other delicacies with their horns were crawling in and out of the festines like so many prairie dogs. Old men, young men, prehistoric hags, babies, one and all gorging or gorged, snarling themselves with blood, laughing and fighting. Pools of blood, strips of hide, vast ones, blocks of meat, individuals who had not time to eat, were lying all around in bewildering confusion, and in two short hours all was finished, nothing remained but the great, gaunt ribs, like the skeleton of a ship, and a few desolate vultures perched thereon.

Among the Dinkas. At Bohr, which had only recently been evacuated by the Dervishes, I began my homeward march through a 400-mile swamp to Sobat. The first two days the Dinkas were quite amenable to treatment, having been in contact with white men before, but afterward I had a very anxious time with the natives. The number of elephants on the edge of the swamp was prodigious, and they formed a serious impediment to our march, as they refused to move out of the way. Nearly every morning we were waded for an hour or two shouting and throwing stones at solitary old tuskers and herds of younger elephants. Banks and banks of hippopotami lay in every direction, but other game was scarce, and the mosquitos were appalling, and rapidly cut off two of my boys who had been sick. The flies by day were even worse.

The Dinkas have enormous droves of cattle, which they value very highly. They never kill them for food, but from time to time cap the blood, which they drink greedily. The men are of colossal stature; some of the herdsmen I saw must have been very nearly seven feet, and in every settlement the majority of the Dinkas were quite amenable to treatment, having been in contact with white men before, but afterward I had a very anxious time with the natives. The number of elephants on the edge of the swamp was prodigious, and they formed a serious impediment to our march, as they refused to move out of the way. Nearly every morning we were waded for an hour or two shouting and throwing stones at solitary old tuskers and herds of younger elephants. Banks and banks of hippopotami lay in every direction, but other game was scarce, and the mosquitos were appalling, and rapidly cut off two of my boys who had been sick. The flies by day were even worse.

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For Sweet Charity

Annual Ball Given Under the Auspices of the Women's Auxiliary.

Elaborate Decorations, Dainty Supper and Excellent Music Crown It With Success.

The most successful of the eleventh annual ball given under the auspices of the Women's Hospital Auxiliary was undoubtedly that held last night, when from 9 o'clock until late this morning the money dance was prolonged to the delight of young and old.

The decorations surpassed those of any former year, the walls of the ball room being large mirrors embedded amongst the draperies and foliage.

The hall was under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Joly de Lotbiniere, Admiral and Mrs. Beaumont, captains and officers of the H. M. S. squadron, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Hayward, Captain and Mrs. Grant, and officers of the garrison, Col. Gregory and officers of Fifth Regiment.

The supper room, which was charmingly decorated, was presided over by Mrs. R. Gordon, who was assisted by the following ladies: Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. F. D. Walker, Mrs. Prothero, Mrs. Bickford, Mrs. Kraft, Mrs. George Jay, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Machin, Mrs. Bulby, Mrs. Haswell, Mrs. D. Sehl, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Becker, Miss Carrie Christie, Miss Carrie Austin, Miss Daisy Brooker, Miss Phyllis Green Miss Lowe, Miss Josephine Crease, Miss Turner and Mrs. Newcombe.

The following constituted the reception committee: Mrs. Locke Robertson, Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Mrs. E. C. Prior, Mrs. Charles Hayward, Mrs. D. M. Ebert, Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mrs. Cuyler Holland and Mrs. A. W. Jones.

The setting out rooms were arranged by Mrs. D. F. Burton, the Misses Pemberton, the Misses Dunsmuir, Prior and Loewen, Mrs. F. B. Pemberton and Mrs. Livingston Thompson.

The floor committee comprised the following gentlemen: Col. Gregory, Joshua Davies, Dr. Hermann Robertson, S. Robertson, B. Gordon, H. M. Grahame, A. J. Dallain, and Dr. Edward Hasell.

Music was provided by Finn's orchestra, to the satisfaction of all. A special car service was provided by the tramway company, which proved a great convenience to the dancers.

This evening Bantley's orchestra will furnish music for a Cindarella dance from 7 to 1 o'clock. The tickets have been placed at the low figure of 25 cents.

The thanks of the ball committee are due to Weller Brothers for the loan of mirrors, carpets and draperies, and other articles to Fletcher Brothers for the loan of the new Gerhard Heintzman piano which gave such satisfaction; and to Mr. Russel for lamps.

Among the pretty costumes noticed in the throng were the following: Mrs. Bass, in white silk and tulle overdress.

Miss S. Lesser, a very pretty gown of white silk overskirt of tulle; her sister, Mrs. Gaudin, in black lace.

Mrs. Captain Walker, white silk and Honiton lace sleeves.

Mrs. Gowen, in white and overskirt of tulle; Mrs. Brady, heliotrope, silk chiffon overskirt.

Mrs. Foster, old rose and overdress of lace.

Mrs. Janion, black grenadine, pink chiffon.

Mrs. Gordon Hunter, pink silk, black velvet.

Mrs. Dickenson, white silk, spangled overskirt.

Mrs. Angus, blue silk.

Mrs. Loewen, creme silk, chiffon trimmings.

A RUSSIAN STATESMAN.

A member of the Russian Imperial cabinet, Monsieur de Witte, minister of finance, is one of the most powerful and important men in the Empire.

He is respected and honored by the representatives of foreign powers. Yet Monsieur de Witte is of humble origin—a fact which, in Russia, where every circumstance favors the man of noble blood above the plebeian, has counted for much against him.

Monsieur de Witte, in his early life, after an imperfect education, was made stationmaster at a small and unimportant railway station in southern Russia.

The war between Russia and Turkey arose, and hundreds of thousands of soldiers had to be transported into Roumania and Bulgaria. One day, Monsieur de Witte, in his station, received telegraphic instructions to make certain arrangements in connection with the passage of these troops along the line.

In Russia orders from a high source, connected with the affairs of the government, are terrible things, not to be disobeyed. But this young man saw that obedience in the present instance would create great confusion, if not positive disaster. His superiors had told him to do the wrong thing. He ventured to violate his instructions, and to do the right thing.

The chief director of the railway summoned the young man before him, and asked why he had presumed to disobey his telegraphic orders in a matter of such vast consequence. Monsieur de Witte told him why, and convinced him that he, the stationmaster, was right, and that the orders were wrong. Instead of removing or punishing him, the chief of the railway advanced him a gratuity of 1000 rubles.

Afterwards the railway magnate, Minister Wichengradski, was called to St. Petersburg to assume a place in the Imperial cabinet. Remembering the man who had so successfully disobeyed, he sent for him and gave him a post under him. After that Monsieur de Witte's advancement was rapid, and he rose to occupy one of the highest official positions in the Empire—that of Minister of Finance—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

WORTHY SON OF A GOOD FATHER.

Veritably I must be growing old, for it seems only the other day that I was at school with Mr. G. M. Brown, the Radical candidate for Central Edinburgh, opposed by Dr. Conan Doyle, and who, for all practical purposes, is the famous publishing firm, Thomas Nelson & Co. More years than I care to think about have passed since I met Mr. Brown and I was schoolmates at Merchiston Castle, best and footballist (if I may coin the word) of Scottish schools; but I remember him well. For we were friendly rivals for the Hope Prize, founded by an old Merchistonian for the best scholar of his year in French, German and English literature.

Brown won the prize. He was a good-looking boy in those school days, and I have a pleasing recollection of a warm, friendly complexion, russet-colored hair, earnest sympathetic eyes and a mobile mouth.

Provincial News.

Efforts are being made to organize a rifle company.

Sister Weissie Katzenstein, Supreme Chief of the Rathboun Sisters in British Columbia, instituted Silver Leaf Temple, No. 2, last night, with a charter list of 57 sisters and 37 honorary members.

Archibald Dick, Nanaimo, has been appointed provincial inspector of coal and metalliferous mines.

The supposed murderer of Geo. Roth, of Little Fort, 60 miles north of here, is now safely lodged in the provincial jail. He arrived here Saturday afternoon in charge of three special constables, having been captured in Cariboo. On Monday morning the Indian was brought before Judge Tunstall and remanded indefinitely. The prisoner keeps his own counsel and shows outwardly but little concern over his position.

CHILLWACK.

The Fraser river is once more indulging in its erratic performances. This time, however, they will be for the benefit of the people. Just above Miller's landing, and near to the cottonwood on the north side, a channel is being cut with it is said, a depth of twelve feet, so that, it is probable, within a few weeks there will be no whirlpool at Miller's. The Royal City has passed through the new channel once or twice—Chilliwack Progress.

ROSSLAND.

His Lordship Bishop A. Donte will on Sunday blessed the bell and administered the sacrament of confirmation to 23 candidates at the Church of the Sacred Heart.

Joseph Moore, of this city, died on Monday at the age of 23 years. "The water has not been through the hose for fire purposes in the past seven months," said Chief Donald Guthrie on Monday. "The last real fire we had was early in April, and since that time the only alarms that have been turned on have been for burning chimneys or have been false alarms."

NELSON.

H. M. Thorburn, of Silverton, was married on Monday night to Miss McLean, of Fredericton, N. B., by Rev. Robert Erew, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church. The bride arrived in Nelson on Monday night on the steamer Moyle, and the ceremony took place a couple of hours later.

During the last few weeks the buildings erected near the Athabasca road during last winter's smallpox scare have been entered and ransacked by sneak thieves. Two coats, a table, blankets, stoves and crockery were stolen from the pest house, and six or eight pairs of blankets from the detention hospital.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The latest reports of George Westall, the victim of Saturday's stabbing affair, are favorable. Shortly after being taken to St. Mary's hospital, he recovered consciousness and soon after that surgical treatment was successful in stopping the fearful bleeding. The doctors discovered that Westall has been struck twice, a small thrust in front having penetrated the wing vein, and a slight wound. This is now attached up. The other blow was a cutting down one on the left side which inflicted a gash nearly two inches wide, cutting the jugular in its slanting course. This wound has been closed, and except for a very little while, there has been no bleeding since the blow was first assailed. At the police station on Tuesday morning, Thomas Wood, the assailant in the case, was remanded for eight days.

Charles Cardinal, of Surrey, appeared before Magistrate Pittendrig on Tuesday morning, charged with trespassing on the Indian reserve, which adjoins his place. Indian Agent Frank Devlin appeared on behalf of his wards, and it was shown that a good deal of bother had been experienced over this case for some time past. The accused's house is within a few yards of the reservation line across which he had built a road and done a little clearing. The case rested in Mr. Cardinal paying the costs and giving a bond to abstain from further trespass on the Indian lands.

VANCOUVER.

Captain Frank Carter of the steamer Stampedee, of Vancouver, and Miss Besie Sheldon, of Blaine, Wash., were united in marriage at the United States city last week.

The remains of the unfortunate man John Dutton, whose body was found in a vacant lot on Beattie street on Monday night, were consigned to their last resting place on Tuesday afternoon. Several acquaintances of the deceased attended the funeral. It is said that the deceased's father is a respected citizen of Liverpool, England.

what badly bruised, her left knee being pretty seriously hurt. The young man jumped up hurriedly and rode away at full speed, refusing to give his name. Later in the afternoon, Mr. Wilkinski was seen driving one of the best and streets when he was run into by a messenger boy. The boy was more hurt than Mr. Wilkinski when both were thrown off their wheels.

Word was received from Forbes' logging camp, Point Gray, on Wednesday morning, that Patrick Finnigan, a tree feller, was killed about 10 a.m. by the limb of a falling tree striking him on the head. Death was instantaneous. Finnigan was married and formerly resided in Vancouver.

A very pleasant wedding was solemnized at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning by Rev. M. B. Balfour at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Southcott, 756 Richards street, when their second daughter, Annie Mabel, was united in holy matrimony to Thomas H. Kirk, manager of the Dominion Steam Laundry.

There was tremendous excitement at the police station on Wednesday afternoon. The commotion was caused by the escape of four prisoners. The offenders were four boys, three of whom had been sentenced to six months just an hour before. These were Willie Welling, John Cleveland, stealing clothes from Mr. Rubinowitz's store, corner of Abbott street and Walter street.

The fourth boy, Paul Webster, was undergoing a sentence for a somewhat similar offence. He was standing when John Clough, the day goler, heard the prison cook shouting the alarm. The cook happened to catch sight of the last jail breaker as he vanished through the hole in the fence. John was alone, but he fled promptly and in a few seconds had crossed several streets. He was caught on their beats, by telephone. Officers Butler, D. McIntosh, Malcolm McLean and Wylie, were soon hurrying towards the station, and by chance some of them rushed into Carrall street in time to see several of the boys scampering down toward the Union steamship wharf. Butler, Wylie and McLean gave chase, and after a hot pursuit, succeeded in capturing three of the runaway boys. Paul Webster, being pressed by Officer McLean, and under the watch of the policeman followed, and then the boy dived into the water. The officer was not to be glided, however, and he also plunged in and grabbed the runaway before he had gone very far. Both officer and boy were obliged to make a quick change of clothing on reaching the station. One of the boys, John Cleveland, managed to elude the police.

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

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder, which has not been better for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did from the post house. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—Adolph L. Millett, Manchester, N. H. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

QUEEN ENGLISH NAMES.

A Few of Those Which Must Not Be Pronounced as They Are Spelled.

The English tongue is certainly among the least phonetic of languages. This observation particularly applies to many foreign names, some of which are so interesting that we propose giving a few examples.

In the first letter of the alphabet, for instance, we have such instances as Abergeveny, which should be pronounced Abergeny; Alcester, which should be Alister; although, which should be Al-ho-ven; Anstruther, which should be Anster; and Anchinleck, which should be Affleck.

If you want to be correct you should call the hero of Mafeking Bayden Poell, though every one of us of every hundred certainly do not do so.

If we were to be consistent and spell names as they ought to be pronounced, we should have to make the following drastic changes in some prominent B. C. Beauclere would become Bojclere; Beigham, Belingham; Belvoir, Beveer; Beekley, Beethune; Beeton; Breadabane, Breadavil; Beauchamp, Beecham; Brougham, Broom; and so forth.

There are plenty of no less curious examples in the C. For instance, Callard should be pronounced Kallard; Compton, Chalmers; Chalmers, Chalmers; Creppin, Creppin; Chandos, Shandus; Charteris, Charteris; Cheyne, Chayne; Chisholm, Chizom; Cholmondeley, Chumley; Claverhouse, Claverse; Clowes, Cloos; Cochrane, Cochrane; Colquhoun, Colcho; Compton, Cumpston; Clough, Cloch; Goreux, Gurreux; and Crichton, Cryton.

De Batho should be De Bahth; de Zoete, de Zoot; Cromwell, Crumwell; Elcho, Elko; Falconer, Faw-kaner; Farquharson, Farquharson; Fenwick, Fenwick; Fildes, Fyid; Froude, Froud; Geogehan, Geegun; Iddeleld, Iddey; Iveagh, I'vagh; Jeanne, Jene; Knollys, Noles, and Leveson-Gower, Looson-Gore.

Among the M's we have such instances as Maciver, which should be pronounced Macever; McKay, McKay; MacMabon, Macmah; Macfarlane, Manfering; Marjoribanks, Marchbanks; Marlborough, Marilboro; Menpes, Mepes; Menzies, Mingles; Meynell, Menei; Molyneux, Mulinex; and Monkton, Munkton.

"Polly, of the Guards," should be called Lieutenant General Polly Carey, and the author of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Mr. Pin-al-r-o; while the organ grinder would be called Earl Tonlet by everybody.

Examples are comparatively rare among the latter letters of the alphabet.—The London Express.

Treasures Of a God

Stock Company Formed to Search For Gold Coins, Bars and Statues

Supposed to Be Buried Beneath the Waters of a Little Distance From Tunis.

To Tunis belongs the honor of being the headquarters of the most extraordinary stock company in the world, the object of which is to unearth the treasures of a mythical or semi-mythical Carthaginian deity, which, according to tradition, have for ages been buried beneath the waters at a little distance from Tunis.

This Punic deity was Eshmoun, who was known to the Romans under the name of Saturn. His treasures, it is said, consists of gold coins, gold bars, jewelled vessels and exquisite statues, and it is valued at not less than 400,000,000. There are many popular legends about it, and the people of Syria are convinced that they are based on truth.

People talked about this wonderful treasure as far back as Emperor Nero's time. Suetonius, in his life of Nero, and Tacitus, in the sixteenth book of his annals, say that Nero sent a fleet to Carthage in the hope of recovering this treasure, about which the stage of the surprising stories from a Carthaginian knight named Cessilius Cassius. The fleet, however, searched in vain, and as a result Cessilius committed suicide. At a later period a new legend arose, according to which the Carthaginians, shortly before the destruction of their city, carried off their costliest treasures and buried them in a subterranean necropolis besides those of the god. This necropolis is said to be under the hill known as Sidin-Hassan, and to be connected with Carthage by means of a tunnel. It is a fact that when the harbor of Tunis was being constructed the engineers found traces of a tunnel, which led toward this hill.

Forty years ago a native of Morocco attracted wide attention in Tunis owing to the fact that from his condition of extreme poverty he suddenly attained a position of great wealth. Daily he squandered large sums of money and there seemed no limit to his riches. He explained that he had suddenly discovered heaps of gold in the bowels of the earth, and he attributed his good fortune to an ancient manuscript, which he claimed, had pointed him to a secret way leading to the chambers in which he had stored for centuries the treasures of the Carthaginians and of their god Eshmoun. A friend, he said, had helped him in the search for gold.

Soon afterward he and this friend left Tunis, and fifteen years later the former returned and made an attempt to acquire a fresh supply of gold. Finding that he could not succeed without help, he entered into partnership with a man named Embarek, as well as with several others, and the result was that he managed to get as far as the door of the subterranean temple in which the treasures were concealed. At this point, however, a quarrel arose as to which should be the first to enter the sacred precincts, and finally a furious fight ensued, which ended in the death of the native of Morocco and one of the companions. The others, terrified at the tragedy, left the place hastily and, having bound each other to secrecy, fled from the city.

All this sounds rather mythical and fabulous, but now we come to solid facts. Two years ago Embarek, who had fled to Morocco, returned to Tunis and looked for those who had accompanied him on the previous expedition, his intention being to endeavor once more to obtain access to the subterranean temple. He found two of his former companions and one night he and they went to look for the entrance to the tunnel which leads toward the temple. As various excavations, however, and other changes had been made in that part of the city, without success, they were unable to find it, and after much consultation they decided to apply for advice to Senor Medina, an archaeologist, who has acquired a wide reputation through his works on the ruins of ancient Carthage.

He was amazed when he heard the story and he advised them to take into their confidence Baron Anselme de Kinsaye, a member of the French Academy and an enthusiastic archaeologist. Tunis was then in Tunis, Embarek told the Baron the story of the subterranean temple and of the countless treasures hidden in its chambers, and his tale was apparently so circumstantial and so true that the Baron decided to join in the search for gold. The first step was to obtain the necessary concession from the government, and this he succeeded in doing through the officials, Messrs. Millet and Geuckler.

The government thereby granted him and his associates permission to make at their own expense the necessary excavations in the place designated, and in return for this privilege the Baron and his colleagues agreed to hand over to the government one-half of all the treasures they might find. In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding a committee was appointed to decide as to the value of any such recovered treasures.

The excavations were then begun, but did not prove as successful as was suspected. Although Embarek and his companions pointed out the spot at which, they said, they had gained access to the tunnel a few years ago, no trace of the tunnel has yet been found. On the other hand, various earthen vessels, Carthaginian lamps and relics of skeletons have been unearthed and a few small treasures have been discovered.

For this reason Baron de Kinsaye expressed his determination to continue the work, and, as the necessary funds became lacking, recently, he decided to form a stock company, the shares of which are to be sold at 100 francs each. Every one connected with the work seems convinced that most valuable treasures will be found sooner or later, and so hopeful is Embarek that he has refused to sell, even at a high figure, his claim to a portion of the treasures. As the pioneer in this enterprise, he is naturally entitled to a goodly portion of whatever wealth may be recovered.—Exchange.

"BOBS" AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

Perhaps one of the prettiest sights in the world was to watch Lord Roberts taking his walk in front of the Bloemfontein Club. The square was thronged with people, crowding and pushing, when suddenly Lord Roberts's little figure would be seen advancing towards the club. In an instant, like a body of trained soldiers and quicker than a crowd met before royalty, this huge body of people sprang back, leaving a large, clear space for the little monarch. It was curious to watch how, though the square was filled with the most interesting people—the pick of nations—yet every eye would be concentrated on one little figure pacing thoughtfully up and down, and adoringly watching his every movement, never swerving for an instant, although General Hector Macdonald might ride up on horseback and say a few words to General French, or Major Rimington would be seen in an animated discussion on the steps of the club with Major O'Meara (Chief Intelligence Officer), while Julian Ralph would be the centre of a little group of journalists discussing a cable they proposed sending to England with the amiable censor, Lord Stanley, and interesting little clusters of people were dotted about the square, where you could see Mr. Winston Churchill drifting from group to group, not altogether at home anywhere.

But every eye was focussed on Lord Roberts alone, as if hypnotized. No stage manager in the world could have managed a scene so perfectly, with such a good effect, though all unconsciously, as the Commander-in-Chief. "I often thought," said the Painter, "how Mr. Beerholm Tree would have loved to occupy such a position on the stage of Her Majesty's, as Lord Roberts did in that square at Bloemfontein."—M. A. P.

THACKERAY AS A CANDIDATE.

Parliament has always had a peculiar attraction for men of letters. Thackeray, who evidently did not regard Parliament as a Vanity Fair, stood as a candidate for Oxford at the general election of July 1857. A personal friend had lost the seat, as Thackeray put it, for "two pennyworth of bribery which he never committed," and the author stood in his place. Thackeray was a Liberal, who favored the ballot and triennial Parliaments, and had "no objection to people being amused on Sundays after worship." With no feeling but that of good will toward those leading aristocratic families who were administering the chief offices of the state, he believed the administration could be benefited "by the skill and talent of persons less aristocratic." Thackeray and his radicalism came out at the bottom of the poll, but the author stuck to his guns, and declared that he would not shrink from them "to be made a Duke or Marquis to-morrow."

Thackeray was not an ordinary candidate. From his hotel window one day he saw his followers fighting their opponents, and rushing into the street, he joined in the fray, defending his political enemies against his own friends! He was disappointed to find that he was not so famous as he had imagined. Oxford knew very little of his books, and many of the electors were perhaps surprised when the name of Thackeray was put to a charge that he could not speak, that "he knew that very well, but he could write." "Perhaps I thought my name was better known than it is," he was heard to say. It was his first and last attempt to get into Parliament; he left politics to look after themselves, and edited The Cornhill.—London Chronicle.

HEROES WHO ARE COWARDS.

A General's Recollections of Victoria Cross Men.

"There is perhaps no man about whom there is so much popular misconception as the hero who covers himself with glory on the field of battle," said an old general who has seen half a century of fighting, and has himself been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

"It is usual to picture him as a man of iron nerve, to whom fear is absolutely unknown, a man who is ready to face death with as much equanimity as he would sit down to his breakfast. There could be no more misleading picture of the hero, or at least of such heroes as I have known, and my memory takes me back to the first China war, several years before some of our generals of today entered the army.

"I have known many of these men intimately, but I have not known one who has not scoffed at the idea of having no nerves or of being a stranger to fear. One of the bravest men I ever knew, a man whose reckless daring was the talk of the allied armies in the Crimea, and who won the Cross for Valor at Inkerman, said to me once: 'Do you know, I believe I am naturally the biggest coward in the army. I never go into action without literally trembling all over and feeling an almost irresistible temptation to bolt. But, by curiosity enough, this feeling all vanishes after the first few minutes, and I forget all about danger. This is my usual experience; but on one occasion, when I won my cross, I was the bluest of funks the whole time, and if it hadn't been for fear of disgracing myself before my men I almost think I should have turned back. If I showed my courage then it was certainly the courage of cowardice.'

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

USED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS IN AFRICA.

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

THE RESULTS, AS FAR AS KNOWN.

ONTARIO--92 Members.

Table listing Ontario Members by constituency, including Liberal, Conservative, and Ind. and Labor parties.

NEW BRUNSWICK--14 Members.

Table listing New Brunswick Members by constituency, including Liberal, Conservative, and Independent parties.

The Yukon Frozen Over

One Hundred and Twenty Scows Freight for Dawson Are Caught in the Ice.

Three New Steamers to Be Built for the White Horse-Dawson Run.

On the 31st ultimo, the thermometer at White Horse dropped to 17 below zero; navigation on the Dawson waterways had for some days been closed, and in the ice which had formed over the rivers between the points mentioned, 120 scows freighted heavily with merchandise of nearly every conceivable description were held.

THE STABBING AFFRAY.

Two Chinese Participants Recovering Speedily--Lively Time on Wednesday Evening.

Both the Chinese who were wounded in the cutting fracas in a Government street cabin on Wednesday evening are progressing favorably and will shortly be sufficiently recovered to give evidence in court when the matter is ventilated.

TRAPPED BY A TIGER.

An awful experience with a tiger is related by Mr. A. Turton in The World Magazine.

The Official Gazette

Examination for Assayers to be Held in Victoria on November 12.

List of Appointments--New Companies Incorporated--Other Notifications.

The Official Gazette, published yesterday, contains the notification of the following appointments:

Application will be made to the legislature at its next session for an act declaring that under and by virtue of three grants of royal rights, dated the 23rd day of December, 1897, signed by W. J. Goepel, acting gold commissioner in favor of F. Ang. Heintze; and another grant, dated the 30th day of March, 1898, signed by O. G. Dennis, gold commissioner in favor of the British Columbia Smelting and Refining Company to have, hold, exercise and enjoy all and singular the rights, powers and privileges which the British Columbia Southern Railway Company would be entitled to if the company had been incorporated as a power company under part 4 of the Water Classes Consolidation Act, 1897, and had obtained under the part 4 of the act records of water.

NOVA SCOTIA--20 Members.

Table listing Nova Scotia Members by constituency, including Liberal, Conservative, and Independent parties.

BRITISH COLUMBIA--6 Members.

Table listing British Columbia Members by constituency, including Liberal, Conservative, and Independent parties.

MANITOBA--7 Members.

Table listing Manitoba Members by constituency, including Liberal, Conservative, and Independent parties.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND--5 Members.

Table listing Prince Edward Island Members by constituency, including Liberal, Conservative, and Independent parties.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES--4 Members.

Table listing Northwest Territories Members by constituency, including Liberal, Conservative, and Independent parties.

QUEBEC--65 Members.

Table listing Quebec Members by constituency, including Liberal, Conservative, and Independent parties.

Mr. Potts has come south on business connected with the Klondike Trading and Transportation company, of which he has been the northern manager, and will be leaving for England shortly to attend a meeting of the directors of that corporation to be held there. As far as the Stewart river, he says, the ice is solid, while it was expected when the Dolphin left Skagway that the last contingent out from Atlin this year would reach the coast in time to connect with the C. P. N. steamer Amur, or with the R. C. steamer City of Topeka, the former of which vessels is due here on Sunday or Monday. Skagwayans had already begun to feel the cold, and to indulge in skating and other winter sports when the Dolphin started south. It was an anxious voyage for many of the passengers down. They were good chairs, with their guns beside them. At my cry for help, however, they sprang up and rushed into the bungalow, closing the doors, being for the moment paralyzed with fear. Meanwhile, I was walking, under compulsion, at the side of this man, every depression in the ground causing me agony as the brute's teeth jarred and wrenched the bones of my wrist. We had proceeded in this manner for some fifty yards when he heaved a nulloah, or dry water course, which formed a boundary between the bungalow compound and the tea bushes on the other side. In a flash I realized that if the monster once got me into this nulloah I was doomed. I gave one heartrending shout, "For God's sake, you fellows, come and help me!" This was enough for young Radcliffe. Without a moment's hesitation he burst through the back door, rifle in hand--which, by the way, he had asked the bayonet--and rushed down to my rescue. The tiger had now brought me to the brink of the nulloah, and I, now knowing that help was at hand--for Radcliffe had shouted "Hold on, I'm coming!"--drew back as far as my strength and the agony I was suffering would permit, upon which the tiger turned deliberately round facing me, and raising himself up on his hind legs, placed his immense front paws on my shoulders, but never for one instant losing the grip he had on my wrist. I exerted my whole strength to withstand the forward pressure of this heavy beast, till suddenly there was a flash, a loud report, and the tiger fell over, loosening the grip on me as he fell."

These boats are to be built knocked down in Victoria, and will be shipped to White Horse in sections. By building the boats below and shipping them in sections a great saving will be made in freight. They will be shipped north some time in March, and are estimated to cost \$50,000 each, laid down at White Horse. They will be put together in a few weeks, and will be ready when the river breaks up. The increase of business this last year came as a surprise to all.

"Last year the Ora carried a total of 305 passengers, this year she carried 1,000; the Flora carried 375 last year and 2,200 this; the Nora, which was on the lakes last year, and came through White Horse rapids early in the summer, carried 2,100 passengers this summer. The first boat to reach Dawson last spring was the Flora. The Ora was the last boat to come up the river this fall, with the Flora just ahead of her. The tonnage this year is more than triple that of last year, and next year we look for even a more prosperous season.

Mr. Potts reports that the telegraph line between White Horse and Tanana has now been completed.

Another passenger on the Dolphin was Capt. Newcombe, of the steamer Cutch, which, as is known, has been loaded off the rocks, and is being made ready to come south. The Captain only remained a short time in Victoria before proceeding to Vancouver.

Lt. Nelson, colored, who shot and killed J. J. Holcomb, white, near Chahona, on Wednesday night, was arrested by the police. Nelson's name was found written on the limb of a tree.

London, Nov. 12. The British Columbia Southern Railway Company is entitled to have, hold, exercise and enjoy all and singular the rights, powers and privileges which the British Columbia Southern Railway Company would be entitled to if the company had been incorporated as a power company under part 4 of the Water Classes Consolidation Act, 1897, and had obtained under the part 4 of the act records of water.

Examinations for efficiency in the practice of assaying will be held in the laboratory of the bureau of mines, Victoria, on November 12th; in Nelson, on December 3rd, and on such following days as may be found necessary. Additional examinations may be ordered by the minister of mines at other places and other times, should a sufficient number of candidates be entered from any district at the same time. The provincial minister will act as chairman of the board of examiners. The provincial assayer, as secretary-treasurer; Thomas Kiddie, of Van Ande, special examiner for such examinations as may be held on or near the coast; Henry Harris, A. R. S. M., F. C. S., etc., and Alexander McKillop, B. C. A., as special examiners for such examinations as may be held in the Kootenays.

The Excelsior Biscuit Company, Limited, has been incorporated for the purpose of taking over and conducting the West, which has been carried on by William Dickson and Harry Taylor. The National Trust Company has been licensed as an extra-provincial company, the head office in British Columbia being in this city, and the attorney, Sir Herbert Turner.

The partnership between A. J. Clyde and H. F. Bishop, carrying on a hardware business under the firm name of A. J. Clyde & Company, on Johnson street, in this city, has been dissolved. Mr. A. J. Clyde will continue the business.

Beaumont Boggs has received the following letter from the secretary of the Canadian commission to the Paris fair: The ore referred to was from the Victoria-Texada mine. I have much pleasure in order of the Canadian commission to advise you that the international jury at the Paris Universal Exhibition has awarded the Dominion of Canada for a collective exhibit of minerals, of which your exhibit of copper ore formed an important part, a Grand Prix Diploma.

Fig

Force

Another

London

St. James

Victoria

Washington

San Francisco

Chicago

Portland

Seattle

Denver

San Diego

Los Angeles

San Jose

San Francisco

San Francisco