

Baking Powder PURE

I do. The new fisheries require that the offal be deposited, the canners claim that it is an injustice to them. An effort is made to extract oil from the fish to manufacture a fertilizer. A lubricant is not a great deal, but it is too glutinous and it cannot well be used by their wagons or skids, it being, they prefer codfish or dogfish. The opinion of many, there is that the offal can be made into a valuable fertilizer. There are a number of men willing to manufacture of oil and a from the offal. But they want and they think that the canners will give them the offal. The canners have to pay for the offal, and the sums so far would be considered a sufficient. The offal, in case any could be satisfactorily arranged, to be taken to the oil refinery, to be situated for all the refineries, but into the gulf and dumped.

are more Japanese on the river than last, are there not? It is true. Over one hundred taken out naturalization papers fishing on licenses. This include Japanese who may be under canny licenses. There seem to be any complaint of any and everything is working about the hatchery?"

put into the hatchery about sockeye ova; already five million in. This is an increase of a million over last year. About a million ova are taken from one and are fertilized from the male. The young fish, hatching during the winter, are turned the spring. The loss in the is not more than 8 per cent. Percentage of fish that arrive at when turned on, cannot be even approximately, but there for supposing that a large of them grow to be full sized natural enemies, the trout that prey upon young salmon. Instinct of salmon, when the salmon, and the young salmon how to take care of themselves any increase in the output of fisheries?"

THE MEDIEVAL LAW.

Suicide Invoked in the Case of Mr. Rowbotham.

unique suicide statute has been of again, and James Rowbotham, fortunate grocer who three months to desolation by chronic illness business cares, attempted to brains out, has been brought to answer to the law. The hearing began in the police court at 9 o'clock this afternoon, looking pale and thin and tinged with white, appeared in company by a friend. He sat quietly, and outside of a little switching of his hands, made no occupant of a seat at the table said: "This horrible performance drive an ordinary man to finish the job." William Smith, the accused, and Robert Dundas at the time kept the saloon Rowbotham's grocery store, told of the finding of the defendant in a room, lying on his back in a bed with a revolver at his side. Hall, who attended Rowbotham's hospital, also gave at the close of the narrowing Rowbotham was committed for

tham's bail was fixed at \$500, be furnished by himself and one surety, G. H. Brown, qualified the latter, and the accused was

LOOKING FOR AID.

lowest Deputation and the Hudson Bay Railway.

Oct. 25.—The Manitoba and delegates met the government at 11 o'clock and discussed Bay Railway. They went finally. They will meet again at 2 o'clock with Daly at the Rideau

Mr. Davie went to Montreal last returned to-day.

killer of the French cruiser Aretine in the harbor of Brest, this morning. Six were killed and many injured.

inferences at the vatican of the union of the eastern church and see will open to-morrow. Carampolla, Ledochowski, Vanulberti and Langenieux, and the Jesuit and Renni, will be present. Maronites will also be present. It is uncertain whether or not will be able to attend the first

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PART 1.

CAPRIVI'S RESIGNATION.

Differences Over Action to be Taken Against Anarchists Said to be the Cause.

He Was the Subject of Envy and Intrigues in Several Quarters.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—The report that Chancellor von Caprivi has handed his resignation to the emperor is confirmed. Count zu Eulenburg, president of the ministerial council, has also resigned. Dr. Miquel, Prussian finance minister, has been appointed president of the council, and Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has been offered the chancellorship. Before offering the chancellorship to Prince Hohenlohe, the emperor consulted with the envoys from Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and Baden. It is reported that Prince Hohenlohe declined the office, owing to his age. The emperor has summoned General Count Waldersee, a political soldier who was conspicuous in the final intrigue against Bismarck. The general impression is that he intends to make him Caprivi's successor. Should Waldersee become chancellor the office of the Caprivi regime. The immediate cause of Chancellor von Caprivi's resignation is not entirely clear. It is known that the differences between Caprivi and Count Botho zu Eulenburg had grown too sharp to be ignored or compromised. Caprivi at first was strongly opposed to severe steps being taken against the social democrats and anarchists, while Eulenburg favored extreme measures. Under pressure from the emperor the chancellor is said to have conceded several points early in the week, but this matter got him into trouble with the federal ministers over whose councils he presided. Several ministers opposed his proposal that the reichstag amend the penal code so as to deal more severely with the socialists. The individual states, they said, should be left to regulate within their own borders for the suppression of the social democracy trouble. The chancellor was equally embarrassed when the question of financial reforms was broached. Several demands were made for a change in the financial relations of the states to the empire, but sympathy with all of them. Von Caprivi is believed to have been crushed between the emperor and the federal delegates, not going far enough to suit the former and going too far to suit the latter. The difficulties of his position were increased, however, by the intrigues of Miquel and Eulenburg, who for more than a year have spared no effort to discredit his policy and diminish his influence with the emperor. One of the chancellor's last acts before offering his resignation was to notify the reichstag that the decree prohibiting advances on Russian stocks had been cancelled, no longer necessary on either economic or political grounds.

The emperor has arranged to leave Potsdam to-day to hunt in the neighborhood of Blankenburg, but gave up the trip in view of the disruption of the cabinet.

London, Oct. 26.—The Central News correspondent in Berlin sends the following dispatch concerning Caprivi's resignation: "Count von Caprivi resigned on the 25th, but the emperor called upon him and persuaded him to reconsider his resignation. The relations between the chancellor and Count Botho zu Eulenburg, however, grew more strained, and Eulenburg and then Caprivi asked to be relieved to-day, and the emperor promptly dismissed them both. The emperor is credited with holding the opinion that the separation of the chancellorship and the Prussian premiership has been a failure and that it is imperative to reunite them. Among the many reports as to the cause of the crisis is one that von Caprivi displeased the emperor by expressing disapproval of his majesty's speech at the recent presentation of colors to a regiment. The emperor then hinted that the half battalions would soon be made full ones. The chancellor not only disapproved of this speech, but also opposed the publication of it in the Reichsamt Leiger. It is due to his opposition that the speech has not yet appeared in official form."

The Morning Post Berlin correspondent says: "Everybody with a sense of fair play denounces the despicable intrigues of the agrarian and Bismarckian reactionist groups against von Caprivi. The socialists thus will rejoice, because the fear of them, although they did not raise a finger, has been sufficient to plunge the empire into a crisis."

The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says of Caprivi's fall: "After the conference with the federal ministers the chancellor had an audience with the emperor, who is understood to have approved of his minister's proposals. It was settled that he should remain; the only difficulty was in bringing about favorable relations between Caprivi and Eu-

lenburg, whose antagonism was an open secret.

The Daily News comments: "It is the Bismarck business all over again. The emperor probably will take things into his own hands for a while. He is a bewilderingly incongruous medieval in the centre of modern Europe."

The Times correspondent in Berlin says: "In political circles, whether friendly or not to Caprivi, there is absolutely no explanation obtainable as to the reasons which led to his sudden removal from office. It is idle to speculate at present on the consequences. I am assured on good authority that the issue was purely personal at the last and quite incommensurate with the grave results involved."

THE EASTERN WAR.

Reports State that the Japs Have Entered Manchuria.

Yokohama, Oct. 26.—It is reasserted that an army corps under Field Marshal Count Oyama, formerly minister of war, has effected a landing at Seikiosso, near Port Arthur. It is also again asserted that the Japanese army under Field Marshal Yamagata has successfully crossed the Yalu river and entered Manchuria. It was announced on September 26 that Field Marshal Count Oyama had sailed from Hiroshima with a second Japanese squadron. Since then it has been repeatedly asserted that the Japanese had effected a landing near Port Arthur, and it has been stated that a report was current that this important place has been captured by the Japanese. One of the other hand, the Japanese have several times been reported as having crossed the Yalu river and also as having been repulsed. For instance, on October 9 a Shanghai dispatch stated that Field Marshal Oyama had crossed the Yalu river. The last time he was reported to have been repulsed was October 23, when it was asserted both sides lost three thousand men in an engagement which resulted in the Japanese being driven southward. If the Japanese have been so uniformly successful in their operations against the Chinese, it is difficult to understand how they have so many of their soldiers wounded and already sent to the rear. A dispatch from Chemulpo, October 22, announced that eighteen hundred wounded Japanese had arrived there and that there were a large number of wounded Japanese at Seoul. It also stated that twenty-one hundred wounded Japanese had already been sent back to that country. Supposing a large number to mean that the whole number of about six thousand are already known at Chemulpo, and it is safe to assume that this number does not include those engaged in the recent fights said to have occurred about the Yalu river.

London, Oct. 26.—The Central News correspondent at Tokio telegraphs: "The idea of presenting Moulken to the emperor as a birthday present has been abandoned, as the distance from Wiju is too great, even if there was not a hostile force to impede the progress of the Japanese. The mikado, aware of this, repeatedly urged the Japanese generals to avoid the reckless risks which they contemplated merely to realize this idea. It is announced that the Japanese have an effective hold on every strategic position in Corea. The uprising of the Tong Haks in Southern Corea, which has been mentioned in the last few days as something recent, took place weeks ago. Now the country is tranquil."

LORDS MUST ACCED.

Premier Rosebery Announces the Policy of His Government.

London, Oct. 26.—The Liberals on Saturday night opened their electoral campaign at Bradford, where a meeting was held which was attended by five thousand people. Prime Minister Rosebery delivered the principal speech of the evening. He said that in his opinion the next general election would not be founded on the home rule, disestablishment of the church in Wales or liquor questions, but on a question which would include all. The matter of the house of lords was the greatest legislative question that had arisen in two centuries. It has long been evident to him that drastic dealings with the house of lords must precede the full realization of other political programmes. He confessed freely that all experience pointed to the necessity of a second chamber of some sort, but to his mind it was an absolute danger that there should be a second chamber in the position of the house of lords. It was therefore as a lover of legislation and freedom that he implored the people to take this question into immediate consideration.

The powers of the house of lords over finances had twice been restricted by resolution of the house of commons. The upper house had also been restricted regarding interference with elections. Therefore a resolution which the government would introduce would declare in clear terms that the house of commons in the partnership with the house of lords was the unmistakably predominant partner. To instance the responsibility of the government, it would present a joint demand of the executive government and the house of commons for a revision of the constitution.

Catarrah—Use Nassal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL MIDWINTER FAIR, SAN FRANCISCO.

SIXTEEN WERE BURNED.

Dreadful Result of a Fire in the West Street Hotel, Seattle, Washington.

Men, Women and Children Are Among the Victims of the Fire.

Seattle, Oct. 28.—Sixteen dead is the record of the fire in the West street Hotel at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, and of that number but ten have been identified. With one or two exceptions the victims were burned beyond all human resemblance and identification of some was possible only by scraps of clothing and others by locating the rooms where they were sleeping. The scene at the morgue, comparing the same with the hotel register, which fortunately was saved, else it would have been impossible for more than two or three identifications to have been made. The scene at the morgue yesterday was a heartrending one. The sixteen blackened and charred bodies were laid side by side in the basement of the morgue proper, each body being twisted and distorted in the most horrible shapes. All day long there was a steady stream of curious people, who marched in through one entrance in double file and came out another. Officers who were on duty for the night were almost all absent. At the same time that the bodies were being laid out, Night Clerk S. F. Butler heard an explosion in the kitchen of the hotel, and rushed upstairs from the office to find that apartment all ablaze. He rushed through the corridors and awakened the inmates, but the sad discovery made later tell the pitiful tale that he did not do his work well. Probably he was driven out by the fire that almost instantaneously seemed to permeate every part of the hotel. The first intimation of the terrible nature of the fire was when Fireman Davies, Macdonald and Clarke found the body of a man in a room at the head of the stairs at the first floor. He had apparently just heard the alarm and was dressing when overcome by the smoke and suffocated, for the only clothing he had on were his trousers and boots. The body was terribly burned and almost unrecognizable.

A few minutes later new discoveries were made and then the whole terrible nature of the fire and its ghastly features. The firemen in all its ghastly features. Officer Bryant and a gentleman who declined to give his name, were together when they noticed the incipient blaze and turned in the alarm. They followed the fire in its progress, and it was too short, lifted it on their shoulders and by this means rescued 23 persons, going from window to window. One man by the name of D. B. Glass, could not wait, but jumped to the sidewalk dressed only in his underclothes. He was picked up and carried into the waiting room of the S. L. S. & E. R. R., while the patrol wagon was sent for. He complained of pain in his back and ankle, but how seriously he was injured is not known. Another who jumped was C. B. Johnson, a Swede, who had only arrived the same night from Minot, N. D. He was not in his clothes, but had most of his clothes on, though bareheaded and shoeless. His hair was badly scorched by the fire and his hands and arms had suffered severely from burns from where he had caught hold of the window and the stifling smoke and burning steam treading carefully through the devious passages of the building, a body charred beyond recognition, the flesh burned to a crisp, and not a vestige of clothing on the form was found. A little further on in the same passageway was another body, evidently that of a woman, face upwards and hands outstretched, as if fighting for her life, and appealing for assistance which never came. There was little left on the woman's form, for parts of the body were charred, and the burned bones lay around it.

In another hall or passageway was an other body. It was evidently that of an aged woman. Her body was fearfully contorted; her face was upward, and the form presented was that of one who had died in the most violent agony. The burned arms and hands were outstretched, and in one blackened hand was a handful of hair, as if she had been clutching it in despair when the fire demon overtook and overpowered her. But the saddest sight of all was found in an inside room off the passageway which led to West street. There calmly lying in a charred and blackened bed was evidently a family. The father lay on one side, the wife next to him, and a little boy, who had been blackened, the flesh falling in shreds from it, the small fingers clutched, showed that a little child was among the victims. In an adjoining room was a still more horrible sight. Crouched in the corner of a small inside room, two charred and naked skeletons met the gaze. The flesh was burned from each, and the first, that of a man, with blackened stumps of arms seemed to be fighting an impending danger. Im-

mediately behind him, almost bolt upright, and clutching his wrist, was the skeleton of a woman. The eyes were burned from the sockets of each, but even then one could easily imagine the look of horror, the deadly fear which pervaded the fatal couple as they fought with an unseen foe. Startled, they had risen from their couch, the smoke and flames had rushed in upon them, and before they had realized their awful danger they were overpowered and died. The smell of burning flesh pervaded the air; burning embers were beneath the feet, and the whole presented the aspect of a holocaust, sometimes read of, but seldom seen.

The fire ladies were on the scene within a few minutes after the alarm was rung in. Lines were run along West and Columbia streets from a half dozen attachments. Steam after steam was poured into the windows of the second story, and still the flames seemed to leap up the higher. The whole interior in a space of time almost incredible was upon them, and the firemen were hand-capped in the use of their axes. They could only get to the flames through the windows, or by shooting the streams straight up, and thus letting the water drop back. In an ordinary wooden building the firemen would have been able to cut through into the very heart and worked their streams direct; instead of this they found it impossible to chop through the iron or tear it off. The fire was so intense that the very jaws of death when they advanced through windows from which at any moment were expected to belch forth flames.

In one or two instances the boys entered a window while within two feet of them flames were fiercely pouring out and leaping ten and twenty feet in the air. A fireman disappeared at one window from which a few minutes later he issued and it was feared he met the fate of some of the poor unfortunates who were ushered from peaceful repose into eternity before they knew an awful fate was upon them. A constant fight was made on the north end of the building to confine the flames to the one block. This was successful, so that all the wholesale houses lining the street were saved. On the alley a constant wall of water was kept at work which probably saved the main Coleman building on Front street. The streets and alley around the West Street house were swimming in water almost to the shoe tops when the fire was at last under control.

A marked coincidence was the fact that Friday night was the fifth anniversary of the paid fire department and the event was celebrated with a dance at the fire house.

The bodies at the morgue are numbered and as each is identified it is labeled, and of the sixteen victims it is now known that the following persons are among the dead: John F. Anderson, aged 60, of California, height 5 feet 8 inches, weight 225.

Andy Otterson, her son, aged 18, height 5 feet 6 inches.

Mrs. J. W. Huffman, of Fall City, wife of the well known farmer at that place.

Mrs. J. H. Hancher, of Rolfe, Ia., the daughter of Mrs. Huffman.

Three children of Mrs. Hancher, girl 6 years old, boy 4 years old and girl 2 years and six months old.

John F. Anderson, aged 28, height 5 feet 8 inches.

F. Ballman, identified from the register, height 5 feet 8 inches, full beard, dark hair, eyes that were probably blue.

C. Grah, identified from the register, height five feet eight inches, light brown hair and brown eyes, was dressed in a dark plaid pair of trousers, laced flannel undershirt, wore rosary round his neck, had \$10 in his pocket, a large white-handled jack knife. Was probably a laboring man.

Angus McDonald, height 5 feet 9 inches, heavy moustache and large blue eyes.

C. Wilson, blue eyes, dark hair and moustache, polka dot shirt and brown striped pants.

M. McSorley, red flannel undershirt. On a patch of clothing on the body was found the business card of a North Seattle dentist.

The coroner's inquest did not bring out a great many new facts, but it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the fire was started by the explosion of an oil lamp in the kitchen of the hotel. The verdict of the jury was as follows, being rendered early last evening at an hour when few were identified:

"We, the coroner's jury summoned to investigate the cause of death of the following: Mrs. Otterson, Andy Otterson, Wilson, Angus McDonald, M. McSorley and eight others unknown, to wit: One woman, one female child and six adult males, do find that the above came to their death by the burning of the West street hotel on the morning of October 27, 1894, caused by the explosion of a lamp. We are of the opinion that such buildings are totally unfit for lodging purposes, and would recommend that proper steps be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster."

One of the most pathetic scenes of the day occurred last evening just after dark, when J. W. Huffman, of Fall City called at the morgue and identified the mutilated bodies of his wife, his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Hancher, and the latter's three little children. Mr. Huffman is an old man with a full gray beard. His daughter came out from her home at Rolfe, Ia., bringing her children with her, last August, and since that time has been visiting her parents at Fall City. Friday she and the children left for her home, and were expected to return to Seattle. When Mr. Huffman put them on the train at Fall City, his daughter, after an affectionate farewell, said:

"Father, the distance is not so great but that I can come again some time." When Mr. Huffman asked his wife where she was to stop in Seattle she said she would get rooms at the West street hotel because it was close to the depot. They arrived in the city Friday evening over the Lake Shore road, and it was the daughter's intention to have left the following morning for the east, and the same day the mother was to return home.

When Mr. Huffman received the daily papers yesterday telling about the holocaust he felt sure that his family were among the victims, although there was no means of positively identifying anyone. He hastily borrowed an overcoat from a neighbor and, boarding a train, arrived in the city last evening. He went immediately to the morgue and made his way among the sixteen dead. He felt sure that one of the children whose face was not so badly burned but that its features could be traced, was one of his daughter's children; and near by were the bodies of two women and two more children. From the general size of the bodies he came to the conclusion that they were the remains of his family, and so informed the coroner.

The total loss, exclusive of the goods belonging to guests, was \$17,725; insurance \$16,000.

Rather a novel point has been raised by the storekeepers in the burned building whose stocks of groceries, produce, etc., were destroyed solely by water, and the decision of the insurance adjusters will be awaited with considerable interest. It is claimed by the storekeepers that the loss is greater than if the goods had been simply wet by ordinary water, inasmuch as the water, or a portion of it, came off the burned corpses. They say in support of their peculiar position that the loss on most of their goods should be total, as they claim that no one would care to purchase goods that had been wet by water from dead bodies. The matter was debated pro and con by a large number of citizens and the consensus of opinion was that the position of the storekeepers was tenable, and that ultimately the underwriters would have to come to their view of the matter.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

An Indian Accidentally Kills His Wife and then Suicides.

Port Townsend, Oct. 28.—News was received from Kyack, Western Alaskan that during a drunken row an Indian deliberately bit off his wife's ear. The struggles of the couple aroused other Indians, who tried to take a gun from the infuriated savage, when the weapon was discharged, killing his wife instantly. Realizing the awful deed, he wept bitterly. While his companions were constructing a coffin they were startled to hear a gunshot report and to see the Indian fall across his dead wife's corpse. He had committed suicide.

Condensed Dispatches.

At three o'clock this morning robbers entered the Farmers' National bank at Malvern, Iowa, and blew open the vaults with dynamite. The fixtures of the building were completely wrecked and \$1000 secured.

Florence Blythe Hinckley will this afternoon virtually come into possession of four million or five million dollars left by Thomas H. Blythe, of San Francisco.

The fate of the eleven entombed men at Pewabic mine in Michigan yesterday by the fall of the sandstone capping on the third level, will not be known before late this afternoon. The immense heap of debris has yet to be cleared away.

The first meeting of the Washington ton cabinet since congress adjourned, was held to-day. A great number of subjects were discussed.

Beginning this afternoon the United States interior department will be closed until Monday on account of the outbreak of smallpox among the clerks. One new case was reported to-day.

Tom, Dick and Harry. So far as we can learn, Tom has never distinguished himself and Harry's name is not a synonym for industry, but among stock owners Dick's Blood Purifier has brought him into high esteem. For horses and cattle it is invaluable. It strengthens the digestion, gives a good appetite and turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one. Dick's Blister cures Spavins, Curbs, Ringbones, etc.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 2.

THAT TARIFF REVISION.

When it was first announced that the customs revenue for the past three months had shown a decrease from the first quarter of last year the Tory organs shouted "Behold how the revision of the tariff has lightened taxation." It turns out, however, that the revision of the tariff has not lightened taxation; the decrease in revenue was caused by a decrease in importations. In point of fact, the rate of duty levied under the new tariff is higher than under the old, as an examination of the trade figures published in last Saturday's Gazette quickly shows. The imports in September this year totalled \$9,358,440, as against \$12,193,226 in September last year, a decrease of \$2,834,786. In the whole quarter the imports decreased \$4,383,815, and if the same rate of decrease is maintained Mr. Foster will have a beautiful deficit to face at the end of the year. The dutiable goods imported last month amounted to \$5,296,073, while the duty collected was \$1,599,529, the rate being a little over 30 per cent. Last year under the old tariff the rate was a little over 29 per cent. The rate for the first quarter of this year was over 30 per cent., while the rate for the corresponding quarter of last year was under 30 per cent. It thus appears that instead of decreasing the taxation the revision of the tariff has actually increased it. If the free and dutiable goods are both taken into account it is found that the new tariff averages from one to two per cent. higher than the old one.

There is more than this to show the nature of the Fosterian tariff revision. On examination it is found that while the duties on cotton goods last year averaged 26.6 per cent., for the present quarter of this year they average 28.2 per cent., an increase of 1.6 per cent. Was that the sort of tariff revision the people were led to expect from the ministerial declarations during their investigation tours last year? Hardly, but then the cotton combine is the most powerful factor in the Red Parlor, with the possible exception of the sugar combine, and its members are also ready to give freely of their 100 per cent. profits to the Tory campaign fund. That is the sort of thing which men of the Foster stamp declare to be necessary for the building up of the country. And Mr. Laurier must be accused of "indefiniteness"—if no more serious charge can be invented—when he says he is in favor of cutting off this unjust tribute which we are now compelled to pay the cotton men.

The export returns tell the same mournful tale as the others. For the quarter ending September 30th the exports totalled \$33,106,433, or \$4,211,393 less than in 1893. The export of agricultural products was cut in two, the figures being for the quarter in 1893, \$3,522,364, and in 1894, \$4,057,265. Truly the country is flourishing, as told by Mr. Foster in London.

BRITISH AND OTHER FARMERS.

When Miller Lukes announced to his patrons that he had decided to shut down his mill rather than participate further in "pneumonic and senseless competition" ordinary people were quite satisfied to take his own reason for his action. It seems this is wrong, however; the Western News, published at Plymouth, and the Colonist, published in Victoria, B. C., know more about Mr. Lukes' business than he knows himself, and they have decided the cause of the trouble is free trade, not competition in England. It only remains now for Mr. Lukes to appeal to these wise journals for a remedy, when doubtless all his troubles will cease. The Western News, we are told, would like to name protection as the remedy, but does not dare to; the Colonist, being published a long way from England, has more courage and boldly points to a course which the English journal ventures not even to whisper about. The very fact that the Western News is so afraid of suggesting protection would teach anyone less dense witted than our amusing neighbor that protection would never do for Britain. It is not a little singular to find Canadian journals paying so much attention to the depressed condition of British agriculture when they can find depression just as severe in Canada and the United States. If the British farmer makes nothing out of wheat selling for 60 cents a bushel, what does the Ontario or the United States farmer make when wheat sells in Toronto or Chicago for 50 cents or less? At the same time the Manitoba and Dakota agriculturists are raising wheat to sell for less than 40 cents a bushel. If free trade is at the bottom of the Britisher's trouble, then the Canadian and the American have surely great reason to bless protection, which does so much for them. Here is a paragraph from the London Free Press, which is, by the way, also a strongly Conservative journal: It will be interesting in these days of low prices for wheat, and the present

state of farming nearly all over the world, to know that by proper business methods and thorough culture, farming can be made to pay. Now even in England it makes a profitable return for the outlay. The Field, a prominent English journal, gives an account of Lord Wantage's great home farm, which consists chiefly of fine wheat-growing land on a chalk sub-soil, and consists of 3412 acres. The management of a farm of 3412 acres in the present state of farming in England, where there is so much competition from all parts of the world, is a serious responsibility. Lord Wantage expects his rent, and gets it, and he secures, too, fair interest on money besides, on the \$55 or \$60 per acre of capital which is invested in the concern. Of how many farms in Canada and the United States could it be said that they are paying a high rental and interest on \$55 per acre besides? We do not know of any; notwithstanding the wonderful power of protection to keep up prices the profits of farming are growing beautifully less.

HIGH TREASON.

It is rumored that the mission of Messrs. Thompson and Foster to London is to strengthen the demand about to be made by Sir Charles Tupper for the arrest of Mr. Gladstone, and the confiscation of the London Times, the London Chronicle, the Manchester City News and the Investors' Review for their treasonable utterances and traitorous attitude towards the aims and aspirations of the "Old Flaggers" of the Tupper type. Gladstone's guilt is clear. In his letter to the Statist he declines to consider any scheme of Imperial Federation "involving any concession to the principle of protection." The utterances of the Times are still more traitorous and perfidious. The Thunderer has the audacity to declare that any scheme of an Imperial customs union must include the United States! The Times announces that the importing of commodities into England from the United States is of vastly more consequence to the Old Country, than the incorporation of the Dominion in an imperial federation. It claims that Britain's imports from the United States exceed the imports from all the colonies combined, and produces the figures. Imports from British possessions, \$458,645,000; from the United States, \$458,915,000; nearly all of which are raw materials. The Times further points out that Canada cannot afford to exclude the States from the arrangement since Canadian imports from the United States amount to \$58,137,570 against \$34,349,040 from Great Britain. The charges against the other three journals referred to are equally grave. The scope and character of the article in the Investors' Review will be understood by a perusal of the comments of the London Chronicle and Manchester City News which we reprint in another column. Whenever a public man or an independent newspaper in Canada has sounded similar warnings, both have been held up to public execration and branded as annexationists and traitors. The Times and Mr. Gladstone cannot escape, and the cable may at any time flash the startling announcement that the Grand Old Man has been conducted to Tyburn in a cart, and that the Times and the other offending journals have been burned in Smithfield market by the common hangman.

"OPPOSITION PERFORMANCES." In the course of what is meant to be a sneer at "opposition performances," the Davie organ is injudicious enough to refer once more to Chief Commissioner Martin's re-election. One might have thought this would have been too painful a subject for government organs to dwell upon; but perhaps the Colonist takes a mournful pleasure in rubbing its own sore spot. Otherwise it is hard to see why it should recall to its readers' minds the fact that Mr. Martin in order to secure re-election gave a distinct pledge that he would oppose his leader's policy on a very important point. Not only that but he distinctly promised that if his leader's policy on this point were carried in spite of his protest he would resign his post and vote against the government as a private member. This "Martin affair" would be treated as a "sleeping dog" if the government organ were ordinarily endowed with discretion. And talking of Dominion affairs, perhaps the Colonist has forgotten that a recent opposition performance was the capture of a government seat by a very large majority. There is no reason to suppose that Manitoba public opinion has gone back to the government side since the Winnipeg election. If there were, A. W. Ross would surely get his governorship.

Mrs. McLeod, of Alta Craig, has further identified the potatoe found near the neck of the murdered girl, Annie Keith, as belonging to her and stolen by Chastelle. A knife was found on the prisoner with marks believed to be blood. There is no doubt that he is the right man. Mrs. Morey, of Longue Pointe, who keeps a hundred omelette cats, has entered a claim for \$5,000 against the Montreal Star, Herald and Le Monde for alleged libel. About a week ago Mrs. Morey had eight cats hauled up in the police court for disturbing her peace of mind at Longue Pointe. They were fined \$1 each. The newspapers in question treated the affair in a humorous way and now Mrs. Morey wants to get even with them.

FOUR MILLION VICTIMS OF PROTECTION.

To the Editor:—Because a certain Mr. William Lukes can afford to close up his flour mill and become an idle spectator rather than continue an active participant in such "senseless competition as now exists among millers," it is difficult to decide how he can be considered a "victim of free trade," unless it be upon the grounds that free trade prevents competition. Mr. Lukes does not mention free trade at all in his manifesto—he simply objects to competition. The Western News, a Conservative journal published at Plymouth, seeing an opportunity to have a flag at the government, and the Redcats, lays particular stress upon what it considers the misfortune of Mr. Lukes. It advances a plea for his lamentations not a single reference is made to free trade—no mention whatever of protection. But your irresponsible contemporary grasps the situation at once and avails himself of the opportunity Mr. Lukes a "victim of free trade," and accusing the Plymouth paper of cowardice for not advocating the re-imposition of the corn laws. Upon the objection to Mr. Lukes to open competition the Colonist advances a plea for protection, and dwells upon the disasters free trade has entailed upon the British farmers. Before the plea can be allowed, or the disasters admitted, we must compare the condition of the British farmer with the farmers abroad, but we must also compare the amount of business transacted during the present year by free trade England with the business of protected Canada and the United States.

The situation of the farmers in the United States is described by the Chicago Herald as follows: "Thirty years ago protective tariff taxation had reduced American agriculture to a position so ignoble that in some places it does not even retain its self-respect. A generation ago the American farmer was a sturdy and independent workman on earth. Today he cannot persuade his own son to remain on the farm. Thirty years of unjust laws and class privilege have done the farmer the sport of the cities, the burr of all cheap goods and the hope for victim of every thief and swindler in the land. "Thirty years of oppression by favored interests—oppression in many cases subtlety and cunning—has reduced the farmer to a guileful fool; that he is legitimate prey for the speculator and the gold bricks and green goods dealer for him and him alone. Thirty years of extortion and fraud on the part of his own government have spread the belief that the farmer lives to be duped and plundered, and our cities have become a den of thieves and fellow who have so much contempt for his intelligence that they are sometimes disposed to boast of their own forbearance in not despoiling him further. In the thirty years of protection the typical American farmer with whom we are familiar has been changed from a well-dressed, well-read, independent and spirited man to a scarecrow, with the inevitable conditions man near at hand. We do not deceive and oppress a man and retain our respect for him. The contempt with which the privileged classes in America regard the farmer whom they have been communicating to the whole body of the people, and we will allow the Canadian farmers to reap for themselves. During the last session of parliament the following resolutions were presented at Ottawa and appear in the Colonist: "Resolved, that thirteen petitions, signed by a large number of farmers, living in the Northwest, were received at Ottawa, of which the following is a copy: "We, the undersigned farmers, members of Clover Bar (that is one of the associations), and there are 113 altogether representing Patrons of Industry of the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, feeling that the duty now imposed upon farming machinery and binding twine, coupled with the heavy freight rates we have to pay, bear so heavily upon us in our farming operations that we cannot advise our friends to come to this country to become agriculturists under existing burdens, and we deem it unwise on the part of the government to pursue their proposed immigration policy unless those burdens are reduced.

From Moosomin the following resolutions were also received at Ottawa from another body of the farmers: "Whereas, agriculture is the leading industry of Canada, on which three-fourths of her people depend, and through which all true national prosperity must come; and "Whereas, the protective tariff cannot appreciably affect the value of farm products in Canada; and "Whereas, the present protective tariff of 35 per cent. increases the cost of imported manufactured goods to the farmer from 55 to 60 per cent., and has had the effect of causing the formation of trusts and combines with the result of exporting from the farmer a like high price for all protected home manufactures; and "Whereas, this has made farming unprofitable in Canada, and has reduced the value of farm lands in Eastern Canada from 35 to 50 per cent., and has brought this 'greater Canada' to a state of extreme depression; and "Whereas, foreign governments may prevent their citizens by high tariffs from satisfying their wants from us; we must suffer the consequences with them if we cannot find an equally good market elsewhere. That in our advantage and we are not blind to the efforts of government in this direction; but it does not follow that our government should prevent us from supplying our wants from all foreign countries by imposing a like high tariff; and "Whereas, a tariff is considered on all hands a necessary evil until some better means of collecting a revenue is devised; therefore, "Be it resolved, That this meeting does humbly petition government to reduce

the tariff to such an extent that it shall not exceed 12.1-2 per cent. on all farm products and all prime necessities for the household and the farm; "Be it further resolved, That we request the active support of the public press and public bodies interested in agriculture and the rapid settlement and development of this great country, knowing, as we well do, our weakness if unsupported; and that a copy of this petition be forwarded to the minister of inland revenue and a copy to our representative, W. W. McDonald, M.P., and a copy to Hon. Senator Penley."

Again, from the Lethbridge board of trade, the following resolutions were also received at Ottawa—all during the last session of parliament: "Whereas it is the opinion of this board of trade that the time has arrived when it would be to the interest of the residents of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to have the duties at present imposed on farm implements, binder twine and barbed wire removed; "Therefore this board of trade extends its thanks to Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P., and the other members of the house of commons who are pressing for the removal of the said duties, for their efforts in that behalf, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. McCarthy and that a telegram be sent him containing the substance of the same."

And a mass meeting of farmers at Brandon made a similar appeal. If the British Hansard contains such pitiful appeals as these; if the British press contains such a lamentable picture as the Chicago Herald describes, we must beg the Colonist to point it out. The condition of the British farmer is the result of natural conditions, and such as it is, it is certainly preferable to that of either the farmers of Canada or the United States. He is compelled to sell his wheat in competition with the foreigner, it is true, but since he has to sell in the cheapest, or open, market he can also buy in the cheapest market. Placing a duty against the importation of foreign wheat would be of no advantage to the British farmer, while it would be a great injustice to the rest of the community. Such a step would simply mean the masses would be compelled to pay a penny or two more extra for their loaves to enable the farmer to pay a higher rent to the landlord. On the other hand, the condition of the Canadian and American farmer is the result of unnatural conditions. He is the sole owner of a large area of land of marvelous fertility. He is only required to plough, to sow and to reap—no fertilizers are needed. Farming is carried on under the most favorable conditions. He is, of course, compelled to sell his surplus produce in the cheapest or open market, just like the British farmer; but while free trade enables the one to buy where he can buy the cheapest, protection deprives the other of this inestimable privilege and compels him to pay an enormous tribute to the Canadian manufacturer.

We will now consider to what extent the plea for protection is sustained by the trade returns of the different countries, remarking, by way of preliminary observation, that because a particular branch of a certain industry has ceased to be remunerative it is no reason why other industries should be hampered to support it. The single fact that wheat is not, at present, a profitable crop to cultivate is no more reason why England should renege the Corn Laws, and curtail her foreign trade, than it could be for a grocer to curtail the sale of his tea, coffee and tobacco because his sugar failed to realize a profit. Because one industry is languishing we are not justified in jeopardizing all other industries to sustain it. It is not the sale of a single article that we must look to, neither is it the condition of a single industry. It is the total volume of business transacted. When the sale of tea, coffee and tobacco show a steady increase at fair profits, the grocer would be foolish to increase the price of those articles and thus restrict his trade simply to benefit sugar. Now, let us examine the official trade returns of protected Canada and the United States, and compare them with the trade returns of free trade England. The official figures for September are not yet to hand, but during the last quarter the trade of protected Canada has declined \$7,000,000; while a comparison of the amount of Canadian foreign trade for the past eight months with the amount transacted during the same period last year will show the discrepancy to be very much greater. In the protected United States there is a striking decline during the same periods. From January 1st to August 1st, 1893, the foreign trade of the United States amounted to \$1,110,219,835. For the same period in 1894 it amounted to \$970,964,997, showing the alarming decrease of \$139,254,838. Poor old defunct free trade England alone shows an increase. From January 1st to August 31st, 1893, the foreign trade of England amounted to \$2,274,359,555. During the same period in 1894 it has risen to \$2,287,006,525, showing a substantial increase of \$12,646,970 for the eight months. It is quite natural that your contemporary should attack a system which gives an equal chance to all and prevents Mr. William Lukes from forming a combination with a view of swindling the British people. The Toronto Empire was the first to sympathize with Mr. Lukes, and, of course, all the protectionist organs must follow suit. They, however, have no case. CHABALIS-SHIRAZ.

A fire broke out in the Hotel de Normandie, St. Gilbert street, Montreal. The flames broke out in the kitchen and cut off all means of escape from the upper stories, and frantic cries were heard within the building. A man named Roy was rescued from the third floor in an unconscious condition, badly burned, and he is believed not to live. Auguste Petrie, the cook, was smothered. He was found kneeling at his bedside and taken out into the open air, where attempts were made to revive him without avail. A man named Nantele also perished. The fire itself did not amount to much.

THE AUSTRALIAN CABLE.

Arrival of the British Commissioners at San Francisco—En Route Home.

Well Received by the Hawaiians—United States Permission Required.

Honolulu, Oct. 19.—On the 13th a convention of the thirty delegates of the American Union party for this island met, adopted a platform of seventeen articles and nominated for the approaching election on the 29th six senators and six representatives. The senators are all well known. This ticket represents the great majority of registered voters and will undoubtedly be elected. The leading plank in the platform declares the annexation to be the foremost aim of the party. Three planks oppose the further introduction and employment of Asiatic laborers. Reform is asked in the land distribution and in taxation, and homesteads for native Hawaiians are recommended. Any party for annexation will be in the hands of the state. While some planters are affected towards annexation the great body of the whites are urgent for it, as are the great majority for a stable government. H. B. M. ship Hycaluth returned on the 16th with the two cable commissioners and H. B. M. minister, Hawes, from a three days' absence to inspect Bird Island. The party landed and examined the island. The commissioners held their final conference with the cabinet on the 17th. They ask for a lease for the purpose of a cable station on one of the uninhabited islands of the westward chain, either Bird Island, Necker Island or French Frigate shoal. They agree not to fortify the station. Cable connection is to be made with Honolulu, and a subsidy of \$35,000 a year is asked as Hawaii's contribution for the maintenance of the cable. In return the low rate will be made of one shilling per word, government dispatches 9 pence, press dispatches 6 pence. The Hawaiian government have expressed to Messrs. Fleming and Mercer every disposition to accede to their propositions. They are anxious to secure at an early date our much needed cable communication. By the terms of our treaty of reciprocity with the United States we are forbidden to grant to any other power any lease or lien upon any portion of Hawaiian territory. This government accordingly may ask the consent of the United States to make the desired lease to Great Britain. The legislature will then be asked for authority to make the lease and to grant the subsidy. Messrs. Fleming and Mercer leave to-day for Alameda for Washington to urge the consent of that party. San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Sanford Fleming, commissioner for the Canadian government in the matter of establishing cable connection between Canada and Australia, and English Commissioner Mercer arrived on the Alameda this morning. Both gentlemen express themselves sanguine of the success of the cable project. In an interview with a representative of the press, Mr. Fleming said that he and his colleague were very warmly received by members of the Hawaiian government and that the people are more than anxious for the consummation of the project, "of course," he continued, "they would prefer to have communication established with San Francisco instead of Vancouver, but as there is no immediate indication of the United States laying a port wire, they are anxious to seize upon the opportunity now presented, and it is not to be wondered at, the people there are cut off for weeks from news of the outside world. The Alameda brought the first news we had in a fortnight and that came from New Zealand. We go from San Francisco tonight, thence to Ottawa. We shall not go to Washington, as has been stated, to urge the United States government to grant the request of the Hawaiian government for its consent in the matter of giving us a lease of one of the islands. That is outside of our province, and we will leave it in the hands of the Hawaiians themselves. J. Allister Murray, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, London, is dead. John McCall, an old time resident of Montreal, died in London, England. He came to Montreal in 1840. Le Monde demands the arrest of Colling-Hugwood Schreiber, government engineer, as being to blame in the Curran bridge scandal.

THE BERLIN OCT. 25.—The recovery of the coming fight, he says, columns. It break on Oct. be made on the Chinese Kuliens. A Shanghai that the Japan Army is extending London, Oct. zette says the new loan asserts that it silver loan of

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Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. A. LARK, Oshawa, Ontario. N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, and Hood's Pills act easily, get promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 22c.

JAPAN'S

Her Main Ar River, a feat

Another At Night or ing

London, Oct. says that Japan reports October 25th. pleted its cross in the forewo the Chinese a captured the f of the river. ment of the Ch were eighteen Chinese lost 20 ber wounded, v anese killed an officers and 90. "We expect to 20th."

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JAPAN'S LATEST VICTORY

Her Main Army Crosses the Yalu River, and Meets and Defeats the Chinese.

Another Attack Planned for To-Night or To-Morrow Morning at the Latest.

London, Oct. 26.—A Tokio dispatch says that Field Marshal Yamagata of Japan reports to the emperor that on October 25th the Japanese army completed its crossing of the Yalu river and in the forenoon attacked and defeated the Chinese near Fushang, and also captured the fortress on the right bank of the river. According to the statement of the Chinese prisoners, the enemy were eighteen battalions strong. The Chinese lost 200 killed and a large number wounded, while the number of Japanese killed and wounded was only five officers and 90 men. Yamagata adds: "We expect to attack Kuliencia on the 26th." The Central News correspondent at Wiju telegraphs that advices from Nodai state that the Japanese began to transport the main body of their army across the Yalu on the evening of Oct. 24. All had crossed by daybreak of October 25, and an entrenched camp was formed. In the meantime Colonel Sato, who had taken the flying column on the morning of October 25, for the purpose of reconnoitering, came upon the enemy, who occupied a fortified position near the village of Fushang on the right bank of the river. Col. Sato attacked the Chinese at 10 o'clock in the morning. The fight continued until past noon. The Chinese offered a stubborn resistance but were ultimately driven out of their fortifications and retired in disorder to Kuliencia. The Japanese then destroyed the fortress and rejoined the main army. Yamagata's report says that the Chinese greatly exceeded the Japanese in number. He further says his plans for the coming fight are completed. The attack, he says, will be made in several columns. It will take place at daybreak on Oct. 27, though it possibly may be made earlier. The Chinese outposts are retreating to Kuliencia. A Shanghai dispatch says the rumor that the Japanese have landed at Port Arthur is extremely improbable. London, Oct. 26.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the negotiations for a Chinese loan are progressing. The paper asserts that it will be a seven per cent. silver loan of 10,000,000 taels.

THE DYING CZAR

His Condition Somewhat Improved To-day—Going to Corfu.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—Special services for the recovery of the czar were held this afternoon in the chapel of the Russian embassy. The Kaiser and Prussian princes attended. Simla, Oct. 26.—Advices from Calcutta state the czar is able to transact business. London, Oct. 26.—The Russian Imperial yacht has left Plymouth under orders to proceed to Livadia to convey the czar and the Russian imperial family to Corfu. Paris, Oct. 26.—A Livadia dispatch says the operation of thoracentesis was successfully performed on the czar, relieving the liquid matter by puncturing the pleura and heart pressure. The czar is reported slightly improved to-day. London, Oct. 26.—A dispatch received at the Russian embassy from Livadia says the czar is very much better this morning.

SAD CASE OF INSANITY.

An Aged Woman Confined in a Cage by Her Relatives.

Newport, Ky., Oct. 25.—A sad case of insanity and cruelty has developed here. Mrs. Mary Turner of Dayton was tried for lunacy and sent to the asylum. Four years ago she obtained a divorce from her husband. He married again, and Mrs. Turner since that time has lived with her daughter and mother-in-law. She became insane, but the state asylum was crowded and her relatives were ordered to care for her. In the kitchen a cage was built of studding and boards, and the mother, who is 53 years of age, thrust into it. Her brother, John Thompson, learned from her of the treatment she was receiving and had the case brought into court. She claims that she was treated like a wild beast and was almost naked and starved. Neighbors also told of the cage and feeling in running high in Dayton, which is a suburb of Newport.

ROSEBERY TALKS.

He Eulogizes the Czar and Discusses the Eastern War.

London, Oct. 25.—Lord Rosebery made an important speech at Sheffield this evening. Everybody, he said, acquainted with the history of Russia for the last twelve years must feel an immense debt of obligation to the czar, the watchword of whose reign was the worship of peace. The czar would enjoy in history a reputation as a victor in peace, no less undoubted than the reputation of Caesar and Napoleon as conquerors. The premier extolled the czar's absolutely conscientious devotion to truth in diplomatic as well as private matters. Great Britain, he said, had the highest possible interest in the continuation of the czar's life and health, because if he should be removed the greatest guarantee of the peace of the world would disappear. (Applause.) Referring to the recent meeting of the

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

Discontent as Rampant as Ever—The Rebels Are Still Agitating.

Work of Land Commissioners Making Gratifying Progress to Settlement.

Apia, Samoa, Oct. 10.—(Per S.S. Alameda)—Charged as the Samoan political atmosphere is with electricity, yet the last month has passed away without a storm. Not for long, however, can we expect this seeming quietude. Discontent as regards the present administration is as rampant as ever, as is evidenced by the numerous meetings within the rebel districts, at which plans of a new campaign are discussed. Not only are there political meetings, at which opinions are openly expressed, but secret emissaries are perambulating the country sowing seeds of discord and disaffection. Last month about one hundred men, headed by two influential chiefs, paid a visit to the island of Tutuila, to secure assistance when required later on. It is rumored that next week matters will again come to a head and Tamasese take up his quarters at Atua, or near the scene of the bombardment by the warships of England and Germany, and from there issue a new defiance to the government. A few days ago authentic letters were sent by Atua to the three land commissioners, informing them that they must not visit that district and hold a session there, as the natives would not permit them to do so. They would not allow the land claims to be inquired into. They strongly advised the commissioners to remain in Apia. The commissioners say they are in honor bound to go. Should the natives decline to attend the court they must bear the consequences in the loss of their landed interests as against the alien claimants. In the event of force being used to drive the commissioners away, it is understood that a ship of war will be at hand to render assistance in carrying out the object in view, or, if necessary, to punish the natives by again firing on them. After Mr. Chambers' return to Samoa to resume his duties as American commissioner no time was lost in pushing forward inquiries into titles. Posters were forwarded to the island of Sarai, notifying the natives that the commissioner would pay them an official visit. In due course the result of inquiry was established, and within a few days the claims, with one exception, were adjudicated upon. Most of the claims were compromised, which naturally expedited business and was a source of much gratification to the officials themselves, who returned to Apia on the 3rd inst., elated with their success.

RACE QUESTION IN TEXAS.

Senator Sherman Gives the Texas Republicans Some Advice.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 26.—In response to Arthur Springer's request for advice as to the negro heaviest on the Lily White and the Black and Tan factions of the Republican party in Texas Senator John Sherman has written: "I believe that you never can organize a Republican or any other party in Texas unless you recognize the wide difference between the white and colored population in intelligence and fitness to exercise the elective franchise. It is not the fault of the negro that he is not intelligent and that he is not capable of self-government. The caucus plan, as you call it, seems to be a reasonable one. The negro ought to be assured that he will be protected as far as possible in his constitutional rights, but he ought to have a little more in trusting the race question in party contests."

PACIFIC CABLE.

No Need for the Cession of any Hawaiian Territory.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—The Bulletin this evening says: "For some time past British and Canadian contractors have been figuring up plans for a cable from Vancouver to Australia via Hawaii. The cost of this cable is put in round numbers at \$10,000,000. One of the leading promoters of this cable enterprise is Sanford Fleming. He advocates government ownership, believing a better service will be secured thereby. He is responsible for most of the estimates that have been made. Whether the British government is to own the cable or it is to be in the hands of a chartered company, it is certain that the government is behind the enterprise. The news by the last steamer from Hawaii is that the British commission represented by Fleming wants to cede to the Hawaiian government for fifteen years. What the British government really wants is the cession of this island. A short time ago it was literally 'no man's land.' The Hawaiian government took possession of it and claimed it by right of occupation. It did not want British occupation of an island so near to Hawaii. The present Hawaiian government has had a great deal of trouble by reason of British antagonism and does not want any further interference. Next to an American cable between this port and Honolulu, Hawaii cable proprietors are voting supplies in the diet. Herr Von Mar made a long defence of the Bavarian position. He warned the congress against passing a vote of censure, and threatened that the Bavarians would secede if this was done. Considerable excitement followed and the congress adjourned.

FURY OF THE ATLANTIC.

Prominent Watering Places Suffer Much Damage From a Severe Storm.

Railway Tracks and Stations Undermined and Washed Away—Hotels Damaged.

New York, Oct. 25.—Coney Island has been lashed by a storm for the past 48 hours such as it has not experienced since the memorable one of 1887. The rain of Wednesday, accompanied by a hard driving northeasterly wind started with the music. A high tide followed and with the latter a ground swell, one such as Coney Island has rarely experienced, made things unusually lively. It was high tide shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday. At that hour the ocean was as placid as a baby asleep but suddenly the great combers developed into high rolling waves of green, which, as they approached shore, broke upon the beach or against the bulkheads in front of the Oriental, Manhattan and Brighton Beach hotels, with a roar that could be heard far inland. Each receding wave carried away with it a few feet of the beach, digging up piles and bulkheads and undermining the smaller pavilions near the ocean. Where the trolley road turns from Sea Breeze avenue into the old Coney Island road, in the rear of the Hotel Brighton, half the street was washed away and there was only one track left for the cars to operate upon. The bulkhead which was supposed to protect the street was wiped out. This morning's early tide will probably not destroy the whole street but may undermine the Ocean Hotel and ruin the Brighton Beach race track as well as the bulkhead in front of the Hotel Brighton, which was tottering last night. The Seaside Music amphitheatre is in a bad condition while the yard of the Sea View elevated railway, adjoining the Manhattan Beach hotel was not damaged, thanks to the protection afforded by heavy bulkheads. The marine railway between Manhattan and Brighton has disappeared. The waves yesterday combed high over the bulkheads and the terminal stations. The station at Brighton end of the beach may fall at any time. At West Brighton the waves washed under the shelter houses at the foot of the ocean parkway and washed out more of the ocean cococones. A fear is entertained that a continuance of the storm to-day with the prevailing wind and heavy tide and ground swell, will cut a channel from the ocean to Sheepshead bay between the Ocean hotel and Brighton Beach.

GERMANY TO REBILITATE.

America's Beet Sugar Duty a Controversy of the German Treaty.

New York, Oct. 25.—A morning paper publishes the following from Washington: "Germany through her minister is pressing for a declaration by this government as to its policy with regard to the movement of the discriminating duty against German beet sugar, provided in the tariff act. Germany has insisted from the first that this feature of the law was a contravention of the treaty with this country. A formal note of protest was filed by the German minister as soon as the tariff act took effect. The point raised has been the subject of considerable correspondence between the state department and the German minister, but up to this time it is understood that no definite reply has been made by Secretary Gresham. It is said that the German minister has filed with the state department within the past two days a diplomatic reminder that his government is anxious to learn what this country's policy will be. Among diplomats there is no division of opinion on the question. Whether this feature of the tariff bill is in violation of the treaty between Germany and the United States, and it is believed that Germany's action in insisting upon an answer from this government is the preliminary move to the adoption of retaliatory legislation by Germany."

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

Hawaiian Consuls in the United States Recognized by Cleveland.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The president has recognized the following consular officers of the Hawaiian Republic: C. T. Wilder, consul-general at San Francisco for the State of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington; Elisha H. Allen, consul-general at New York; Graham D. Gilman, consul-general at Boston; Harry P. Wood, consul at San Diego, Cal.; James T. Belcher, consul at Tacoma, Wash.; George R. Carter, consul at Seattle, Wash.; James G. Swan, consul at Port Townsend, Wash.; Robert H. Davis, consul at Philadelphia; John M. McCracken, consul at Portland, Ore.; John F. Loper, vice and deputy consul general at San Francisco.

FIGHT AMONG THEMSELVES.

One Desperado Killed by an Old Enemy of the Same Stamp.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 26.—Information has reached here of another killing in Hancock county. Several men and women met at the mountain hut of John Tollens for a dance. Corn whiskey soon stirred up a fight and John Tollens, a noted desperado, was killed by his old enemy, Jim Adler. John Tollens' house is several miles from any habitation, and can be reached only on foot with the greatest difficulty. His wife has been violating the revenue laws for years, and openly insults the officers when they go near her. The government officers can arrest her easily, but no means of getting her out of her mountain hut has been found.

TRUSKEY'S CASE.

His Counsel Making Efforts at Ottawa in His Behalf.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—Wallace Nesbitt had a long interview with Sir John Thompson to-day and asked for the commutation of the sentence in the case of Joseph Truskey, to be hanged on the 14th of December next for the murder of one Lindsay at Sandwich, Essex. The ground on which he asked for this was that the prisoner was subject to epileptic attacks and not responsible for his acts. The premier promised to consider the matter. Ottawa, Oct. 26.—Davie met Thompson this afternoon and had an interview on the last question. Davie thinks the matter can be settled all right without any reference to the courts.

PREPARING FOR DEATH.

Mourning Draperies Being Stored in the Russian Imperial Palace.

London, Oct. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Central News says: "Several persons have been arrested here for discussing in public places the theory that the czar's malady is due to poison. An immense quantity of mourning draperies has been taken to the palace and stored in the autechamber. Other preparations are being made in all the churches in the capital. Special reporters at Yalta telegraph that they have received permission to visit Livadia. Father Ivan remains at Livadia. He officiates at daily religious services at Yalta. The church is always thronged and remarkable fervor is displayed by the congregation. A dispatch received this evening says the czar passed a painless day, though his weakness is increasing. Rooms are being prepared for the czar's death in the winter palace. The work proceeds night and day. The manifesto to be issued on the occasion of the marriage of the czar's wife is already printed, and 200,000 copies will be distributed on the wedding day. The czar's physicians issued a bulletin at 8 o'clock this evening saying: "During the day neither somnolence nor spasmodic symptoms have been observed. The patient's appetite is satisfactory. The oedema has not increased." The official messenger, remarking on the profound sympathy for the czar shown by the foreign press, says: "More deeply than any other state does France sympathize with him. How different would have been the relations of European countries had not the Russian throne been occupied by a peace-loving prince, whose chief aim is to live for the welfare of mankind."

FRANK LEAKE

Oshawa, Ont.

in the Joints

caused by Inflammatory Swelling

Best Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is much pleasure to recommend Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with it in the joints, accompanied with bad that he could not get up stairs without crawling on hands and knees. I mention about him, and having read of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. A. Sawa, Ontario.

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Pills act easily, yet promptly and on the liver and bowels. 25c.



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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 2. FOR HIS OLD FRIENDS.

In his speech at Walkerton the other day Dalton McCarthy said many things that cannot have been very agreeable to his former political associates. For example, one passage of the speech is reported as follows: "The country was undoubtedly in a state of commercial depression. There had been a depression existing in Canada between 1874-8, but it could not be laid to the credit of the administration of Alexander Mackenzie. If this country was anything, it was an agricultural country. It was unquestionably the business of the government to encourage and develop the natural resources of the country—agriculture, fishing and lumbering—and not to retard and hamper these interests. Was he not right? (Hear, hear.) Proceeding, he quoted statistics to show how improbable it was that Canada would ever be sufficiently a manufacturing country to supply other nations than her own. Every one of them had to pay upwards of 25 per cent. more for the articles they consumed and used than they would if the N. P. did not exist." It is rather significant that a former adherent of the Conservative policy should be found asserting that the depression of 1874-78 was not due to the administration of Mr. Mackenzie. A good many Conservatives knew they were speaking falsely when they said it was, but none of them are candid enough to repeat Mr. McCarthy's retraction, while many are still ready to reiterate the false and absurd statement. Later the member for North Simcoe said:

Out of every hundred people in Canada, 82 were consumers, and the remaining 18 were manufacturers. It could be demonstrated that those 18 were carrying on their business at the expense of the remainder. He found, on reference to the latest census returns, that there were 88 manufacturing industries in Walkerton. (Laughter.) They would naturally be surprised at this statement, but if they looked into the matter they would see that dressmakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., were included in the classes of manufacturers. What could legitimately be called manufacturing industries were only 8 per cent. in 1900. Referring to the cotton combine, by which the output of the factories were controlled by one company, he pointed out that the people were placed in the extremity of purchasing from the combine at whatever price they liked to ask, or purchase outside of the combine at the exorbitant tax. Between the two situations they could not avoid being robbed. But they could not blame the monopolies for doing what the law designed and what they were encouraged to do. It would be infinitely better that they should be taxed directly to the extent exacted from them rather than that they should pay profits into the pockets of the cotton manufacturers or other monopolies. (Hear, hear.) But they were told that it cost so much more to manufacture in this country than it did in Great Britain or the United States, and so much more was produced that it took 27 per cent. of the 35 per cent. received per head to place the Canadian manufacturers on an equality with those of Great Britain and the United States, and that therefore they received only the remaining 7 per cent. But what did it matter who got the tax so long as they had to pay it? How long were they to endure this tax to sustain a few rapacious manufacturers? The proposition they had now to consider was: Had the time come for them, in the interests of themselves, their children and their country, to change the policy to which they had adhered so long?

The fact that the people are evidently preparing to answer the last question in the affirmative is causing a feeling of soreness in the ranks of the "faithful" at present, and Mr. McCarthy may be sure of a "blessing" of the wrong sort from his old party friends for his part in bringing about this conversion. Another part of his speech which cannot please them much is thus reported: "He observed that Mr. Foster was again in London seeking to raise a loan, and now the national debt was almost the greatest in the world. Could they stand it? He thought not. His opinion was that the quicker they returned to a condition as near free trade as possible the better. (Applause.) They should do this as soon as they legitimately could without injuriously affecting the manufacturers. It would be said that he was trying to bring them to direct taxation. He would like to do so, but thought they were not ready for it."

C. T. DUPONT'S LETTER.

The letter from C. T. Dupont, president of the street railway company, in reply to an editorial in the Colonist of Sunday morning, is explicit and direct. The Times, as its readers well know, has frequently criticised the management of the railway company and has not failed to point out the irregularities of the service, but this was some time ago, when the service was unquestionably and inexorably bad. Lately there has been a very great improvement, and the general opinion now throughout the city is that the service, although not as frequent on some streets as the people desire, is otherwise adequate and efficient. Under Superintendent McCready's manage-

ment there is evidenced, in many ways, a determination to meet the demands of the public. As Mr. Dupont points out, it is impossible to avoid occasional delays on switches. A double track—for which neither the company nor the city may yet be ready—would obviate many difficulties in the running of cars. At present, however, there is but one track, and some allowance must be made for this and other difficulties under which the company has been operating its lines. We would very much regret to believe that Mr. Dupont's charge—that our contemporary's columns have been basely prostituted to serve the selfish ends of a blackmail—was true; but there is prima facie evidence of the fact that it is responsible for the attack in question. The Times can accord the railway company a large measure of credit for improvements already effected without committing itself to an approval of everything the management may do in the future. Let the company be judged on its merits, and not by the patronage it has to dispose of.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Oct. 27.—An important case to Wellington miners occupied Magistrate Plant's attention yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. Dick, inspector of mines, preferred a charge against G. Heyworth of violating the coal mines regulations act as laid down in rule 8, section 79, which calls for the use of safety lamps upon certain conditions and prohibits the opening of the same except by an official appointed for that purpose. Hitherto miners here have worked with a naked light, as gas was rarely found in the working place, but at No. 5 shaft, Wellington, it is not considered safe, so the precaution to work with safety lamps has been adopted. Heyworth admitted that he unlocked his lamp for the purpose of snuffing the wick, but claimed it was a common practice, and further that he knew there was no danger. Mr. Dick said that, considering that this was the first case of the kind to come before his notice, he would not press the charge. Heyworth having acknowledged his error, he was dismissed with a caution.

The steamship Crown of England received the quickest dispatch of any vessel that has previously entered this port. The steamer arrived on Thursday morning at 11.30 o'clock and sailed again yesterday at 1.30 p.m. with a completed cargo of 3500 tons of New Vancouver coal company coal for San Francisco. The Wellington News has suspended publication, and the cause of its failure is the same that its predecessor met with.

A football club has been started at Wellington, and the team are anxious to communicate with all teams in the province with a view of arranging a series of matches.

Nanaimo, Oct. 28.—An Indian brought news to the friends of the missing Allen brothers, that the search party had made their way to the Mainland on Wednesday last. Although the searched party were every nook and creek they failed to find anything that would justify them in entertaining any idea that the lost ones had been there. The search party are now at Jarvis Inlet where it is expected that news of some description will be met with. The meeting on Saturday of those interested in the coming poultry show was not as large as it should have been, considering the many who interest themselves in raising poultry. However, the show was well settled that the show will take place, and it promises to be on a larger scale than the one last year.

The owners of three-story buildings in the city have been instructed to at once install the necessary fire escapes on their premises, and to comply with the requirements of the new act.

Mr. Bryden, M.P.P., was not banqueted by his supporters at Englishman's River as previously announced. It is said the party were out prospecting for coal, and it is said their efforts were rewarded.

Canadian News.

The Quebec legislature will be convened on November 20. N. Gauthier & Co., contractors, Montreal, have assigned, with liabilities amounting to \$18,000. The creditors are all local people.

A company is being formed in Ottawa to build an electric railway to Brockville, a distance of about one hundred miles. Water power is to be used.

The writ for the London election has been issued. The nominations have been fixed for November 13th and the election will take place on November 20th.

Charles Baker, of London, aged 21 years, attempted suicide on Wednesday night by shooting himself in the head. The right eye was destroyed and he will probably lose his left.

The body of Mrs. G. W. Van Luven was stolen from Wilton cemetery, Kingston, on Wednesday night. The medical college was searched by the authorities without any result.

News has been received from the lower St. Lawrence to the effect that several points on the north and south shores are covered with snow. Several snowmen are reported to have been lost in the storm eight days ago.

The inland revenue officials have seized a large quantity of contraband liquors at Montmorency, and also the schooner in which they were smuggled. The latter proved to be a Nova Scotian craft, and has been towed to St. Thomas and sold.

Specimens of minerals, woods, botanical and natural history specimens, all collected in the Rocky Mountains, are being made up at the Geological Museum to be sent to the museum just opened in the national park at Banff.

The charge against A. N. O. Black, private banker of Dutton, of converting \$2,250 of the funds of the Dutton High School Board, of which he is treasurer, has been dismissed on the grounds that he had the board's permission to use the funds as a recompense for his services.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Lord Salisbury Comes Out in Favor of the Reformation of the House of Lords.

Abridgment of Their Powers Will be in the Forefront of Next Election.

London, Oct. 27.—Lord Salisbury will speak in Edinburgh on Monday in reply to the address which Lord Rosebery is to deliver at Bradford this evening. A forecast of Lord Salisbury's speech, as accepted at the Carlton club, credits the ex-prime minister with the purpose of appearing in the role of a reformer of the house of lords, not only by a drastic principle of limiting the legislative powers of the hereditary branch of parliament, but by providing for a house of peers a part of the members of which shall be elected by the people, the remainder holding their seats by right of birth. The Tories have become convinced that the time has come when the upper house must be "ended or mended," and they hope for the creation of a second chamber, in the makeup of which the Conservative element shall still predominate.

Another scheme of Lord Salisbury's, which he advances as an alternative to the principle of a house of peers partly elective and partly hereditary, provides for a greater infusion of life into the existing house of lords, with the proviso that whenever a bill which has been passed by the house of commons shall have been twice rejected by the peers, the measure shall be referred to the country at large. The plans of both Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury, so far as they are known, thus indicate that the question of the abridgment of the powers of the house of lords will be given place in the forefront of the election programme.

Mr. E. T. Ellis, the Conservative whip, gave a glimpse of the official bills to be considered at the coming session of parliament in a recent address to his constituents. Mr. Ellis said that besides the measure for the reform of the house of lords, there would be introduced for the disestablishment of the church in Wales, the Irish Land Acts Amendment bill, the one man one vote proposal, the factory bill, and other labor and social measures.

The status of the Irish Unionists over the land bill is decisive. Mr. T. W. Russell, who represents the south division of Tyrone in the house of commons, leads the Protestant farmers of Ulster in the defence of the bill. The proposals made by Mr. John Morley. The result is that the Unionists of Ulster are breaking to pieces and the landlord party is fighting the farmers. The rupture, it is believed, will enable the Nationalists to secure a five of seats for Ulster at the next general election.

The tenor of the court advices from Yalta, in such as to lead to the belief that the arrangements for the winter entertainments at Sandringham will be continued. The report that the invitation to a series of parties which is to begin next week and extend until after Christmas has been cancelled, is entirely without foundation. No arrangements already made, will be changed, unless the death of the czar shall become an event to be looked for in a very short time.

Queen Victoria receives a daily dispatch from the czar's aide-de-camp General Count Vorontsoff Dachoff, giving the latest news regarding his majesty's condition. The Princess of Wales also receives a daily dispatch from the czar's wife, who expresses herself as sanguine that the czar will be able to start for Corfu in about a fortnight. Mr. Beckendorff, Russian court chamberlain, who now at the villa Monrepos, in Corfu, has received instructions to complete all preparations there for the reception of his majesty by Nov. 6th, and then to proceed to Livadia for the czar.

The Queen has been very much pained by seeing the canards published in the newspapers to the effect that the Princess Alix had been forced into renouncing her faith and professing that of the Greek church, and also into the marriage with the czar-witch. Contrary to this everything is harmonious and the mutual affection exhibited by the czar-witch and the Princess shows that their union will be a love match. The statement that Princess Alix has been obliged to be re-baptized, or to anathematize the faith in which she was brought up, is absolutely untrue. The czarina hopes that the czar will be so much improved by the time the wedding takes place as to make it possible for the ceremony to be performed in the church.

Among the comments upon the condition of the czar, is a notable one in the Jewish Chronicle, which says the czar seeks relief from disease, at a spot from which he has driven away the Jews, who were accustomed to see there the restoration of their health, after having been confined in noisome towns. The Jews made Yalta, and maintained it until driven out and financially ruined by the peasants. As recently as last month a new ukase, though generally as yet unknown, was signed by the czar further abridging the rights of the Jewish farmers. The article concludes: "May the growth of mercy be stimulated, and the czar's mind be softened by his suffering."

Milwaukee Wisconsin: A story of Scotch honesty comes from Dundee. A small boy had taken the prize for an exceptionally well drawn map. After the examination the teacher, a little doubtful, asked the lad: "Who helped you with this map, James?" "Nobody, sir." "Come, now, tell me the truth. Didn't your brother help you?" "No, sir; he did it all."

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E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

JAMES MITCHELL, Agent, - Victoria.

THE VICTORIOUS JAPANESE

Reports Regarding Their Recent Captures of Kulienciao and Kiuren Castle.

Another Naval Engagement Looked for—The Opposing Fleets Off Foochoo.

London, Oct. 28.—The Wijn correspondent of the Central News telegraphs: "Friday's attack on Kulienciao was made by four columns acting in concert. The troops were in position early in the morning and began the advance at day-break. There was no sign from the Chinese batteries and sentinels. A gun was fired, but there was no response. Then a shell was dropped into the principal battery; but still no sign. The scouts soon came back with the news that the place had been vacated by the Chinese. When the significance of this fight was read to the troops they gave round after round of cheers. It is believed that the arrival of the defeated Chinese troops from Fushang caused such a panic in the garrison that the officers could not restrain the men from flight.

After the Japanese troops had advanced some distance they found the line of battle indicated by hundreds of muskets and rifles which the Chinese had thrown away in their haste. The batteries which had been abandoned were well built and the position was a strong one. The guns, however, were not numerous enough for the defence of the works. Besides the small arms and artillery, large stores of ammunition, hundreds of tents and any quantity of rice and fodder fell into the hands of the Japanese. Apparently the Chinese were too much frightened to wait even a few hours to destroy anything. The enthusiasm of the troops is intense. Every man is eager to press forward. It is believed that Moukden can be reached without an encounter with any organized Chinese force, great or small.

London, Oct. 28.—A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette at Chefoo cables that the fleets of China and Japan are now off that port and a battle will take place there shortly. Many important cases and had a large order practice. He was a Liberal.

Yokohama, Oct. 28.—Dispatches received here confirm the report of a battle between the Chinese and Japanese forces after the latter crossed the Yalu river. It is added that the whole of the Japanese army afterwards advanced northward, and Kiuren castle, which was held by a large force of Chinese, was attacked on all sides. The Chinese made a desperate defence and the fighting was very severe. The Chinese are reported to have numbered twenty thousand men.

Another dispatch repeats the assertion recently made that a second Japanese army had landed on the east coast of the peninsula, off Kinchow, upon which Fort Arthur is situated. The Japanese army, according to this dispatch, now occupies the neck of the peninsula, thus cutting off communication between the port and arsenal and the mainland.

The Japanese have gained a decisive victory at Kiuren over seventeen thousand Chinese. The enemy fled towards Antung. The Japanese captured a quantity of provisions. The Chinese lost two hundred killed and a number wounded. Many prisoners were taken.

London, Oct. 28.—To-day's advices detailing the route of the Chinese near the Yalu river, with little fighting, have been expected. Mrs. Bishop, a missionary at Moukden, says that on September 2nd she had seen the Chinese regiments on their way to the front, and there was not a single gun of modern make among them, their fire-arms consisting entirely of antique muzzle-loaders and matchlocks. Many of the soldiers, she adds, were without even these, their only weapons of offence being spears, bows and arrows. During the stay of

the force at Moukden it was increased by the enlistment of able-bodied beggars and coolies. This army set off after a week's drilling. They marched out many of the soldiers and said they were going out to be shot. Executions for desertion from the Chinese army has been frequent, as many as 14 men having been beheaded in a single day. The supplies of the Chinese army, according to Mrs. Bishop, are not sufficient for a much smaller force, than the tens of thousands now on the march, and the troops rely for subsistence upon whatever they are able to seize from the residents of the country through which they pass. The army is absolutely without any medical supplies and is attended by no ambulances or hospitals. The custom of the Chinese to strip all who may be wounded in battle and leave them on the field.

Admiralty experts estimate that the additions made to the Chinese navy have more than doubled its effective force. Vice-Admiral Fremantle, in command of the British fleet in Chinese waters, whose term of service on that station will shortly expire, will remain at his post. This fact is taken as a plain indication that the squadron is intended for other and greater work than the mere protection of British subjects in China.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Malachi Coghlin, a resident of Arthur Village, is claiming a \$4,000,000 fortune in the old country.

East Huron Conservatives have nominated E. L. Dickinson, barrister of Wingham, for the House of Commons.

A Shubenacadie planing mill of John Layton, with a large quantity of lumber, has been burned. The loss is \$25,000.

At a large Liberal convention E. T. Gillespie, warden of the county, was nominated as candidate at the Dominion elections for North Ontario.

At the Conservative convention in London Mayor E. T. Essery was nominated as candidate for the local house in place of Hon. W. R. Meredith.

Jos. Duhamel, Q.C., the well-known Montreal lawyer, died after a month's illness. He was employed by the Grand Trunk in many important cases and had a large order practice. He was a Liberal.

Mrs. E. H. Masters, a Toronto Salvation Army lass, attempted to kill herself by taking Paris green. It appears that the woman's husband, who is a barber and also a member of the Salvation Army, is addicted to drink. This grieved his wife to such an extent that it brought on fits of hysteria, which culminated in the occurrence. She is recovering.

The last number of the Ontario Gazette contains a notice of application for incorporation of a company to carry out the project of utilizing the waters of Lake Erie as a means of developing electrical power at Hamilton. The solicitor of the company is S. C. Biggs, Q.C.

POLITICAL BOMBHELL.

More Protests and Counter-Protests in New Foundland.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 27.—A political bombshell was exploded here to-day, completely puncturing the efforts of the White-way success in the election in the Trinity district on Tuesday last, when the three White-way supporters were elected. These three candidates during the counting of the votes and before the result was known, filed a formal protest, claiming that the election was invalid owing to the fact that a number of voters were without ballots. The government now claims that the protests made by these men are sufficient to nullify the election and unseat them. A new complication is thus added to an already extraordinary situation.

It is stated that Cleveland will endorse Hill if certain conditions are made and a compromise on congressional nominations reached. It was said late to-day that the Grace and Tammany representatives had agreed on terms by which harmony will be brought about.

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ABOUT

British Columbia

Some Disadvantages

Mr. P. A. Mill Comptroller interested in some interview in the number. He "I have read I can say that taken in some believe that we want that we or the improve the Sound the will be able to under the use very good can Republican, a tionist at that be said in without receiv believe in low are; there is in not be verified British Columbia "In the free list duty on logs Columbia under is there at dar loss in from Columbia logs in British them over humber here. and has in t various plac them to Br them into luc tically no dif British Colum here to purch "40 per cent know of one that purchas the Skagit past summer if labor was home than b there is some state has of ments relating Columbia fr on our mark alarming our capital e ber lands or world that o longer valu "I explaine logs were th lumbia that s say that tim lumbia than "A few pr in some insta leases from Columbia, bu for obtaining are now pay and, besides, they have to ment 50 cent age. I have than understand he the Northern cents per thos

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ABOUT FREE LUMBER.

British Columbia Millers Pay Higher Wages Than Millers of Washington.

Some Disadvantages of Canadian Millmen on Account of High Tariff.

Mr. P. A. Paulson, of the Sayward Mill Company, of this city, who is also interested in Puget Sound mills, was interviewed in Tacoma, in reference to free lumber. He said:

"I have read the Griggs interview, and I can say the colonel is very much mistaken in some of his statements. I do not know as I care to make any statement that would tend to contradict him, or the impression that prevails here on the Sound that British Columbia mills will be able to undersell the mills here under the new tariff, as it is, perhaps, very good campaign material. I am a Republican, and a pretty strong protectionist at that, but I think enough might be said in favor of a protective tariff without resorting to misstatements. I believe in looking at things just as they are; there is no need of enlarging upon them or in making statements that cannot be verified by investigation, when British Columbia is so near at hand."

"In the first place, logs have been on the free list for years. There was no duty on logs brought here from British Columbia under the McKinley act, neither is there any duty on spruce, fir or cedar logs in Canada brought over there in British Columbia and brought them over here and sawed them into lumber here. Likewise, my firm is now, and has in times past purchased logs at various places on Puget Sound, taken them to British Columbia, and sawed them into lumber there. There is practically no difference in the price of logs. British Columbia mills would not come here to purchase logs if they had to pay more than at home, and vice versa. The purchase of one mill in British Columbia that purchased about five million feet in the Skegik and Snohomish rivers the past summer. They would not do that if labor was so much cheaper at their home than here. The fact of the matter is some of the press throughout this state has of late been full of misstatements relating to the effect this British Columbia free lumber is going to have on our market. I can see no cause for alarming our people on this side; or keeping capital out of investing in our timber lands or mills, by advertising to the world that our lumber industries are no longer valuable."

"I explained to you a moment ago that logs were the same price in British Columbia that they are here, but some may say that timber is cheaper in British Columbia than here. That is not so. A few years ago the mills acquired in some instances large holdings of timber leases from the government of British Columbia, but they have all had to pay for obtaining them, and have since, and are now, paying a yearly rental for them. Besides, when they cut the timber they have to pay the crown or government 50 cents per thousand feet stumpage. I don't see where this is any cheaper than Col. Griggs' timber. I understand he is getting his timber from the Northern Pacific railroad for 50 cents per thousand."

"In regard to labor, Col. Griggs states in his interview that British Columbia mills get labor for 75 cents a day. I will wager that I am paying higher wages to-day in my mill in Victoria on an average than Col. Griggs is paying in his mill, or that laborers to-day in British Columbia are better paid than laborers on the Sound. I know of no instance in any British Columbia mill where Chinamen are being hired for 75 cents a day. As a matter of fact, very few Chinamen are employed in any of the mills of British Columbia. Invariably always, white men are employed in the mills at higher wages per day than are paid in this state."

"We pay from \$1.60, the lowest, up to \$2 per day for common labor in our mill. Of course sawyers, engineers, fliers, etc., get higher wages than the laborers. We are paying no more than other mills there. In logging camps the wages are higher than in Washington. Every day creating a logging camp and paying one-third more wages than is paid in the logging camps on the Sound."

"There is also much greater expense attached to operating logging camps or mills in British Columbia than here. At least three-fourths of supplies used in camps and mills come from this side. Our hay, grain, flour and vegetables come mostly from this side, and the British Columbian purchaser pays a high Canadian duty before it is allowed to enter. Hay is subject to \$2 per ton Canadian duty, flour, oats, chopped feed, etc., 20 per cent. ad valorem duty. Vegetables and fruits, eggs, cheese, etc., are all subject to duty. Consequently it costs the logger and millmen more to board their men. Right here you do not want to forget that British Columbia is one of the best markets the State of Washington has. Every day a number of small ships enter the City of Victoria and other British Columbia ports from Whidby Island, Orcas Island, San Juan Island, Fidalgo Island, Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, and other counties with produce of various kinds for the British Columbia markets. Others import direct from east of the mountains in large quantities, produce such as the farmers raise."

"Another heavy expense that a British Columbia millman has to contend with is the heavy duty on sawmill machinery. Nearly all of his machinery comes from the United States and he has to pay a Canadian duty of 33 per cent ad valorem, so you see the cost of building a mill there is much greater than here. Likewise it is more costly to operate a mill in British Columbia. Speaking of cheap labor, I don't think there is anything in British Columbia to compare with the cheapness of the

labor of some of the mills in the State of Washington. I am told that Simpson employs Chinamen in his mills on the Columbia river and in South Bend at \$1 a day.

"Now, I want to say something regarding this great howl of British Columbia mills entering the California market. It has been said that all the leading mills in British Columbia have agents in California. They may have. I have a man in California who is there with a view of selling lumber not locally, but foreign, as San Francisco also the headquarters of vessels and the headquarters of brokers that control foreign trade. Consequently all mills look to San Francisco as their headquarters for selling their product. I noticed in the Press a few days ago of one cargo having been sold to California direct, and which also seems to have been enlarged on very much. I am familiar with the parties and the cargo as well. The cargo was sold direct to the Pacific Coast company or trust, which is composed of the different mills of the Sound and Grays Harbor, which is looked upon in California as a great monopoly and is frequently called the lumber octopus."

"They are the very people who are making the greatest howl about this British Columbia lumber, yet they are the very ones that purchased this small cargo of spruce lumber from New Westminster, B. C."

"I have heard it stated and have read in the Press, that Puget Sound lumbermen are at a great disadvantage and are unable to charter foreign vessels for shipments to United States ports, and that British Columbia mills have the right and privilege to charter foreign vessels to ship to United States ports. This is all very true, but if you will look into the matter you will see that there is no advantage whatever. No British vessel of any consequence will take shipments for such a short distance. They want long distance cargoes and get local traffic. Besides nearly all British vessels are large iron ships. They are not built for the lumber business, all lumber having to be stowed through hatches in the ship, and all loading being done by stevedores, whereas American coasting vessels unload with their own crews. Consequently it comes much cheaper than by foreign vessels. Most of the lumber from British Columbia is shipped in American bottoms."

"We must also remember that the Australian market is a very large market and of great consequence to Puget Sound lumbermen. Australia is a British Colony, and naturally the British colonies are friendly to each other and prefer trading with each other and it would perhaps be better to let western vessels and not antagonize British Columbia lumbermen by misleading statements."

"As I stated before I am a Republican and protectionist and believe in protecting infant industries. If I lived in Canada I would be a protectionist, as the small industries need protection from the large industries of the United States and England. But Puget Sound mills are not infants in comparison with British Columbia mills, and need have no fear of the competition the British Columbia mills will give them. The great competition Puget Sound mills have is to-day and will always have are the mills of the Southern States, where lumber is cheaper than here and where negro labor is almost exclusively used at 50 cents per day. This interview has been longer than I expected, but I simply want to correct some of the misstatements going the rounds regarding this lumber business. Anyone can go to British Columbia and see for themselves that they think what I have said is not true. The real facts are easy to find out, and I don't believe in misstating things."

THE CZAR'S CONDITION.

Marriage of the Carewitch and Princess Alix to Take Place Monday.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—The marriage of the Princess Alix and the carewitch has been set for Oct. 29, subject to change.

The last bulletin from Livadia was issued at nine o'clock this evening. It says: "During the day the emperor ate with a good appetite, but felt some weakness, otherwise his condition is unchanged."

The Princess Alix's conversion and the exchange of rings has been effected. According to private advices the czar is growing steadily weaker.

Private letters received here say that the development of the cancerous symptoms in the czar's case has extinguished all hopes.

MILLIONAIRE ENGINEER.

John Jacob Astor Drives an Engine from Port Dodge to Sioux City.

Port Dodge, Ia., Oct. 27.—A millionaire engineer ran an engine on the Illinois Central recently. The officials and directors of the road were making their annual trip, and when they reached here John Jacob Astor, who has quite a mania for mechanics, mounted the engine to test it. They went and drove the engine to Sioux City, a distance of about one hundred miles. The train was made to hum at a rapid rate for that division of the road, but with the exception of a little difficulty with the water supply the trip was successful in its end.

Swizzles—You want to know what kind of learning Hobson has? Well, you know, there are men who study facts for themselves.

Smooth—Yes.

Swizzles—And there are men who study the books those men write on the facts?

Smooth—Yes.

Swizzles—And there are men who study those men's magazine articles on the books?

Smooth—Of course.

Swizzles—Well, Hobson gets his information from studying the critics' reviews of those magazine articles.

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR

Items of Interest From the Farming and Mining Districts of the Mainland.

Possibilities of the Wonderful Fertile Okanagan Valley.

Vernon News.

The local agent has received notice that a considerable reduction has been made in passenger rates from this point to the east; in fact the rates are now the same as from Vancouver with the fare on the S. & O. to Sicamous added. This is a very considerable cut on former prices, and as we have frequently had occasion to speak somewhat severely on the subject of high freight and passenger rates, we are glad to have this opportunity of recognizing this wise concession of the C. P. R. to meet the prevailing hard times. We are sure that the company will soon reap the benefit of the change in increased business."

The Hon. G. B. Martin arrived on Monday's train, and accompanied by Mr. L. Norris, immediately proceeded to Okanagan Mission, where he made an investigation of the requirements of the district in roads, etc. He returned on Wednesday, and during his visit was kept busy in receiving the congratulations of his many friends on his newly acquired honors as commissioner of lands and works.

Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Alier, who were partners of the unfortunate man Roe, killed lately in the tunnel on Sluwash creek, decided after the accident to give up the work in the tunnel, and accordingly turned their attention to the bench above. They were rewarded last week by striking a streak of "pay gravel," which so far has panned out about \$10 per day for the miner. The gold is extremely coarse, and several small nuggets have been found worth from \$3 to \$15 each.

Revelstoke Mail.

We are pleased to be able to state, on the authority of Mr. A. E. Holdich, assayer, that the large smelter now practically completed at Pilot Bay, on Kootenay lake, is undoubtedly intended to work, and pretty soon, too. In fact, as the principal director, Mr. A. B. Hendryx, told Mr. Holdich, as soon as they had enough ore on the works and in sight, the completion will be accurately determined, so that they were sure of a lengthy run, the furnace (80 tons capacity per day), would be started and kept running. This is good news for the district as a whole, and will be a great benefit to the people of the district. Now is the time for the owners of the numerous mines showing huge ore bodies to get it out, even if it has to be packed down in 100 pound bags, and show the enterprising company at Pilot Bay that they have "what they can supply."

Alexander Sproat, mining recorder, of New Denver, and Mrs. Donohue, a charming young widow of the same town, were married by the Methodist minister here on Wednesday. Mr. Sproat had just returned from a business trip to the coast and the lady came up on Tuesday's boat. Mr. J. D. Graham, our popular government agent, who is a personal friend of Mr. Sproat, was best man. The happy couple left for New Denver on Thursday by way of the R. & A. L. railway to the steamboat landing at the Wigwag.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen and party arrived at Yarrow last Saturday, and were received in a manner befitting their distinguished character. They will remain on their Coldstream ranch until the 30th inst., when they will visit the coast.

A Chinaman who was caught purloining some "offal" that is, waste beef, from McCarty's slaughter house a day or two ago, was hung up to the windlass used for hoisting carcasses, and kept there until he became pretty nearly insensible here on Wednesday. He was rather summarily in this town.

Midway Advance.

The idea of reclaiming land along the shores of the Okanagan lake by clearing out the Okanagan river has attracted the attention of land owners in that section of the district for a long time past. It is to be hoped that some practical action will be taken this year and assistance obtained from the Dominion government.

There can be no doubt that to thoroughly clean out the bed of the Okanagan river between Okanagan and Dog lakes would serve a double purpose. It would not only render the river navigable and extend navigation to Okanagan falls, but also by giving Okanagan lake a better outlet reclaim an immense quantity of land at the head of the lake, Kelowna, Boucherie's, Trout creek and other points. It can serve no good purpose to let this project lie dormant another season.

About forty men in all are placing on Rock creek, of whom fully thirty will winter there. Messrs. Ord, Donahue and Madden, who have been working a bench digging close to White's bar, have been averaging about \$6 per day to the man. They have some working on the first bench back of the old cabin with the old ditch, and have reached bed rock and are thirty feet in on the surface of the bench. They are going to drift this winter. Messrs. Pennington, Davis and McAfee (the Sunday company) whose claim lies about a mile below Joly Jack's old cabin—have a very good bench prospect, out of which they have been taking a fair pay.

The bench settlers who took up places within the past three years behind what is known as the Priest's range at the Mission, have been getting on well. Kerby Bros. are building a building an irrigation ditch three miles long from Canyon creek, which will next year place one thousand acres of their respective places under irrigation—all good bench. The contract has been let for grading one and one-half miles of the ditch, the rest of which will be mostly

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flaming. There is little doubt that this bench land will in time produce more fruit than the bottom lands in the valley, which are better suited to hops. Mr. Pritchard, one of the bench settlers, had this season grapes ripen in the open air. The vines were never watered. Hops were a great success at the Mission this year as far as the crop was concerned, but prices are low, principally owing to the exceptionally good crops in Europe—especially Germany. The entire Mission valley crop was dried at the Aberdeen hop kiln. The growers are inclined to hold on in expectation of a rise.

The Helen claim, which has been attracting so much attention, is a gold proposition. A depth of twenty-two feet has been reached, and the vein and pay streak are both widening out. It is not unlikely that a small concentrator will be brought in before next season to work the ore. Action is being taken to eject Mr. H. Cameron from off the Cariboo claim at Camp McKinney by the Cariboo Mining company through their representatives, Messrs. Cochran & Billing, of Vernon. The mining company own the surface rights of their claims, which were located in 1887.

We were recently informed of a case in which a number on the Lower Fraser grew from one pound of seed no less than 480 1-2 pounds of good potatoes. This would be considered a good crop even in this section of the province, and also speaks well for the fertility of the Fraser river valley.

A very pleasing and old time custom which many will remember as associated with their childhood days was revived by the settlers on Anarchist mountain last week; namely, a barn raising, at which no less than fifteen settlers in the neighborhood took part. The results of their efforts before nightfall was represented by the walls of a double barn 28x30 and 30x40 under one roof. This building when finished will add much to the appearance of Tedrow's ranch, and he may be congratulated upon the revival of so pleasant a custom and the happy time spent by those taking part therein.

Mr. Charles Hayward, provincial timber inspector for the interior, took in last week on an official visit. His object was not so much to collect stumpage as to see the saw mill men and make them thoroughly acquainted with the law. He will probably pay this section another visit within a few months.

Mr. J. E. Ross, who lately purchased the Mile group from Mr. Douglas, came in on Wednesday, after sending in a large amount of supplies and making other arrangements for the thorough development of the properties acquired by him.

Most of the Mission wheat crop was purchased by Mr. B. Legime for his mill. He paid \$15 a ton for it.

Cattle sales continue to be few and far between in the Okanagan. The Kettle river cattle are, however, finding their way to a near and good market—the Trail creek camp.

The "short cut" road in the Mission valley, which has been promised to the settlers in that section for the past ten years, is still unbuilt. By this road, which comes out near Mr. T. Wood's, parties driving from Vernon to Kelowna could save a round of seven miles.

The hay crop throughout the country—on the Mission south at any rate—was the best ever known. The stamp mill commenced crushing ore again at Fairview last Friday.

Nakusp Ledge. Yesterday's boat brought in an influential party of C. P. R. officials and persons, namely, Messrs. H. Abbott, general superintendent; Mr. Marpole, superintendent of Kamloop division; Duchesney, assistant chief engineer; Wilgress, paymaster; Ferguson, C. L. and Diplock. An inspection of the Cariboo group from Mr. Douglas, came in on Wednesday, after sending in a large amount of supplies and making other arrangements for the thorough development of the properties acquired by him.

Yingling & McDougald have every reason to feel proud of their claim on Cariboo creek. The Golden Eagle, originally located by T. Hardy, was subsequently restaked by the former and rechristened the Golden Arrow. Two or three weeks ago Mr. McDougald took one thousand pounds of the ore with him to Revelstoke for a mill test, and the figures have just been received. The ten sacks assayed from \$6 in gold for

the lowest to \$216 per ton for the highest, besides a few ounces of silver and a percentage of copper. With unlimited quantities of ore in sight, the property should prove valuable. Alexander Mackenzie, who has obtained considerable notoriety in connection with the Alpha mine, on Four-Mile creek, arrived over on Thursday from Silverton, bound for Spokane, Omaha and New York. Early next morning he received a telegram announcing that rich bodies of ore had been struck in both the upper and lower tunnels of the mine. This with what was already in sight gives him enough to work on for another year. Of the \$70,000 originally to be paid for the mine, all has been covered but the last payment of \$16,250, and that is amply secured. To meet the last payment made the Omaha Smelting Company advanced \$25,000 on the ore shipped before it reached the works. The shipments so far made have averaged about \$105 to the ton, totalling more than sufficient to pay for the whole mine. Mr. Mackenzie is eminently satisfied with his purchase. He took with him some specimens from a small vein in the main lode that assays over 5000 ounces of silver to the ton. The Cariboo creek camp, both mineral and placer, took a decided forward step this week, several outside capitalists having bought in, while others are inspecting preparatory to investing. News of the discoveries has circulated widely and quickly, and inquiries have been made about the camp from as far east as Toronto and New York. Near home Portland, Spokane and Slovan men are investigating, and in several cases have invested.

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force at Moulken it was increased. The enlistment of able-bodied beggars and coolies. This army set off a week's drilling. They marched many of the soldiers and said they were going out to be shot. Executions were performed by the Chinese army as frequently as many as 14 men have been beheaded in a single day. The soldiers of the Chinese army, according to Bishop, are not sufficient for a smaller force, than the tens of thousands now on the march, and they rely for subsistence upon what they are able to strip from the rest of the country through which they pass. The army is absolutely without medical supplies and is attended by a few Chinese corps, if being the custom of the Chinese to bring what may be used in battle and leave them on the march.

Experts estimate that the Chinese navy is more than doubled its effective strength. Vice-Admiral Freeman, in command of the British fleet in Chinese waters, whose term of service on that post will shortly expire, will remain in his post. This fact is taken as an indication that the squadron is intended for other and greater work than mere protection of British subjects in China.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

John Coghlin, a resident of Arthur Bay, is claiming a \$4,000,000 fortune in his country. In Huron, Conservatives have nominated Dickinson, barrister of Wingham, for House of Commons. Shubenacadie the planning mill of John, with a large quantity of lumber, been burned. The loss is \$25,000. A large Liberal convention F. T. Gillis, warden of the county, was nominated as candidate at the Dominion elections north Ontario. The Conservative convention in London E. T. Esbery was nominated as date for the local house in place of W. R. Meredith. Duhamel, Q.C., the well-known lawyer, died after a month's illness. An important case and had a large outpouring. He was a Liberal. E. H. Masters, a Toronto Salvation Army, attempted to kill her by taking her husband, who is a barber and also member of the Salvation Army, is addicted to drink. This grievous his wife to such extent that it brought on fits of hysteria, culminated in the occurrence, she over.

POLITICAL BOMBHELL.

Protests and Counter-Protests in Newfoundland. John's, Nfld., Oct. 27.—A political shell was exploded here to-day, commencing the effects of the White success in the election in the Trinity Bay on Tuesday last, when the three party supporters were elected. These candidates during the counting of votes and before the result was known, a formal protest, claiming that the election was invalid owing to the fact that the names of voters were without ballots, government now claims that the protest made by these men is sufficient to annul the election and unseat them. A complication is thus added to an extraordinary situation.

It is stated that Cleveland will endorse certain conditions are made and a promise on congressional nominations. It was said late to-day that the Tammany representatives had a conference on terms by which harmony will be brought about.

It quickly cures Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Agents for B. C.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Matter Discussed by Minister Baker, School Trustees and Teachers.

Too Many Subjects Already to be Taken Up in the Regular School Hours.

A large number of school trustees and public school teachers met Col. Baker, minister of education, in the city hall last night and discussed the subject of technical education. The lady teachers were decidedly in the majority.

Col. Baker said technical education was a subject engaging the attention in Australia, Europe and America, and wherever it had been adopted, it had been a success. He would like to hear their views. Technical education might be beneficially taught in the cities of British Columbia first, and extended to the country afterwards. Needlework and cooking were very necessary for young women entering upon life. The English people were much behind in cooking. The French were very proficient. The speaker detailed the working of a school that had been organized in London, England, which was attended by the children of both rich and poor alike. The question was when the dishes were cooked by the girls, after a great deal of teaching, had become quite adept in handling many tools. He thought the example of Tacoma should be followed. He wished to sow the seeds, and he hoped they would bear fruit in every mind. He could not answer whether the government would give any aid, but he suggested that the government might give prizes for proficiency. Principal E. B. Peal said it was a subject of great importance. He agreed with Col. Baker that every young man and woman should be taught to use eye and hand as well as brain. In the high school there was as much work as could be done in the day. He suggested that there were too many subjects already occupying the attention of pupils in the day time.

Chairman Hayward, of the public school board, was thoroughly in favor of the importance of technical education. He had read a prize essay of a young lady in England who showed how to cook a meal for eight cents. The prize had been offered by Lady Drummond. If those ladies present could do that, there would be very few young ladies teaching. Neil Heath thought that technical education should be confined to scholars who had left school and wanted to improve themselves. Young men did not care to apply themselves to such work in the schools, but when engaged in business, they wished to further improve themselves. He did not favor introducing upon the regular scholastic curriculum. He had seen tables made in technical schools and he would not put them; and the food that he saw cooked he would not care to eat. (Laughter.) The most good could be done in the evening. Applied mechanics, practical chemistry, which would help in cooking, and music could well be taught with advantage. Editor Lawson, of the Colonist, thought that technical education would do away with the false idea of gentility and it would raise the plane of manual labor. Trustee Lewis, a workingman, said that if a boy had the stuff in him to be a mechanic he would be a mechanic, and if a lawyer a lawyer. They were trying to crowd too much the common school education. He wanted to know how they would acquire technical education in the evening when the pupils had six or seven studies that would puzzle Milton. The home was the place for the girl to learn cooking and sewing, and the mother was the proper person to teach it.

Trustee Marchant thought that the present system of education developed the brain too much at the expense of the eye and hand. There were too many persons entering the professions and too few the mechanical branches. The question would be asked whether the state had the right to pay for technical education. Personally, he thought if the state had the right to train the mind it had an undoubted right to train the body. Cooking and sewing were very useful to girls. Very few children were home trained in these branches. The question of cost was the all important one, and he thought that the city should not be burdened; the government should come to the aid of the school board.

How few of the scholars could take bookkeepers' positions? How many boys could work on a bill of quantities? Applied mechanics would teach this.

Trustee Lovell said the question was well worthy of consideration. He thought the initiation should be taken in the establishment of night classes, and applied mechanics, drawing, navigation and cookery and sewing should be taught. This would be a step in the direction of the establishment of technical schools. Victoria should keep pace with the times, and he would be happy to do all he could for the furtherance of technical education.

Col. Baker requested the ladies to speak. Several of the fair sex present began to talk among themselves, but did not seem inclined to address the meeting. Col. Baker said the ladies had good ideas, but even this little compliment did not succeed; the ladies still kept their seats.

Principal Netherby thought that practical education should go hand in hand with theoretical education. Practical chemistry was an important subject. The larger part of the agricultural land of British Columbia was unutilized. The great majority of the people settled together in cities, towns and small villages. A knowledge of practical chemistry might induce many to go into the growing of crops. Technical schools were a great benefit. He had seen boys turned out thorough mechanics, and at the same time very well educated in the ordinary school curriculum. Technical schools taught boys the honor and nobility of labor.

Col. Baker again appealed to the ladies, this time with success. Miss Williams said Mr. Marchant had spoken a great deal of sewing and cooking, but he had not said anything about the advisability of teaching, which was all important for the men. She favored the idea of night schools, saying that there was already too little time given for the ordinary education.

Miss Harrison thought it would be a good idea to teach cooking and sewing. She said the young women of the rising generation knew less about sewing than did their mothers. Girls did not know how even to go about sewing; technical education would teach them the way.

Principal A. B. McNeill thought, an hour or two a day given to technical education would relieve the students' minds. Perhaps it would be well to begin with technical education by night classes. Kindergarten should also be fostered, at least in the cities and towns. People now a days looked down upon farming. The teaching of agricultural chemistry would tend to do away with that feeling, or rather antipathy. He thought that history and kindred subjects might partly be eliminated from the high school curriculum. These subjects were well covered by the pupils beforehand.

Trustee Marchant advised that a committee be appointed to consider the matter. The committee might consist of the chairman of the school board and the principals of each of the schools. He also advocated that the school curriculum be cut down to make room for technical education.

Chairman Hayward proposed that the question be referred to the teachers' institute, which would convene in a week or two. He thought the young ladies were helpful in expressing themselves because the press was present.

The proposition was made as a motion and was unanimously carried.

Col. Baker said that teachers should not make them desist but to render them more useful in the ordinary callings of life. He had always thought the high school curriculum too extensive and had often tried to cut down the long list of studies. But he could not. British Columbia had to keep pace with the other provinces and with the great free schools of the United States; and so long as they kept their curriculum at so high a standard, British Columbia could not begin to cut. Notwithstanding which, he believed that there was a good analogy between cramming of studies and the overcropping of the stomach. Both had their effects, the one in the mind and the other in the body. The regular course managed to follow the regular course and give technical instruction besides. Half an hour or an hour was taken from some subject and given over to technical work. If cooking could not be taught in reality, a knowledge of what he might term book cooking was very serviceable. He had personal experience. When first he tried to bake pan bread in the upper country he got a book and looked up a recipe. The first loaf was so soft that it thrown against the wall it would stick; the second was so hard that it could not be bitten, but the third loaf was tolerably good bread. Not only girls, but also boys, should be taught sewing and darning. He had a hole in his thumb which bore testimony to repeated attempts to sew on a button; he had more than once pushed the needle into his thumb instead of through the holes of the button.

Chairman Hayward proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Baker. The vote was carried, and Col. Baker in closing the meeting said the teachers could safely leave with him the rest; he only asked that they formulate a feasible plan and make it as cheap as possible.

MAY BELLE'S MISSING MEN.

They Were Picked Up by a Russian Warship.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The sealing schooner Herman has arrived from Behring sea. While off the Japan coast she lost a boat and its crew in a fog. The men were afterwards picked up by another sealer and landed at Hakodadi, where they rejoined the vessel. A few days before leaving for San Francisco she was hailed by a Russian man-of-war near Copper Island. The crew of the schooner recognized on the deck of the warship some of the crew of the British sealer May Belle. They had been lost from their ship and had been picked up by the steamer.

STOOD BY THEIR COLORS.

City Council Decides to Sewer Fort Street by Day Labor Despite the Petition.

City Barrister Taylor Says That It is Legal—Other Business Matters.

There was a special meeting of the city council this morning at ten o'clock to go into the matter of the protest from the residents of Fort street against sewer construction by day labor. Mayor Teague and Aldermen Munn, Harris, Baker, Vigilins, Humphrey and Ledingham were present.

The mayor explained that the protest was received late on Monday night and by mistake had not been read. It might have been thought that the protest had been properly kept back at the regular meeting on Monday night, so he had called a special meeting in order to give the matter prompt consideration.

The Fort street petition was then read. It simply said the "undersigned" objected to the day work. The signers were: Joshua Davies, Percy Brown for the B. C. Land and Investment company, G. A. Kirk, by his agents, the B. C. Land & Investment company, estate of W. Moriarty, by its agents, the B. C. Land & Investment company, A. H. Milne, Alexander Phillips, W. S. Chambers, John Riley, George Stevens, G. C. Shaw and J. S. Bowker.

Ald. Humphrey said that the council had given the matter full consideration, had decided upon a certain thing, and he was opposed to any change now.

Ald. Ledingham was decidedly opposed to any change. He was satisfied that the day labor system was the better. He felt that when the property owners saw the progress of the work they would be satisfied. He was satisfied that it was perfectly legal.

Ald. Vigilins said he was afraid they had proceeded illegally, and he was not at all anxious to assume any liability.

Ald. Harris said the council had made a mistake which it should rectify. The principle was wrong, and he felt sure it was illegal as well. They did not need to quibble about the number of names on the petition, for one man would stop the work.

Ald. Humphrey said the work was now half done, was progressing well, and it was too late to call a halt now. The mayor said there was something behind all this. A principle upon which a great deal in the future depended was at stake, and he believed that the true object for which the petition was gotten up was to defeat the attempt to try the system.

Ald. Baker was in favor of going on with the work as it was started, but in future he was for doing all the work by contract.

Ald. Humphrey suggested that the petition was a little late.

Ald. Harris moved to stop the work and call for tenders.

Ald. Baker said, "But, Ald. Harris, it has already been done."

Ald. Harris—That does not matter; it is nevertheless wrong.

Ald. Munn, who had been busy looking up the city map, reported that by far the most of the property owners had signed; in fact, Dr. John Duncanson, Dr. G. L. Milne, Mrs. McCue, the Ashe estate and the Thompson estate were the only ones not on it.

Ald. Ledingham contended that as a start had been made, it would greatly increase the cost of the work to stop and start on the contract system. He suggested that an explanation of the situation be made to each petitioner.

Ald. Vigilins seconded Ald. Harris' motion.

Ald. Humphrey said they had better let the petitioners go to court. It would bring matters to an issue and settle for all time a vexed question.

Ald. Baker suggested that they send for one of the city barristers, and accordingly W. J. Taylor was telephoned for. Mr. Taylor arrived in a few minutes, and in answer to a number of questions he said that there was nothing in the by-laws to prevent the work from being done in any way, and he believed that it was clearly the duty of the council to pick out the most advantageous way of having the work done.

Mr. Taylor said it would greatly increase the cost of the work to stop and start on the contract system. He suggested that an explanation of the situation be made to each petitioner.

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to the water committee to be attended to.

F. S. Roper, inspector of contagious diseases, wrote saying that tuberculosis among cattle was plentiful and advising that the people of Victoria boil all milk before using it. Received and filed. The council then went into executive session and excused the reporters.

THE PRINCE RUPERT.

She Has not left for China, nor Yet for Victoria.

The Canadian Pacific railway company's steamer Prince Rupert, built for the Victoria-Vancouver route, is not on her way to China to act as a transport, neither is she on her way to Victoria. A week ago to-day she was lying snugly in the harbor at Plymouth, England, perfectly innocent of the warlike intentions credited to her by an over-zealous reporter. Of course nobody who had the least idea of international law believed for a moment that the Prince Rupert had been sold to the Chinese government as it is known that more than one vessel built in England, with the intention of sending her to the seat of war has been seized. Besides the British government has not forgotten the Alabama claims which they paid to the United States for the part the Alabama took in the war of the rebellion.

It is understood that the C. P. R. very suddenly changed their minds in regard to the movements of the Prince Rupert. She undoubtedly cleared for Victoria, but her destination must have been changed a very few hours before she left Glasgow, as a dispatch received in Victoria several days ago from Vice-President Shaughnessy, says the vessel was at Plymouth on October 18. There is no doubt that the first intention was to send her to Victoria, as men who had shipped on her, some having made the trip around the Islander, wrote to friends stating they had signed for the trip from Glasgow to Victoria. To show how near she was to coming to Victoria, a letter was received a few days ago from a freeman who had shipped for the trip, but missed the boat, asking a friend to look out for his luggage, which was on board the boat. Some say that the Prince Rupert is for sale, while others still contend that she is coming here.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Address to be Presented to the Governor-General Decided Upon.

The regular meeting of the council of the board of trade was held this morning, when a small budget of business was disposed of. Letters were received from H. C. Beeton, agent-general for British Columbia in London, and H. Watson, the Canadian curator, stating that it was the intention of the Imperial Institute to commence the publication of a monthly journal in which would be published reports from all parts of the British Empire and asking the board for their assistance in forwarding monthly reports. The manufacturers committee to whom the letters were referred recommended that copies of the commercial papers be sent and informing that the provincial government furnish data respecting minerals and domestic products and advising the board to correspond with J. R. Anderson of the agricultural department. The secretary was instructed to carry out these suggestions.

The reading room committee reported that over forty papers and magazines were on file, while exchanges were received daily from the Times. Many offers of specimens of ore had been received but could not be accepted until proper cabinets were obtained, the contract for which had been awarded to Jacob Sehl. It was proposed to keep the rooms open until ten o'clock in the evening if light could be obtained at a reasonable rate. The number of visitors to the rooms had largely increased. The report was adopted.

The draft of the address to be presented to Lord and Lady Aberdeen was presented by the committee and approved. The president and secretary were authorized to have a proper copy prepared for presentation to his excellency.

The president appointed an advertising committee to consist of the members of the council, J. B. Hall, chairman, Mayor Teague, W. Templeman, W. Jensen and Captain Cox.

THE NATURE POET.

Lecture on Wordsworth Delivered at St. Ann's Convent Yesterday.

In her lecture yesterday Mrs. Watt treated Wordsworth as the greatest exponent of the moral beauty of nature. He exemplified a peculiar phase of human nature and experience. He is the poet of calm meditation, of solitude, of communion with nature, of rapt philosophic ecstasy. The "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality," was cited as the completest expression to which poetic nobility, dignity and feeling could attain. Wordsworth's originality was due in part to his retired method of living, his voluntary absence from the haunts of men. In spite of his inequalities, his glowing faith, his frequent dullness, he has a rightful claim to the eminence he has of late acquired. He is the most original of our poets and the most imaginative as well as the most pure-minded.

On Thursday next Mrs. Watt will lecture upon "Charles and Mary Lamb."

When Others Fall Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

A POSTMASTER'S STORY.

A STRANGE ATTACK AND THE DIRE RESULTS THAT FOLLOWED.

Mr. Robert Sharpe, of Starkeville Tells of His Sufferings—Lost the Use of His Hands and Feet and Was Forced to Give Up Business—The Timely Action of a Friend Pointed the Way to Benevolent Activity.

From the Bowmanville News.

Mr. Robert Sharpe is a well known resident of Starkeville, Durham county, who has been living in Canada for about thirteen years. He is by trade a blacksmith, and on coming to this country located in the neighborhood of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland. After working there for a time he purchased a residence and shop at Starkeville, where he worked at his trade and established a nice business. Being both courteous and obliging he was well liked and was appointed postmaster for the place. He was in the best of health and with the exception of a slight asthma trouble had no complaint of any kind. In the month of March, 1892, he attended an auction sale in the neighborhood and came home in the evening apparently all right, but during the night was taken with a chill, accompanied with a violent pain which gradually grew worse and before morning he went into convulsions and became unconscious. A doctor was summoned, who bled him freely, which seemed to relieve him for a time, and next day he seemed better, and the doctor told him he would be all right in a few days. This, however, was not verified, and although he could go around he was fast falling in health and at times would be in an agony of pain. One doctor said he had sciatica, and another told him that his trouble was rheumatism of the spine and that he would never be better. He tried many medicines but all failed to do him any good. At this time Mrs. Sharpe wrote a letter for him to a friend for whom he had worked when he first came to the country, and this friend sent him a couple of boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urging him to give them a fair trial. Before the second box was done he felt somewhat better and purchased another supply. To hasten the cure, Mr. Sharpe continued the use of the Pink Pills until he had taken fourteen boxes, by which time he had completely recovered and is now as well as ever he was, and has lost all the asthma trouble as well. He is now able to do a hard day's work, and is loud in his praise of Dr. Williams' wonderful Pink Pills. As the reporter was leaving a Mr. Sharpe, an intelligent farmer who lives close by, called and verified all that Mr. Sharpe had said, and referred the reporter to others in the neighborhood who knew the circumstances as well. One who had never seen Mr. Sharpe before would not think, looking at him today, that he had come through the ordeal he has, as he seems the very picture of health and both he and Mrs. Sharpe attribute the whole cure to Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restores the rich glow of health to pallid cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess will find in Pink Pills a certain cure.

Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

BAILEY IS DEAD.

The Indian Shot by Sergeant Levin Expired This Morning.

Bailey, the Pachena Indian, accidentally shot by Sergeant Levin of the city police in a fight on the Songhees reserve a week ago last Monday night, died at Jubilee hospital at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The body was removed a few hours later to the city morgue, and to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the city hall Coroner Hassell will conduct an inquest. Bailey's wounded leg was amputated yesterday at the hospital. There had been an internal hemorrhage, and it was the only cause left to the attending physicians. He was quite weak all day yesterday and gradually failed. He did not speak yesterday or through the night, and no statement or declaration was taken from him. Sergeant Levin by the fatal termination of the case is placed in a most unfortunate position which he feels most keenly. He cannot be blamed in any way, for the shooting was purely accidental, and even beyond that it is generally conceded that he would have been justified in defending himself from a desperate assault. The facts of the case are simple. The sergeant with Constable Redgrave arrested an Indian on the reserve for being drunk and having whiskey in his possession, and as they were taking him away they were attacked by a party of Indians who rescued the prisoner. The sergeant was roughly handled and choked until he could no longer tolerate for assistance. Constable Redgrave, who was also attacked, saw a man behind Levin with a knife and warned him. Levin drew his revolver and fired toward the ground and Bailey was hit in the leg. The attacking party fled but returned with a rifle and officers retreated to the city for reinforcements. Later in the night another Indian assaulted Constable McKay. The Indians had nearly all been drinking, and the night was a pretty wild one on the reserve.

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NEWS OF THE

Fears That Chatterer, Would at Last

Lord and Lady Aberdeen at Montreal

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MERCIER DEAD.

Ex-Premier of Quebec Dies at His Home After a Lingering Illness.

Sketch of the Life of One of Canada's Former Leading Statesmen.

Quebec, Oct. 30.—Ex-Premier Mercier died at 9:10 this morning, after many weeks' illness. For days he has apparently been at the point of death, and his survival for so long a period has been the cause of much surprise.

Honore Mercier was born at St. Athene, district of Ierville, Que., on October 15, 1840. His education was received in the Jesuit college at Montreal, where he showed marked ability as a student. He chose the law as his profession, and was called to the Quebec bar in 1867. As a lawyer Mr. Mercier had a distinguished and successful career, some of the highest honors of the bar having come to him. He was twice elected attorney-general of the province, and was afterwards attorney-general of the province, a position corresponding with the chairmanship of the benches of the province. But Mr. Mercier became more noted as a politician than as a lawyer. He may be said to have commenced his political career in 1862, when he became editor of the *Courier de St. Hyacinthe*, and in that capacity gave strong support to the Macdonald-Storrie government. He subsequently supported Cartier in opposition to the Macdonald-Borden government, but he did not approve of Cartier's confederation programme, chiefly because it did not suit his nationalist taste. He found himself one of a small minority, and withdrew from the editorship in consequence. This he resumed in 1866, at the time when the opposition of the maritime provinces to the federal constitution as proposed had left the latter open to amendment. Mercier and one of his patrons in the *Courier* then went to join opposition to Cartier's decision to accept Imperial arbitration in the federal dispute, but the others refused and Mercier retired. He did not take further part in politics until 1871, when he allied himself and became a leading spirit in the Parti National, a Quebec organization which had in view the increase of provincial influence in federal affairs. In 1872 Mercier was elected to the House of Commons for Rouville, and in the following session took a prominent part in the stormy debates over the New Brunswick school question, which was much the same as the Manitoba school question of more recent days. At the dissolution in 1874, subsequent to the Pacific Scandal revolution, Mercier retired to private life for a time, but once more appeared in 1879, when he became solicitor-general in Mr. Joly's cabinet and was elected member for St. Hyacinthe. He remained in the cabinet merely a private member until 1883, when he succeeded Mr. Joly in the leadership of the opposition. His new opportunity came in 1885, with the Riel agitation. The leadership of the "Nationalists" in Quebec was first offered to and declined by Mr. Chapleau and then Mr. Mercier accepted. The provincial general election in 1886 resulted in giving that party a majority in the legislature, and in January the Ross-Talbot ministry was followed by one in which Mr. Mercier was premier and attorney-general. The events connected with his administration are well remembered by all who have any knowledge of public affairs. The settlement of the Jesuit estates and the consequent agitation did much to make Mr. Mercier's name prominent throughout the Dominion. In 1891 came his fall, which was brought about by the revelations in connection with the Bate die Chateaux railway subsidy. The fact that provincial funds had been used for illegitimate purposes, while the money was being used to pay a gamble of debt, caused Mercier's overthrow and disgrace, and his government was badly beaten in the election forced on by the action of Governor Angers. A number of the Conservative "castors" who joined with Mercier and his following to form the "National" party went back to their old alliance when the exposures came, and will in all probability remain there. Mr. Mercier has long been troubled with intervals of ill health, but at the end showed an astonishing amount of vitality in battling with disease.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

Germany Prohibits Both Live and Dressed Beef.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—The prohibition against the landing of American cattle and American dressed beef, announced by a decree of the Hamburg senate on Saturday last, was extended to-day to every port in Germany. Interviews had with the officials of the interior department and the German foreign offices would seem to show that the prohibition is of a preventive nature, and the action of individual German states. The foreign officials, for instance, state that the prohibition is no affair of theirs, as the measures adopted are purely administrative and assaiatory, and that they strictly belong to each German state. The empire, as those officials add, has not taken any step to prohibit the landing of American cattle or American meat. The officials of the interior department say the importation of cattle from America suffering from Texas fever has been clearly proved, and that the measures taken are purely of a precautionary nature, such as each German state is entitled to exercise through its police authority within its own territory.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—A Washington City special to the Chicago Daily News says: Secretary Morton was at the cabinet meeting to-day for the first time since his return from Europe. The principal subject discussed was the recent action of the German government discriminating against American cattle and American beef. Secretary Morton called the attention of the President and other cabinet

THE CZAR IS DEAD.

Death Comes This Afternoon and Although Expected Causes Much Sorrow.

Czarina Remains at the Beside of Her Husband Until the Last Moment.

Livadia, Nov. 1.—The czar died at 2:20 this afternoon, and the news was immediately forwarded to the Russian ministers and foreign ports and officially announced at St. Petersburg and other Russian cities. The bulletin issued this morning said the czar passed a sleepless night and was in a very dangerous condition. The czarina, though mentally exhausted, remained at the bedside of the czar until the last moment. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, sister of the czar, arrived this morning and was also present at the time of his death.

At noon the action of the czar's heart began to enfeeble rapidly, and about half-past one unconsciousness supervened. The action of the heart became intermittent, and was scarcely perceptible until it ceased altogether.

London, Nov. 1.—The foreign office received a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that the czar's death occurred at 2:20 p.m. The announcement was officially communicated from Livadia to Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales.

The death of the czar was confirmed by dispatches from Livadia to the *Westminster Gazette*, which paper appears in mourning.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—The Russian embassy got the first news of the emperor's death through the United Press. The Russian minister was profoundly moved by the announcement. When the announcement is officially received the legation will be closed until after the funeral and the minister and his secretaries will wear mourning for one year. The news reached the White House after the president left on a shooting trip. No action will be taken by the government until the president is officially notified by the Russian ambassador.

From remarks dropped at the Russian legation when the minister was informed of the death of the czar, it is believed his death will cause the postponement of the marriage of the czar's daughter and Princess Alix for one year.

Stettin, Nov. 1.—The kaiser received the news of the death of the czar while dining with the officers of the grenadiers at Stettin. His majesty immediately wired a message of condolence to the czarina and the czar's wife.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—It is announced that the last public message issued by the czar was a telegram to the troops of the district of Gatchina thanking them for congratulations sent him on the occasion of the anniversary of his escape from death in the railway disaster at Borki.

The police have made a number of arrests of nihilists implicated in a plot against the czar's death.

Paris, Nov. 1.—The news of the czar's death created a sensation and caused profound sorrow in this city.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—A bulletin from Livadia at ten o'clock last night says that during the day the spitting of blood by the czar continued. He was sometimes seized with fits of shivering. His temperature was 101 degrees Fahrenheit. The pulsations were weak. Respiration is difficult. He can take little nourishment, and is becoming very weak. The edema has increased considerably.

London, Oct. 31.—At the urgent request of the czarina, which was received at Marlborough house this afternoon, the Prince and Princess of Wales will start to-day for Livadia, and will travel night and day until they get there.

The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent says: When to-day's bulletins from Livadia were published, the people fell upon their knees and with tears in their eyes prayed for the czar's recovery. To-day's bulletin relieved the anxiety resulting from several unfounded rumors that his majesty was already dead. It is stated that inflammation of the lungs has weakened the action of the heart. A private telegram from Yalta says the doctors in attendance on the czar held an unusually long consultation to-night, hence the issuing of the bulletin was later than usual. The emperor is conscious and able to converse with the doctors and his relatives. The czarina never leaves the sick room. His majesty suffers heroically and makes no complaint. Yesterday he tried to attend to state papers and letters, but was obliged to stop by fits of coughing which lasted some hours. The coughing was accompanied by intense pain, and blood appeared in the phlegm. The doctors were undecided at first as to whether the blood was from the throat or lungs. The coughing continued all night. The czar made no attempt to return to his bed, but remained in his arm chair. Dr. Zacharin is of the opinion that a portion of the dotted blood got into the left lung and produced inflammation. It is hoped now that the clot will get absorbed, otherwise his breathing will be seriously impeded.

To-day his majesty has eaten nothing. He looks pale and worn. He has taken medicine. When the doctors went to his room at the usual time to-night, his majesty declined to receive them until 9 o'clock. The hour when the bulletin was received caused much anxiety.

New York, Oct. 31.—A special from Copenhagen says: In consequence of an urgent telegram, the king and his

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Scheme for the Amalgamation of the Trades Unions of the United Kingdom.

Allan Line People Discuss Huddart's Proposed Atlantic Service.

London, Oct. 30.—A Berlin dispatch says that Prince von Hohenlohe Langenburg has accepted the office of governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe called upon the pope to-day to speak with him concerning his brother's appointment to the German chancellery.

The German emperor has offered Captain the command of the army corps, but for the present the ex-chancellor desires rest.

The Spanish cabinet resigned to-day because the ministers could not agree as to several measures to be introduced in the coming session of the cortes, the most notable of which was the proposal to reform the tariff. Queen Regent Christina accepted the resignations, but is understood to have requested Signor Sagasta to form a new cabinet. Should he consent several of his late colleagues will join him.

The French chamber of deputies had a field day over the question as to whether Deputy Mirman, having been called upon to serve as a soldier, may continue to sit in the chamber of deputies. Premier Dupuy and M. Mercier declared that the exercise of M. Mirman's legislative powers must be suspended during the period of his military service. Generals Rui and Jung, Admiral Vallon, M. Humbert Lhivet and others contended that the legislative mandate was not capable of suspension. The chamber, by a vote of 307 to 215, approved the government's attitude that M. Mirman's legislative functions must be suspended. At the announcement of the vote M. Jaures shouted, "That is a slave's vote." The socialist deputies continued a tremendous uproar for several minutes.

The trial of the notorious anarchist, Merlino, began in Florence to-day. The charge is that he published articles inciting the people to revolution. Merlino was condemned some years ago in Contumacia with Cipriani and Malatesta.

The Daily News correspondent in Vienna says that the excitement owing to the delay of the franchise reform increases daily. At an indignation meeting in a suburb to-day the arrest of a socialist leader named Schullmayer incensed the workmen so greatly as to almost provoke a riot. The police attacked and scattered last evening a large crowd of workmen who had just left a meeting in the suburbs to march through the city.

In the cabinet council at the Ellysee to-day the ministers considered the case of M. Favette, the chief official who almost wrecked the cabinet by charging up 640 dinners and six cab fares against the government. At the instance of M. Lourties, minister of commerce, President Casimir-Perier signed a decree removing M. Favette from office. M. Guerin, minister of justice, says that the papers bearing on M. Favette's misconduct will be submitted to the attorney-general.

The socialist deputies have drawn up their programme for the next session of the Belgian parliament. They propose to submit bills for a general amnesty of political prisoners, for the regulation of hours of labor, for working men's insurance and state inspection of labor conditions and revision of the tariff.

The directors of the Empire music hall have applied to the court of queen's bench for a mandamus to compel the county council to hear again their application for a license.

Lord Rosebery was the recipient of the freedom of the city of Bristol to-day, where he unveiled the statue of Edmund Burke and paid a high tribute to the memory of the eminent statesman. Balfour is confined to his bed by illness, but it is not serious.

The meeting of the McCarthyite faction of the Irish parliamentary party has been summoned in Dublin on November 12.

The Times correspondent in Berlin says Herr von Heyden, minister of justice, is expected to retire.

The Allan line people will have in tomorrow's Times a letter combatting Mr. Huddart's last communication, and maintaining, without fear of contradiction, that a speed of twenty knots is incompatible with safety in winter. A change to Nova Scotia as a terminus, they say, would mean a further barrier to the development of Nova Scotia trade. They quote in triumph an extract from an article published on this subject by the New York Journal of Commerce on October 15.

As a result of the trades union congress recently held at Norwich, a movement is on foot looking to the amalgamation of all the labor organizations of the United Kingdom upon the principle of the American Federation of Labor. The organizing committee this week submitted a plan of organization to the parliamentary committee of the trades union congress, and through that body it will be submitted to the trades unions throughout the country for their approval. The scheme provides for the grouping of kindred trades into federations, with a national executive committee and officers having powers of levy and advice.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal St. Louis Fair, San Francisco.

WAR IN THE EAST.

Disgraced Generals Afraid to Meet the Emperor of China at Peking.

Li Hung Chang Seriously Offers to Purchase Four British Warships.

London, Nov. 1.—A Tientsin dispatch says Generals Wei and Yeh, recently disgraced for cowardice at Ping Yang, have arrived at Tientsin, and were afraid to proceed to Peking because of the anger of the emperor. The Japanese have placed three brigades across the Yalu river. Fifteen thousand Japanese troops are reported to be in China. Chee Poo dispatches say British Admiral Freeman has returned from Tientsin. While there Li Hung Chang gravely offered to buy four warships of the British squadron. The admiral said the sale was impossible. The viceroy persisted in his offer. The Chinese imagine the admiral is holding off for a higher price. The Chinese fleet left Weihaiwei on the 24th. A naval engagement is expected any time.

London, Oct. 31.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Tientsin: The greater part of the Chinese forces was destroyed before Kiuliucheng was evacuated. General Hung's official report praises the valor of the troops, but confesses that they were outmaneuvered by the enemy's weapons and training.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—United States Minister Denby, in a cable to the state department from Peking to-day, says the Chinese forces have been defeated at Kiuliucheng and have retreated to the mountains. He also reports that the Japanese have taken one of the Chinese forts at Port Arthur. The scene of the first engagement is just across the Yalu river in Manchuria, and it marks the first real aggressive movement by the Japanese on Chinese soil. The Japanese are supposed to have formally entered upon the campaign with Moukden, the Manchurian capital, as their objective point. Unless they are fully prepared to make a winter campaign, something heretofore unknown in eastern warfare, they will be obliged to force the fighting, as only fifteen days remain before cold weather comes. In the neighborhood of Port Arthur, where the second Chinese success is reported, the winter climate is not so severe, and operations may be continued until much later. Experts in Washington believe that Port Arthur cannot be reduced by the Japanese without the use of heavy siege artillery, and, as far as reported, the Japanese are not supplied with this. Inasmuch as the capture of Port Arthur would give the Japanese control of the Gulf of Pichili and cut off the Chinese capital from communication with the sea, it is thought the Japanese will make a most determined effort to capture the fortress. The belief that they are prepared to do this, even if it involves a long siege and winter campaign, is borne out by the fact that the agents of the Japanese government in this country have quietly bought up a vast store of goat skins, and have practically cornered the market. The skins are commonly used in China and Japan as a necessary part of the soldier's winter raiment.

Hiroshima, Oct. 31.—The Japanese forces who have been pursuing the Chinese north of the Yalu river captured at Atung twenty guns, many rifles and quantities of ammunition and provisions.

IN A FIRE TRAP.

Tenants Smothered to Death in a New York Tenement.

New York, Oct. 31.—Seven people were smothered to death by smoke in a tenement house fire at 216 West 32nd street yesterday. They were George Friedman, aged 4; Levi Friedman, 3; Annie Applebat, 22; Lena Mitchell, 24; Mrs. Margaret Killian, 70; Jacob Killian, her son, 40; George Levi, Mrs. Killian's grandson, 20. Lena Friedman, mother of the dead children, jumped from the third story window. She was fatally injured. The house was a five-story brick tenement. There were seven families. The only means of escape was by a narrow stairway. The fire was discovered at three o'clock by passersby. There was not a sign of life. To enter the house meant death. The only hope for those within was arousing them by shouting. In a few minutes there was not a window in the front of the house that did not contain the wild and frightened face of man, woman or child, framed in the smoke which poured forth in volumes. By means of the fire escapes twenty tenants reached the ground, descending in the midst of flame and smoke before ladder tracks arrived. In the third story the flames spread over the entire rear portion. There lived Nathan Friedman, his wife Lena and three young children, with two boarders, Mrs. Margaret Killian and Lena Mitchell. Friedman was aroused by the smoke and noise. Clutching the baby in his arms he sprang to the window and descended by the fire escape. Mrs. Friedman had rushed to the window, but where the fire escape was. She leaped from the window and fell into the rear basement area. The Friedman children and two boarders slept in an inner apartment. The fire had not reached them, but smoke reached the room where George and Levi Friedman and Lena Mitchell were still in bed. When found the peaceful expression on their faces showed that they had no knowledge of the death that came to them so suddenly. Annie Applebat was lying dead upon the floor. Evidently she had been aroused and stopped to don her clothing and had died before she finished. On the fourth floor Mrs. Killian and her son were found in bed and her grandson was on the floor half way to the window in the rear.

AN ELOPER ARRESTED.

Governor Moresby Succeeds in Preventing a Lynching.

New Westminster, Nov. 1.—Currie, who eloped from Mission City last week with a married woman named Ross, taking with them the latter's six children, was captured yesterday near Blaine by a party of Americans, who, armed to the teeth, went after him with the intention of lynching. Currie stole and slaughtered a farmer's cow. Mr. Moresby, who was after Currie at the time, persuaded the lynching party to abandon their purpose, which they did and handed over the eloper on British soil. Currie has numerous robberies against him. When Mrs. Ross eloped she carried away \$600 with her.

OUIMET BARRED OUT.

Not Acting Minister of Justice at the Present Juncture.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Billy Leacy, the famous home player of the Capital lacrosse team, is to be appointed postmaster at Cardinal in place of his brother, who died last week. Billy is at present a mail clerk.

Ouimet is not acting minister of justice as usual in the absence of Thompson. This is owing to his connection with the Curran bridge matter. The department is now prosecuting his cousin, St. Louis.

Darcy Hugh McMahon, son of Justice McMahon, Toronto, was married here yesterday to Jessie McKee, daughter of McKee, the millionaire lumberman. The Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, was here at the marriage, which took place in St. Patrick's church. It caused a big flutter in society circles.

22 to 26. These

and Hatters,
Johnson Street, Victoria

MEDICAL.

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE
Send me one of your bottles. I have used several bottles of your Spain Cure with much success. I feel better and my health is improved. I once had a more than usual headache and five bottles cured me. I can hand all the same.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Send me one of your bottles. I have used several bottles of your Spain Cure with much success. I feel better and my health is improved. I once had a more than usual headache and five bottles cured me. I can hand all the same.

ALL'S SPAIN CURE
Send me one of your bottles. I have used several bottles of your Spain Cure with much success. I feel better and my health is improved. I once had a more than usual headache and five bottles cured me. I can hand all the same.

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DR. GORDON'S
MONEY FOR MEN

LUTELY
Power, Nervous
Light Losses, Di-
by Abuse, Over-
rection, Tobacco,
Memory, Head-
ache, aged or old
from the effects of
fect health, manhood and
is guaranteed!

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A specific monthly medicine for ladies
to restore and purify the system,
producing free, healthy and painless
menstruation. No more pain, no more
trouble. Now used by over 50,000 ladies.
Once used, will use no other. Buy of
these organs. Buy of your druggist
only those with our signature across
face of label. Avoid substitutes. Send
for particulars. Sole Agents, THE
LANGLEY & CO. COMPANY,
Langley & Co., Victoria, a27

ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

DR. MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST
Removes all kinds of skin diseases
Protrusion of the nose
All kinds of skin diseases
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and sexual weakness! Don't
money for worthless patent
but write to me confidentially
my symptoms, and I will tell
you how to get cured FREE
I send unless you need, for
stamp for reply, sent securely
correspondence money, and
address GEO. VON PLATZ, Tor-
onto.**

IN MESTON,

SHOES
Between Johnson and Pandora
Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.

SHOES
Between Johnson and Pandora
Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.

SHOES
Between Johnson and Pandora
Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.

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made in this country. One man can
make more than two men with a cross
cut saw. We also make large sized
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Mention this paper.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 2.

WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS.

Protection has been wounded in the house of its friends. Behold how the Colonist this morning rounds upon it and abuses it to its face:

The truth is British Columbia coal is so much superior in quality to Washington coal that the consumer of coal in the Pacific States for almost any purpose prefers it to the home product. The Washington coal dealer wants to compel the American consumers to use an inferior article at a high price in order, not that the miners may have good wages, but that the dealers may have big profits.

We see that the Washington newspapers are growing because the ships of the American navy, after making many tests of the quality of the different coals produced on this side of the continent, prefer British Columbia coal. The American naval officers know that it is more economical and better in every way to use good coal in the ships they command, but the Washington mine owners do not care a button about the advantage to the country of using the best coal that can be procured. They want to sell their coal, and provided they can get more for it than it is really worth, they don't care a button who suffers, their country, to which they profess to be so deeply attached, or their fellow citizens, whose interests they pretend to have at heart. This is the long and the short of the howl about coal in the newspapers of the Sound cities. The whine about fresh lumber is equally foolish and equally selfish. If British Columbia is not afraid of American competition in Canadian markets, Washington and Oregon should not be afraid of British Columbian competition in United States markets.

From the standpoint of the protectionist it does not matter how superior the quality of outside products may be; he would force the people of the country to "encourage home industry" or fine them if they refuse. And that is all the Washington protectionists are aiming at. They are talking just as the Canadian cotton, iron and coal oil producers do when they are threatened with a reduction of duty. It is a great pleasure to observe that the Colonist does once in a while get a glimmering of light on the trade question, even if it refuses to apply its discoveries to the case of its own country. We may hope that its readers will be intelligent enough to make the application for themselves.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

Conservative papers in Manitoba and the Northwest, like Conservative papers in British Columbia, have most sedulously endeavored to create the impression that Mr. Laurier's visit was without political effect. There was nothing but disappointment for himself and his party in his tour through the country. The most significant commentary on all this sort of talk is the fact that a deputation of the Manitoba and Northwest "faithful" deemed it advisable to visit Ottawa and represent to the powers the necessity of doing something to counteract the effects of Mr. Laurier's tour. Some of the members of the deputation have privately admitted that the Liberal leader's tour has done a great deal for his party in the Northwest, and there is no question that Conservative recognition of this fact led to the visit to Ottawa. Certain of the visiting gentlemen are probably concerned about the safety of their own parliamentary seats and the prospect of their party generally, while others are undoubtedly inspired by the idea that here is a fine chance for personal profit, when the government is likely to feel pained upon the situation and therefore ready to do a little "sweetening" through the medium of their little projects. In any event, there is no uncertainty about the deputation having approached the government with the information that Mr. Laurier's visit has further damaged Conservative prospects in the Northwest—already poor enough—and urged on this ground that the government should do certain things to recover the lost leeway. The results of the visit will appear sometime in the future, but in the meanwhile Liberals can appreciate the strength of the evidence which the incident affords as to the effect of Mr. Laurier's tour.

PROTECTION FALLACIES.

It is an essential part of the protectionist reasoning that "labor" is incapable of taking care of itself; that it is always in need of having something done for it; that it is something to be encouraged by the fostering care of a superior and independent class; and that its wages depend more on legislative enactment than upon its own exertions in production; in a word, that wages are a gift which may be large or small according to the generosity or otherwise of the giver. And what is most singular in this age of "schools and schoolmasters," with the advantages which the working classes possess of obtaining knowledge and of cultivating their powers of reason and observation, is that they should be to so great an extent under the influence of this degrading and humiliating superstition. Workingmen who read with amazement of the absurd attempts of the

legislators of the seventeenth century in England to regulate the rate of wages by law, are yet among the most eager advocates of protective legislation for the same purpose. Until workingmen, in the true spirit of self-reliance, come to recognize that labor, free to apply itself in production, and unhindered by legislative interference in exchange, is capable of doing everything for itself; that the wages of labor are not a gratuity, but the just measure of what labor itself creates; that a day's labor and a day's wages are equivalents of value, and that all that labor really requires is freedom and opportunity—they must be content to occupy the position of political tools and suppliants, and to accept the mixed character, part pauper and part producer, which protection assigns to them.

Legislative enactment may change the terms in which the value of a day's labor is expressed, but it is powerless to confer upon it a greater value to the laborer. It may change the denominator which expresses the value of a day's work from \$1 to \$2, but it can only affect the value of what the production of a day's work will exchange for by making it less. By increasing the money value of a day's labor applied to the making of stoves, or furniture, or clothing, it does not increase the amount of clothing, or furniture, which a stove maker obtains for his work, because it must correspondingly increase the money value of these things, but by limiting his opportunity of exchanging his labor to a smaller circle it makes its value less. The chances of profit to a man having a hundred chances to trade are surely greater than to one having only ten. The argument for protection assumes many insidious forms.

Many who believe that protective tariffs on the necessities of life are hurtful to workingmen, are persuaded that such tariffs fixed upon luxuries are for their benefit. The first difficulty that presents itself in connection with this idea of taxation is the difficulty of determining what are necessities and what are luxuries. In an advancing society the luxuries of to-day are the necessities of to-morrow. To the man who has only bread butter is a luxury, and to the man who has in addition to these things coffee and milk sugar is a luxury, while to the great majority of Canadian workingmen all these things are among the commonest necessities of life.

This plea for protection appeals to an unreasoning prejudice, which seeks to tax rich men because they are rich, to compel men to contribute to its maintenance not according to the benefits they receive from the institution of government, but according to the extent of their accumulations. This short-sighted plan not only fails to accomplish its professed purpose, but falls heaviest on those on whose interests it is advanced. It goes on the assumption that men can be taxed on their living. This assumption is built on false premises, since to take away by taxation any part of a man's living would be to that extent to starve him. No man can be taxed upon his living, but upon that which he might otherwise save if free from taxation.

The proportion to the total amount of their possible savings spent by people of moderate means of every class in luxuries, is much greater than the proportion spent by the rich. Let us suppose the case of a man with a family of five who has an income of \$700 per annum, whose living expenses are \$400, leaving a possible saving of \$300. Out of this he spends \$100 for luxuries in good things to eat and wear, upon which a duty of 35 per cent. is collected. Then the tax levied upon his possible savings is 11.23 per cent. Let us now suppose the case of a man with a family of five who has an income of \$10,000 per annum. Deduct \$400 for living (for there is no reason why a rich family could not sustain life on the same rations as a poor one), and allow him to spend \$1000 per annum on luxuries. This taxed at 35 per cent. equals \$350, a percentage on his possible savings of \$8000—or only a trifle over 4 per cent. So that protective tariffs levied upon luxuries fall upon the poor as compared with the rich in the proportion of nearly three to one. And we have only been considering the disproportion in the case of a man of moderate wealth. The greater the difference in the wealth the greater the injustice in the system of taxation. This is only one of the ways in which protection tends to the concentration of wealth, and the longer it continues the more the injustice is intensified. Can those of moderate means, who are by far the greater proportion of the people of Canada, look upon this accelerating power for the accumulation of wealth which the protective system places in the hands of the wealthy minority with complacency?

MERCIER.

The death of Honore Mercier will naturally recall to most minds his downfall and disgrace as a politician rather than the signal success which for a brief period waited upon him. He was in many respects eminently fitted to be a leader of men, being brilliant, bold, aggressive and shrewd, and having in large measure

the gifts of the orator. He was an opportunist of an extreme type, and ready to use almost any means within his reach to accomplish his purpose—in politics. In this regard he was the counterpart of Sir John Macdonald. Had he lived many years longer it is not improbable that he would have succeeded in rehabilitating himself politically, as Sir John Macdonald did, by the adoption of some device, the raising of some cry, that would have hidden the record of his past wrongdoing from the public gaze and caused them to ignore the shadow that rested on his career. It is not at all surprising that many of those who censured Mercier most loudly were those who most easily condoned the Pacific scandal and exalted it to the highest political heaven. They have also been able to swallow without wincing all the scandals to which the later Macdonald regime has given rise. There has seldom been a more disgusting exhibition of hypocrisy than that which attended the exposure of Mercier's crooked administration. Men who held up their hands in holy horror over the Quebec leader's departures from the path of political virtue had a curiously blind eye to turn on the much greater crimes that were perpetrated at Ottawa. Liberals in general have shown no inclination to condone or excuse Mr. Mercier's lapses. These were not to be pardoned save by men of the opportunist stamp, but it was nevertheless nauseating to witness the attitude of the Macdonaldites who affected to condemn him most severely.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The list of charges drawn up against Contractor St. Louis—presumably by Sir John Thompson himself—is summarized as follows:

1. That Emmanuel St. Louis, of Montreal, between the twenty-fourth of February and the seventh of June, 1893, obtained from Her Majesty the Queen, such \$144,874 with intent to defraud.
2. That he, between the said 24th of February and the 7th of June, 1893, inclusive, obtained \$1,861.40 with intent to defraud.
3. That he, between the 6th of March and the 7th of June, 1893, inclusive, obtained \$12,337.37 with intent to defraud.
4. That he, between the 20th of March and the 7th of June, 1893, inclusive, obtained \$10,913.92 with intent to defraud.
5. That he, between the 12th of January and the 7th of June, 1893, inclusive, obtained \$425.70 with intent to defraud.
6. That Her Majesty the Queen at all the times between the 24th of February and the 7th of June, 1893, was, and still is, a creditor of Emmanuel St. Louis, and that the said Emmanuel St. Louis, at the city of Montreal, on or about the 7th day of June, 1893, with intent to defraud Her Majesty the Queen, who was then a creditor of the said Emmanuel St. Louis, did unlawfully destroy his books, papers and writings, to wit: time books, checks, bank books, journals, ledgers and balance sheet.

The Montreal Star on them says: "The result of the trial will be awaited with interest. If we cannot get a government alert enough to prevent such losses, we must at least make it dangerous for contractors to inflict them." It may safely be taken for granted that the people would prefer prevention of such stealings to prosecution of the thieves afterwards, but they would show themselves exceedingly dull if they expected the present government to become "alert enough to prevent such losses." Moreover, the trial is not on yet, and it is well known that some of the government's staunchest friends in Quebec are decidedly opposed to the prosecution of St. Louis.

It is not at all surprising that the contract for the Dominion public building should have gone to an eastern man. Some of the local contractors who tendered are said to have been rather astonished to find themselves underbid by an Ottawa man, since they had "figured" as closely as an intimate knowledge of local conditions would allow. They possibly forget that while they may understand the local conditions the Ottawa contractor may know the department better, and also that while they were basing their calculations on local rates of wages the Ottawa had in his mind eastern rates. There is no obstacle in the way of his bringing out here all the workmen he needs at eastern wages.

Lord Salisbury deems it advisable that his party should propose a somewhat radical reform of the house of lords, and either of the two alternative plans he is said to have submitted would make a decided change in that body. Still there are some Canadian journals that affect to look on the anti-lords agitation as wholly lacking in strength. Blind leader of the blind indeed are they.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian protectionist press have uniformly adopted the policy of attempting to divert attention from any investigation of the injurious effects of protection in Canada, to the consideration of the complaints of the English landed aristocracy and their following, with the object of discrediting the result of the application of free trade principles. Both in England and in Canada the reactionists unconsciously to themselves—though with very different



Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT? Doctors highly recommend it to those Who are run down; Who have lost appetite; Who have difficulty after eating; Who suffer from nervous exhaustion; And to Nursing Mothers, as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

objects—are doing that which in the end will be of very great service to the free trade movement. Free trade has suffered in England and America more from the apathy of its supporters than from the attacks of its enemies. In England with the lapse of time men have come to look upon the name of Cobden and the principles by which he was animated, as a tradition of the past, not having had in their own experience a knowledge of the evils of dear bread, and without any clear picture in their own recollections of the true state of things in England under protection, they have lost sight of their advantages in being relieved from it. In Canada, absorbed in the rush and hurry of the development of a new country, and misled by the false prosperity attending the wasteful expenditure of immense amounts of borrowed money by a protectionist government, the people have not been led by the necessities of their situation to study political history or principle. But protection is producing in America the same results as it did in England, and the comparisons of Canadian protectionists and complaints of that class who betray the protectionist instinct by their objections to free competition in England, are effectually establishing in the public mind in both countries the completeness of the parallel. Of this there can be no better illustration than the following quotations from Gowen's life of Cobden:

"By a law of 1773 so long as wheat was not more than 48 shillings per quarter the importation of foreign corn was forbidden. In 1791, avowedly in the interest of agricultural land, the importation of foreign corn was practically prohibited so long as English corn was less than 50s. per quarter. It was not actually forbidden, but what is called a "prohibitory duty" of 24s. 3d. was put upon foreign corn. If English corn, however, rose to 50s., there was a duty of only 2s. 6d., and while it was between 50s. and 54s. the duty was 6d. But the agriculturists were not yet satisfied, in 1804 a new corn law was passed, under which so long as English corn was less than 64s. a quarter in the market, there was a prohibitory duty of 24s. 3d. a quarter on foreign corn, with small duties if the price rose higher. Foreign corn could not come into England so long as English wheat was under 63s. a quarter, which would make bread and flour about double the price at which those articles stood in the winter of 1884-5. As a matter of fact the prohibition never came into operation between 1804 and 1814. The price was so high during all that time that foreign corn could be admitted under the law at 6d. duty. During that time, the period of the great war, farmers made fortunes quickly, and land owners had enormous rents for their land. When the war ceased and the seas and ports were free for commerce once again, great quantities of corn were brought to England, attracted by high prices, for in 1813 wheat was 106s. per quarter, and in 1812 it was 122s. (nearly four times the price of the winter of 1884-5. The consequence of the great flood of foreign corn was a large reduction in the price of wheat. In the midst of the high prices during the war the people were starving and took to eating barley, rye and oats; as soon as the foreign corn came in with the stoppage of the war, the farmers began to cry that they would be ruined, for rents had been going up for many years. What was to be done? Should the landowners largely reduce their rents? Or should a law be passed to keep up the price of corn at the expense of the poor people who wanted bread? Well, the poor people were not in parliament to plead their own cause against dear bread. Generally they had no votes and no voice in the election of members of parliament. So in 1814 a bill was introduced into the house of commons to prohibit the importation of foreign corn until English corn reached a high price. But the country was in a terrible state of distress, and in the face of very strong opposition in and out of parliament, the measure was withdrawn. The question, however, was only postponed for a few months, and in the early part of 1815 a bill was carried through parliament practically prohibiting the importation of corn until the price of wheat in England should be as high as 80s. per quarter. Whilst the legislature was engaged in the discussion of the question the people of London became riotous, the walls were chalked with invectives such as "Bread or Blood," etc. A loaf steeped in blood was placed on Carlton House (now Carlton Club). The houses of some of the

most unpopular promoters of the measure were mobbed. The military were called out and two persons were killed. The houses of parliament were guarded by soldiers, and indeed the whole of London appeared to be in possession of the army. The men of the agitation of 1817 were called "Blanketeers," because having resolved to march in a body to London and lay their grievances before the prince regent, it was a part of their plan each to carry a blanket or rug in which to roll themselves up and sleep by the roadside under the hedges, or in the fields by night, on their wretched journey from the North of England to the metropolis. They started from St. Peter's fields in Manchester on the 30th of March. But the authorities resolved not to allow them to find their way to London in this manner. The leaders of the movement were taken into custody and imprisoned. Troops held the roads between Manchester and the capital through which the procession was to pass, and those of the poor creatures who were not sent to prison were dispersed. Next came the battle of Peterloo—this was in 1819. The great Manchester meeting of the 16th of August was arranged to be held in St. Peter's field—the spot on which now stands the Free Trade Hall—lying at that time in the outskirts of Manchester. Some 80,000 people were congregated upon the field carrying banners bearing reform and anti-corn law mottoes and playing bugles. Mr. "Orator Hunt," one of the popular leaders of the time, was chairman, and spoke from a wagon. While he was speaking a body of mounted yeomanry with drawn swords, approached the wagon at a brisk trot and seized Mr. Hunt as their prisoner. There was much discussion afterwards on the question whether or not the riot act was read, and the people formally called upon to disperse, but in any case the mass of the people knew nothing of it. The crowd showed no signs of any intention to disperse. Somebody among the yeomanry cried out "Have at their flags." The mounted yeomanry made a dash at the people, slashing about them with their swords, and trampling them under the horses' feet. It was very difficult for the people to escape on account of the density of the crowd, particularly as the outlets were held by military detachments. In the crowd eleven men, women and children were killed and six hundred wounded. The whole attack did not last more than ten minutes. The event soon after got the name of the Battle of Peterloo, and the records of Free Trade Hall, Manchester, erected in commemoration of the triumph some 17 years later of Richard Cobden and the Anti-Corn Law League, state that the building is erected on the site of the "Massacre of Peterloo." The event aroused a great deal of excitement in the country, and the bitterness of feeling was much intensified by the fact that the yeomanry were not soldiers, but a body of volunteers consisting of farmers and landowners, who were hence accused of cutting and trampling down a starving people in the interest of the high price of corn.

After three-quarters of a century this pitiful drama is again being re-enacted in the United States as a result of protection. The legislature refuses to carry out the mandate of the people for the reduction of the tariff, and the relief of the suffering people. Coxey's army marches on the capital and its tramping wretches are sent to prison or dispersed by armed force. Law-abiding citizens are appalled by scenes of riot and bloodshed that subside only before bullets and bayonets, and the cry of starvation and misery is met by Schofield's demand for more yet ripened its full fruit, but already the nod of its beneficiaries is more powerful than the will of the people in parliament, and corruption born of protection boldly helps itself to public funds without fear of retribution. Give them time and when the injustice of protection shall have produced its inevitable disorder, the men who can advocate for the British people a return to the rule of the butchers of Peterloo, will be found equal to the defense of throat-cutting in Canada to perpetuate protectionist plunder rather than the remedy of freedom which produces peace.

INTRAMUROS.

A very disastrous fire in the western outskirts of Winnipeg, the extensive stables and outbuildings of the Ottawa Dairy, with all the stock and several thousand tons of hay and feed being totally consumed. The loss is \$12,000. About seventy-five cows were burned.

LAURIER

He Expresses Delighted Chattell, the supposed

Stratford, Oct. 27. Here is the portrait of J. H. Keefe. His photograph London authorities one of the w "the ripper's" St. Hyacinthe the murderer of of this town are very respect Montreal, Oc

Manitoba govern memorial of the petition of the restoration of a zette, Conserva do the Manitob make any cond but they defend al law and n is made they attempt of the Dominion school system taking this att that they have ince with them The rumors of the government of St. Louis b against other p ing intense p ment's organ. I desertion of th members.

Ottawa, Oct. 27. Accompanied by for New York Majestic on W and while there al privy council about a month

Toronto, Oct. 27. In the h have a new bo eclipsing in gr of the kind in being made to man with som of the city. Should likelihood stock don as the cap favor investme stock. The d ment is Mr. L Mr. William M Toronto street

Montreal, Oc and party ar were delighte called upon to leaves for his this evening. meetings here seen Mr. Lau Greenway's m say a word ab

Minister Foste Stee

Ottawa, Oc Courtney recei to-day from the Canadian loan There were 56 amount tender sterling. The r the minimum e lotments were e tendered above round that the 97.1-2.

Justice Burbi executive court the Toronto g the government on steel rails. that the rails, v per lineal yard the same as r judge decid of the crown w of Sinclair and doubling the tr on account of sidings, was d tractors. The them to move latter instance which would a not, then judg Premier Dav Toronto. He nesday night, toria via Chic Sir John Th to-day for En panied by Sen takes his seco Paris, where h to pursue her with the Prem

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Do not try MALT EXTRACT... It is recommended to those who are weak, nervous, and have lost their appetite...

Popular promoters of the measure mobbed. The military were not and two persons were killed. The use of parliament were guarded...

Next came the battle of Peterloo in 1819. The great Manchester meeting of the 10th of August was held in St. Peter's square...

There were 504 tenders for the amount of £11,300,000 sterling. The range of tenders was from the minimum of 95 to 99.5-8. The allotments were 49 per cent. of those who tendered 497 8s. 6d., and all those who tendered above that...

Justice Burbridge gave judgment in the exchequer court to-day in the case of the Toronto street railway, who sued the government for \$56,000 duty paid on steel rails...

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 28.—A large Hungarian boarding house at Laurel Run, in this county, was blown to atoms by dynamite at three o'clock this morning...

Laurier Reaches Home.

He Expresses Himself as Being Delighted With His Western Tour.

Chatteil, the Listowel Murderer supposed to be "Jack the Ripper."

Stratford, Oct. 28.—The popular theory here is that Chatteil the murderer of Jessie Keith, is "Jack the Ripper." His photograph has been sent to the London authorities for identification by one of the women who came through "the ripper's" hands alive.

Montreal, Oct. 28.—In referring to the memorial of the privy council and the petition of the Roman Catholics for the restoration of separate schools, the Gazette, Conservative, says: "Not only do the Manitoba authorities refuse to make any concessions to the Catholics but they defend and justify the provincial law and make it evident that if it is made they will resist to the last any attempt of the Dominion government or the Dominion parliament to change the school system they have established. In taking this attitude they probably feel that they have the majority of the province with them."

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—Sir John Thompson, accompanied by Senator Sanford, left for New York to-day. He sails on the Majestic on Wednesday for England and while there will be sworn in Imperial privy councillor. He will be absent about a month.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—It is quite probable that in the near future Toronto will have a new hotel costing \$1,000,000, and eclipsing in grandeur any establishment of the kind in Canada. Efforts are now being made to form a joint stock company with some of the leading business men of the city as the provisional directors. Should the plan succeed, in all likelihood stock would be floated in London by the capitalists there regard with favor investments in hotel and brewery stock. The chief figure in the movement is Mr. David Walker with whom Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the Toronto street railway, is associated.

Montreal, Oct. 28.—Hon. Mr. Laurier and party arrived here this morning and were delighted with their trip. He was called upon by a number of friends and leaves for his home at Athabaska this evening. He is to address two meetings here in a fortnight. When seen Mr. Laurier had not read Mr. Greenway's manifesto and refused to say a word about the schools.

THE NEW LOAN.

Minister Foster's Report—Judgment in Steel Rail Cases.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—Deputy Minister Courtney received the following cable to-day from the minister of finance. The Canadian loan was a great success. There were 504 tenders for the amount of £11,300,000 sterling. The range of tenders was from the minimum of 95 to 99.5-8. The allotments were 49 per cent. of those who tendered 497 8s. 6d., and all those who tendered above that...

Justice Burbridge gave judgment in the exchequer court to-day in the case of the Toronto street railway, who sued the government for \$56,000 duty paid on steel rails. The company claimed that the rails, which weighed 56 pounds per lineal yard, should have been free, the same as rails for railways. The judge decided otherwise and in favor of the crown with costs. A similar case of Sinclair and Dohoney, contractors for doubling the track of the Grand Trunk on account of rails used in temporary sidings, was decided against the contractors. The judge, however, allowed them to move to place the rails in the latter instance in unenumerated articles, which would give them less duty. If the Premier Davis leaves to-morrow for Toronto. He will stay there until Wednesday night, when he starts for Victoria via Chicago.

DASTARDLY DEED.

Hungarian Boarding House in Pennsylvania Blown Up.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 28.—A large Hungarian boarding house at Laurel Run, in this county, was blown to atoms by dynamite at three o'clock this morning, and three of the inmates were killed outright, four fatally injured and half a dozen seriously hurt. The killed are: Frank Nowaski, Michael Gallants and Geo. Slocky. The friends who planned the explosion did their work well, despite the fact that part of the plan failed. They placed about twenty-four sticks of dynamite under the building, each stick being about nine inches long and weighing about half a pound. A wire connected the sticks with a battery about fifty yards away. When the signal was given only half a dozen of the sticks exploded. They were sufficient, however, to completely wreck the building, not a beam or plank of which was left standing. Several of the inmates who occupied beds on the upper floor were hurled fifty feet into the air, some of them escaping fatal injuries by lighting on the trees near by. Half dazed by fear, they managed to hold on to the limbs of the trees until they regained their senses and were able to reach the ground. A track walker who arrived on the scene shortly after the explosion says it resembled a battle field. The cries of the injured were heartrending. Some of them were in the trees and others were lying on the ground under the debris of the wrecked building. One of the boarders who escaped injury made his way to a neighboring shanty and awoke the inmates. Blankets and bedding were carried to the scene and the injured made as comfortable as possible. At daylight the officials of the Lehigh Valley railroad were notified, and a special train with a full corps of doctors was hurried to the scene. The doctors dressed the wounds of the injured, who were then brought to the hospital in the city. The boarding boss says he is at a loss to know what prompted the dastardly deed. As far as he knows he has no enemies in the world. Some of the boarders think the motive was robbery, as several of them were known to have considerable money in their possession. If this was the object of the fiends, it is plain why they placed so much of the explosive under the building. They wanted to kill every person in the building, in order to get the plunder and then escape detection. Up to 7 o'clock to-night no arrests have been made. One of the wounded men says that immediately after the explosion he saw four strange men running down the road leading to the village at Miners Mills. They carried lanterns. While he lay on the ground another stranger approached him and rifled his pockets. He also took the belt which encircled his waist and carried it away. Another of the injured gives it as his opinion that the men seen on the ground after the explosion were tramps. The dynamite used Pittsburgh dynamite, which fact may lead to their discovery, as dynamite of that character is used by the railroad contractors, whose tool house is near by the scene. The house had been broken open and a new battery taken out. An old battery was found near by. The supposition is that the latter is the one that did the work, and the new one was still in reserve. Michael Bellakovich, the proprietor of the boarding house, was arrested to-night and sent to jail. The authorities say they want him as a witness.

GERMANY'S NEW CHANCELLOR

Prince Von Hohenlohe-Schillingfursu Accepts the Office Vacated by Caprivi.

What the European Press Thinks About the Changes in Germany.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingfursu, as the result of his conference with the emperor at Potsdam, has accepted the appointment of chancellor to succeed General Zetser Caprivi, and also the portfolio of president of the Prussian council of ministers, vacated by the resignation of Count Botho zu Eulenburg. The emperor's prolonged conference with Prince Hohenlohe and General Count von Waldersee and Dr. Miquel took place at Potsdam at 11 o'clock this afternoon. It was announced that Prince Hohenlohe has waived his objections on account of age and had consented to accept the chancellorship and Prussian premiership. Baron Koeller's appointment to be Prussian minister of the interior was made known at the same time. The Reichstag remains silent concerning the resignations. The social democrat congress at Frankfurt has closed, after passing resolutions against piece work and in favor of energetic agitation for women's rights. The congress is to be held at Breslau under the management of the present executive committee. The delegates closed their work by giving three cheers for social democracy and singing the workmen's "Marseillaise." Prince Bismarck is expected to leave Varsna so as to arrive in Friederichsruh on November 2. Great preparations are being made for his coming. The dramatic collapse of the ministry followed by such a scurrying to resign as the capital has not been before since Bismarck fell. Every train brings to the city politicians whose parties are affected most vitally by the change or whose influence is needed in the reconstruction of the government. Several federal envoys left town yesterday morning under the impression that Thursday's conference has smoothed away all threatening difficulties, but they are returning with a different opinion. The sudden dismissal of the chancellor, for to most officials behind the scenes it came as to the public at large, and several facts proving the suddenness of the crisis have transpired to-day. It has been ascertained that the emperor on Thursday evening congratulated Count Caprivi upon his success in obtaining for his support a majority of the federal conference, and in the same audience the emperor approved the chancellor's policy of mild repression of the socialists. The report that on October 23 Caprivi already thought of resigning was only true to this extent: He intimated to the emperor on that day that he would resign in case he could not get a majority of the federal envoys to support him in the conference. The report that the emperor censured Caprivi for an article which the Koelnische Zeitung launched against the Prussian government was without foundation and was discredited from the first in official circles. It is known that upon his return from Liebesburg the emperor greeted the chancellor most cordially. When the whole story shall become known it probably will be against the emperor's will. He is known to have expressed his unwillingness to present Dr. Miquel's new financial proposals in the reichstag and to have told the emperor that with another chancellor Caprivi would have a freer hand to accede to the demands of the federal states. The emperor heard impatiently this suggestion to reform his cabinet. He eventually offered to dismiss Count Botho zu Eulenburg, the Prussian premier, and the chancellor's most vigorous opponent, but Caprivi still requested that he be allowed to resign. The Vossische Zeitung, the most influential radical daily in Berlin, void to-day in a flattering leader concerning the ex-chancellor: "Count von Caprivi will be glad, doubtless, to be rid of the burden of a thankless office. He has fallen in a combat for a good cause. What is in store for his successor the future alone can disclose. Germany must expect to be confronted with prolonged dangers and much political confusion." The Neueste Nachrichten, a bitter Bismarckian daily, passes the comment: "After the triumphal fan fares over the success of his policy and the success of the conference, Count von Caprivi's fall certainly was a surprise. Probably the emperor at last recognized the fact that Caprivi was not a person fitted for the great task awaiting the chief minister of state, that he was not equal to reuniting the offices of German chancellor and Prussian prime minister in the manner required for a safe, energetic and unwavering policy."

AMONG THE ISLANDS.

Notes of Progress—New School—A Band of Unruly Indians.

Plumper Pass, Oct. 28.—The diamond drill (property of a Vancouver syndicate of which C. D. Rand is at the head) has arrived, and boring operations for coal have commenced on the land of John Deacon on Mayne Island. A new school house has been erected on Mayne Island this summer, and the school grounds have been graded. Any one visiting this building will be struck by the willing and cleanly faces of the children. Road work is progressing favorably on Galiano Island under the superintendence of the popular road master, Mr. E. Winstanley. Mr. R. G. Grey, of Samuel Island, has just received his commission as justice of peace. A new store with postoffice has also been opened at Saturna Island by Mr. Harold Payne and his brother, Mr. Geo. Payne, is building a fine residence. A Presbyterian service, conducted by Rev. T. Menzies is held in Mayne Island school house every Sabbath at 3 p.m., where there is a fair attendance. A party of intoxicated Cowichan Indians returning from Canoe Pass, were landed on the wharf by the Yosemite on the 25th instant. They commenced a fight and P. C. Drummond attempted to interfere but found the odds against him too heavy. Calling three white men to his assistance, he once again attempted to make an arrest, but eventually decided to postpone carrying out the law, as numbers were too great against him. The Indians are all well known. During the fracas one of the staunch whites received a heavy blow in the face from the fist of an intoxicated Kootenachian.

CIENFUEGOS RELEASED.

The Last of Ex-President Ezeta's Companions Discharged.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—Col. Cienfuegos, the Salvadorean refugee, a free man. United States District Judge Moran and United States District Marshal Baldwin received telegraphic instructions from Secretary Gresham to-day directing that the prisoner be released. Marshal Baldwin left at once for Oakland, where Cienfuegos has been confined in the county jail pending final action in the proceedings for his extradition. Cienfuegos was the last of the refugees to be turned loose. Cienfuegos was released shortly after noon. He immediately came over to this city and began to prepare to start for Mexico, where he expects to join his wife and family. In the order received here Secretary Gresham states simply that it has been decided not to grant the extradition asked for. The local federal authorities are in the dark as to the grounds for this decision.

EARTHQUAKE IN ARGENTINA.

The City of San Juan Almost Completely Destroyed.

London, Oct. 28.—A dispatch received here from Buenos Ayres says an appalling earthquake has occurred throughout the Argentine Republic. The city of San Juan de la Frontera, capital of the province of the same name, has been totally destroyed. Hundreds of lives are reported lost. No details have been received. New York, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: At one minute past five o'clock to-day a sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Buenos Ayres, which greatly alarmed the residents. The centre of the disturbance appears to have been the city of San Juan, the capital of the province. Churches, theatres, schools and government offices and private houses were filled with debris. Many persons were killed and injured and the people of the town are in a panic.

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CABLE DISPATCHES.

Stormy Debate in the Chamber of Deputies Over Accounts of an Official.

The Pope's Speech in Reference to Union of Eastern and Western Churches.

London, Oct. 30.—The order of the garter has been conferred upon Lord Lansdowne, formerly governor-general of India. The Morning Post's Berlin report says: Prince Hohenlohe being no speaker, Dr. von Boetticher will be the government's mouthpiece in parliament for home affairs, and Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein will represent it in foreign affairs. Prince Hohenlohe's appointment continues to be favorably commented upon, although it will be in the reichstag, where he is universally respected and beloved, that he will be missed. The position of Staatshelder in his hands developed a dignity and a semi-independence with which only the viceroyalty of India perhaps is comparable. Owing to his and to his wife's great wealth, the sacrifice of the place of Staatshelder, with a salary of 8500 pounds, for the chancellorship, with a salary of 2700 pounds, was inappreciable. Baron Koeller's departure will not be regretted in the reichstag. His appointment is viewed with concern even by Caprivi's opponents. In the reichstag of 1887 and 1891 he was an avowed reactionist, a strong anti-Semite, an advocate of repressive laws against the socialists and an opponent of a free press. Upon receipt of the news of the ministerial crisis Prince Bismarck said: "I knew this to be the inevitable result. Count Eulenberg was right in regard to the anti-socialist measures, but Gen. Caprivi disagreed with him, and either one or both had to resign. Prince Hohenlohe is a safe man, but he lacks initiative." Prince Bismarck returns to Friederichsruh November 3. Owing to the state of his health the prince will be unable to see any more delegations before leaving Varsna. The health of Prince Bismarck causes much anxiety. The Reichsanzeiger officially announces that the emperor has conferred upon Gen. Caprivi the order of the black eagle set with brilliants and upon Count Botho Eulenberg the cross and star of a grand commander of the Hohenzollern order. The social democratic delegates in Frankfurt voted on Saturday to preach socialism more energetically to women and sailors and to extend their sympathy to the Italian socialists who were being persecuted by the government. The Italian ministers began this evening a series of councils, in which the proposed financial reforms will be discussed until the parliamentary programme shall be ready for the opening of the chambers late in November. There was a stormy debate in the French chamber of deputies over the accounts of M. Favette, a high official in the ministry of commerce. In the accounts were included bills for dinners at Voisin's on 640 occasions, and for six cakes, each for the use of Deputy Guerin and Senator Lourties. Premier Dupuy admitted that the bills were irregular, but thought there was no circumstance connected with them that would justify the prosecution of the offenders. M. Jaures, however, demanded that the persons contracting these bills be prosecuted. M. Guerin challenged the government to prosecute him, declaring that he was guilty of no misconduct. The chamber approved M. Jaures' demand. The text of the pope's speech to the conference held to consider the union of the Eastern and Western churches has just been made public, although the speech of his holiness was delivered on the 24th. After praising all who had helped to bring about the conference, he said: "We wish that all governments alike had embraced this grand ideal, inasmuch as the work, if achieved, will be for the benefit and interest of the entire world; but political views, and still more, we regret to say, the unreasonable jealousy of some governments, which show in what condition the papacy is placed, have prevented these reunions from having the large and solid results rightly expected of them. Above all, we must lament the absence of the patriarch of the Armenians. We shall not, on this account, however, recede from our purpose, and even if we can count only within certain limits on political views, nothing will prevent us from solving the grand problem from the religious side, while awaiting more propitious time for the rest of the world." The Right Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, received a deputation who had called upon him to demand the release of the Irish political prisoners now confined in Irish and English jails. Mr. Morley informed the deputation that the cabinet had decided that the law must take its course. He would not say that the government would never release these prisoners, as the decision of the cabinet might be reconsidered. The German colonial secretary, under the presidency of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, has petitioned the foreign office against a double protectorate of Germany and England in Samoa. The society demands that if any change be made in the present agreement the protectorate shall be made exclusively German. The committee of the Hungarian house of magnates discussed to-day the bills for freedom of worship and recognition of Judaism, which were sent back by the deputies. The bill for the recognition of Judaism was adopted without change. "Yesterday's Post-Intelligencer says: "Albert Whitney, captain of the ship Raphael, loading coal at the Oregon Improvement bunkers, fell overboard while returning to his ship and broke his hip bone. He was carried to Providence Hospital in the patrol wagon and attended by Dr. P. B. M. Miller."

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LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

His Defence of the House of Lords Against the Attack of Lord Rosebery.

Objection to a Popular Vote on Rival Resolutions of the Two Houses.

London, Oct. 31.—Lord Salisbury, speaking in Edinburgh last evening, replied to Lord Rosebery's speech against the house of lords. The prime minister, he said, had drawn a big herring in the way of home rule, but it was evident that during his Bradford address he mentally, if not actually, held his tongue in his cheek. Lord Rosebery had no more power than had anybody else to determine the subject which should be referred to the electors at the next election. To submit a detailed measure to the electors was certainly an honest proceeding, and in the form in which it existed in the States was decidedly advantageous to good government and the stability of the country. However, Lord Rosebery had not stated his project, but had merely asked that a blank cheque be drawn in favor of his instruments in the house of commons. It was ridiculous to suppose that the English and Scotch electorates would place their necks under the feet of men in the west and south of Ireland who had sent Archbishop Walsh's battalions to Westminster. If Liberals would only drop this ruinous Irish policy the parties in the house of lords would be found more evenly balanced than ever before. He would warn the people earnestly against an unrestricted representative chamber. Urging new theories prompted new cowardice.

"I have heard," he said, "many propositions to change the constitution of the house of lords. Some of them I sympathize with; some of them are doubtless very bad. But everybody is agreed that all of them would result in making the house of lords much stronger against the house of commons than it now is. Such proposals, therefore, did not suit the pre-arranged plan of making the commons supreme. But Lord Rosebery enunciated no programme of policy; he merely proposed to his followers a string of conundrums with which their intellects doubtless will be engaged for the short time remaining to the present parliament. The lords threw out the measure passed in the commons solely by the support of members from the west and south of Ireland. By doing so the lords merely prevented the revolutionary changes in the constitution which those members dictated."

"I do not contend that England and Scotland have the power of imposing new conditions upon Ireland, but I do claim that when a revolutionary change is proposed their voices must be heard, and unless there be a second chamber they could not be heard. Lord Rosebery's resolution will be passed against the voices of England and Scotland by the Irish, but does he imagine that it will possess any authority? Everybody knows that it is impossible that the house of lords be swept away to enable England and Scotland to abuse themselves. The proposition is ludicrous, although made by the premier. Lord Rosebery said that the resolution of the commons carried great force in the west. So they did, but they had resolutions respecting the finances of the country and the guidance of the house in the exercise of undoubted rights. The commons may pass this resolution, but it will have no legal weight. The house of lords would also pass a resolution placing the case before the English people. Then dissolution would follow, and the electors, as usual, would vote about matters more nearly concerning their hearts without thinking twice of the rival resolutions. I do not mean for a moment to say that the constitution would endure if the majority of the nation were distinctly and steadily against it, but before altering it we must ascertain the real opinion of the nation, and although threats of physical force might be made, I should be very much surprised to see the English people applying force to ensure their own wishes subjected to those of the west and south of Ireland."

"Lord Rosebery complained of empty Liberal benches in the house of lords, not many years since this was quite different. The majority of the peers supported the Liberal government against the Conservative opposition after the death of Palmerston. Why this remarkable change? It is because Liberal opinions, not men, have changed. The latter had been so far sighted enough to see that Gladstone's policy was fatal to the integrity of the empire, and had joined the ranks of those who desired to render the severance of England and Ireland impossible. The proposed changes in the house of lords would affect vast sections of society. By no means the rich alone opposed the government."

"Numbers who were attached to the religious institutions of the country and valued freedom, security of contract and sanctity of property, trembled in fear lest the new theories and new cowardice prompting them should shatter the hopes of a steady advance in the morality and knowledge of mankind. The struggle would be a desperate one, but there was no doubt as to how it would terminate."

In closing his address Lord Salisbury expressed confidence that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's domestic proposals would receive the hearty support of the unionists of all sections.

GRAND TRUNK MEETING.

Shareholders Defeat a Motion to Adopt the Report.

London, Oct. 30.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk this afternoon President Tyler moved the adoption of the report and accounts of the road, but an amendment was moved and carried by a vote of 161 to 160 that the adoption of the report be postponed until after the investigation. Sir Henry

Tyler challenged the vote, and a re-ballot will be held to-night. Directors upon entering the meeting were greeted with hisses and cheers in about equal proportions. Sir Henry said he had not gone over to Canada this year because his presence there would have caused applications for increases of wages as well as applications for employment, which could not be granted. He attributed the increase in the Grand Trunk's traffic business to the depression in the United States and the western railroad strikes. He believes now that the fiscal policies of the United States and Canada are settled trade will revive. Sir Henry, continuing, said expenses had been kept as low as possible. The directors saw no reason to oppose the proposals made by the committee for an investigation of the affairs of the company. (Cheers.) They had nothing to say.

Mr. Heygate, a shareholder, seconded the remarks of Sir Henry Tyler. Mr. Joseph Price, manager of the association of American bondholders, acted as the spokesman of the committee to which Sir Henry Tyler had referred, and said the committee proposed to entrust their inquiry to Mr. R. S. Baker, formerly manager of the Northern Canada railway, who had consented to act. Mr. Price said he was a member of a deputation representing the owners of 500,000 pounds of stock, which deputation had waited upon the directors the other day. Some of the shareholders represented had urged the inauguration of a hard proxy fight at the present meeting, but he had discouraged that, because there was no doubt that the directors were face to face with a crisis and it would embarrass the board to engage in a severe contest between them and the shareholders. The principal reason why the deputation waited on the directors was that they objected to the unqualified terms in which the accounts had been put forward and complained of the amount of assistance which the board had given to subsidiary lines.

Sir Henry Tyler, in his first speech, said, in addition to his previously reported remarks, that the directors had accepted the committee's proposal that the committee select its own agent, whom the directors agreed to allow to examine the books of the company, the committee to give its agent written instructions, which were to be agreed to by the directors. He had received a draft of these instructions yesterday evening, and the board would meet after the adjournment of the present meeting to consider them. The officials of the company were conducting the affairs of the road with the strictest economy and the directors were determined to preserve its credit and that it might emerge from the present crisis with its resources unimpaired.

A shareholder—"Is the credit of the company in doubt?" Sir Henry Tyler said he hoped it was not, but the position of the company was so serious to admit of any dissensions among the shareholders.

Mr. Baker called attention to the fact that the annual salary of General Manager Sargeant was 4000 pounds, whereas as the premier and judges of the Dominion of Canada received only one-third of that sum.

The Grand Trunk meeting began row. "The Grand Trunk meeting began row" and continued to the end in the same way as most other Grand Trunk meetings. It is doubtful if the shareholders' interests were furthered in the slightest. The display of stumpy comedy rather than a serious effort to procure a remedy. The crisis is of the greatest importance. The whole difficulty is due to the fearful burdens resulting from ambitious extensions."

VICTORIA PARLIAMENT.

Opening on Tuesday by the Earl of Hopetoun.

Melbourne, Oct. 30.—The Earl of Hopetoun, governor of Victoria, opened parliament to-day. He said the session would be devoted to the work of placing the colony's finances on a sound basis. A tax on the improved value of land would be introduced and an absentee land tax would be enforced. Efforts would be made also to secure the federation of the colonies. The speech received a favorable reception with intercolony free trade and such a degree of protection for the Victoria industries as would save them from the keenest competition of the outside world.

HAND WEAVING REVIVED.

An Accomplishment of Former Days Recommended.

Since the piano came into fashion hand loom weaving as an accomplishment for ladies has disappeared. In the old days ability to play the shuttle was regarded as a great enhancement of women's charms, and was useful as well as ornamental, for it enabled Penelope to outmanoeuvre the importunate suitors who wished her to forget her absent lord. A proposal will shortly be submitted to the London school board for the revival of this art among the girls attending the classes under its care. Preliminary investigations have proven so satisfactory that a committee, of which Lord Colchester was a member, have decided to recommend the innovation, and, as a beginning, suggest the purchase of six hand looms for use in girls' schools. The maidens will at first be taught mat weaving with colored papers, and gradually introduced to the higher branches of the industry. As an illustration of the useful work that can be accomplished with the hand loom, it is stated that a lady who possessed one unravelled an old travelling rug, and from the best portions manufactured thirteen articles of wearing apparel for poor children in her district. A distinct lesson in thrift can, it is claimed, be enforced in this way, apart from the educational advantages it bestows upon girls.—London Telegraph.

POLITICAL CASES.

Two Law Disputes Arising Out of the Late Local Election.

In the county court at New Westminster before Judge Bole on Tuesday there was a hearing in the suit of Ladner vs. Lucas. This is a suit at the instance of W. H. Ladner, of Delta, against Lucas, Lucas for \$20, the amount of a note. Mr. Ladner avers that this amount was lent to Lucas. Cross-examined by Mr. Lucas Mr. Ladner said he did not understand that Lucas came to his house on political matters. He understood him to come to borrow money. They had some whiskey together. He did not say that if he were chosen as the candidate he would place \$1000 in the hands of the committee. He loaned him \$20 only for the purpose of helping him out of the scrape with his landlord who had put the bailiff in his house. The next day he saw Lucas and told him he had the money and asked that the note be signed. A check to the amount of \$20 was given to him, and he had presented the note when it was due. He had repeatedly asked for payment of it. There had been no proceedings taken because had repeatedly got promises of payment. This money was given outside of any political purpose.

At this point Mr. Lucas desired to be allowed to retain counsel and was allowed a brief adjournment for this purpose. Mr. Gaynor then appeared for Mr. Lucas and examined Mr. Ladner. He never formally presented the note at Mr. Lucas's office. He was a member of the Delta Political Organization, and signed the agreement to abide by the result of the convention. He had agreed to give that organization \$5, and he was now agreeable to deduct that amount from the note. Mr. Lucas said he got the money under the following circumstances: He was asked to Mr. Ladner's house on April 3rd and they talked over political matters, when Mr. Ladner expressed the desire to get the nomination. They talked over ways and means, and he explained that he was so much money out of pocket and he could not do any more. Mr. Ladner said if he got the nomination he would pay him \$500 and allow \$1000 for other expenses. He asked for some funds on account and said \$20 would be sufficient. Mr. Ladner said he would give the amount next day. He emphatically denied having asked for that money to pay his bill. On the fourth Mr. Ladner came to him and said he had the money and he took him over to the office and gave him it, and then produced a note for signature. Asked what this note was for he said as the preliminary steps to the nomination. The successful candidate he wished this to show that he got the money. From that date till a date in August, he was never asked for repayment of that money. More than that, when Mr. Ladner subscribed \$5 for the Delta Political Organization, he said he would pay him (Lucas) next day. In August, when Mr. Lucas asked him for the payment of the note, he told him he would pay the note when the money came in which was promised for the political campaign. He signed the note as representing the Delta Political Organization. He moved into his present house on March 7th, and his rent was \$6 per month. Lord Rosebery said that before April 4th, he had disbursed \$10 for repairs and the landlord owed him \$4. The note given by Mr. Ladner was simply a voucher for the Delta Political Organization. The note was never presented to him and never to his knowledge at Mr. McKee's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howay: He was appointed secretary of the D. P. O. on April 21st. He began to organize it about the end of March, and before a secretary was appointed they had enrolled members who signed the rules of the association. He did not dispute that the money was due to Mr. Ladner, and it would be paid as soon as the funds came into his hands.

After hearing counsel judgment was reserved. The appeal in the case of Kitchen vs. Paisley from the decision rendered by Messrs. Bourne and Sawyer, J. P.'s at Mission City, on the first day of September last, was heard at New Westminster before Mr. Justice McCree and a jury of five. The case, as is generally known, is one arising out of an information laid by Mr. Thomas E. Kitchen, M. P. P., against the defendant, charging him with having while acting in the capacity of a collector of votes for the electoral district of Chilliwack, willfully and without reasonable cause, inserted in the list for that riding, the names of certain persons not duly qualified. The hearing occupied the whole of the afternoon and the evening as late as ten o'clock, when the jury brought in their decision. Mr. Henderson, as before, appeared for the appellant, Mr. Paisley, and Mr. J. A. Forin for the respondent, Mr. Kitchen. The jury consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs. A. Baker (foreman), J. McQuarrie, R. W. McIntosh, P. J. Hart and Simeon Huff. The witnesses called were Samuel Mellard, postmaster and collector of votes for Chilliwack; Stephen A. Parsons, F. H. Goodall, Mr. Paisley, Martin McNally and Frederick Greer, who acted as Mr. Paisley's assistant. The previous conviction was subsequently amended, the single name of S. A. Parsons being substituted for the original 14 whose applications are held to be irregular, the citation of the remaining 13 being allowed by his lordship in order to show quo animo. Note was taken of Mr. Henderson's objection to the above change. After addresses by counsel the judge summed up the evidence and gave the case to the jury. He took occasion to deplore the fact that the legislature should have seen fit to unite political functions to those of a collector of votes, which had to be done in this particular case. He interpreted the term "willfully" to signify "corruptly," for the reason that one of the penalties attached to this offence was a term of imprisonment for three months. This could not apply to a mere irregularity. And the question for the jury to decide, putting aside all other things, was whether Mr. Paisley had acted with an evil mind—desires of obtaining some advantage at the expense of the administration of justice. He finally submitted the two following questions to the jury for their decision, and upon which latter the determination of the case would rest: (1) Did Paisley receive and put on the voters' list the name of Stephen A. Parsons signed by Grant Jessop, purporting to be signed as a guest, he, Paisley, knowing that an application signed by an agent was irregular? and (2) if he did so know, as he admits, did he in so dealing with the names of Stephen A. Parsons, act with a bad purpose, in other words, corruptly and not merely voluntarily?

In the course of his remarks his lordship took occasion to comment strongly upon the dual offices of Mr. Cawley, both as an agent and collector of votes. The jury were out 25 minutes and upon reappearing gave their reply to the above as follows: (1) Yes; (2) He did not act corruptly.

E. H. Lordship, thereupon, declared the conviction quashed. Costs reserved.

ACTIVE HOSTILITIES.

The Japs Surround Port Arthur—Chinese Officials Disheartened.

Shanghai, Oct. 30.—It is reported that Port Arthur has been completely invested by the Japanese and cannot hold out long. Advice from Moukden state that General Tso's force was not annihilated in the battle of Ping Yang. The greater part of it escaped and re-formed under General Nieh. It is believed at Moukden that the Japanese will require a much larger army than they possess to secure the Chinese palace treasure.

London, Oct. 30.—A Tientsin dispatch says the route of the Chinese troops on the Yalu river and the failure of the Chinese army to arrest the advance of the Japanese has spread consternation among Chinese officials. The Japanese legion here has a dispatch saying a second army under General Oyama left its rendezvous in Corea on October 23 and made a successful landing at Talien Wanswan.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says the Soe Chow property belonging to Sheng, the Tao Tai of Tientsin, has been seized and sealed by the government in obedience to orders from Peking. Sheng is the official who bought German rifles for 600,000 taels and then to the government for 3,000,000. When the fraud was discovered Li Hung Chang slapped his face. The seizure of his property followed quickly upon the denunciation of the board of censors.

"The Chinese army of the Yalu," says the correspondent, "has retreated to a well fortified position at Feng Huang Cheng, and bars the road from Moukden to Peking. The Chinese have been ordered to march from Feng Huang Cheng, make a detour, and attack the advancing Japanese army on the right flank."

A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says that it is reported there that the Japanese have completely surrounded Port Arthur, and that the Chinese forces defending that place cannot hold out long. The Times publishes a Hong Kong dispatch stating that William Hill, an American, has been arrested and fined \$100 for sketching the defences of Hong Kong.

The Times publishes a dispatch from Yokohama stating that a third Japanese army, numbering twenty thousand men, is assembling at Hiroshima. Tientsin, Oct. 30.—The news of the defeat of the Chinese north of Yalu river has caused consternation here. Chinese officials do not attempt to deny the serious nature of the disaster. The next fighting is expected at Port Arthur.

Yokohama, Oct. 30.—Another Japanese army, 24,000 strong, is assembling at Hiroshima.

PRUNING TREES.

Some Results of New Methods Noted in Alameda County.

It is really astonishing how ideas change from year to year. Five years ago the orchardist who pruned his trees before the leaves were off were not to be found. To-day half the orchards in this valley are pruned, and those who have not finished pruning are doing their best to hurry their work so that they may prune. It was thought that as soon as the fruit was off the trees should rest, hence the pruning was delayed until the middle of winter, January or December being thought early enough, and March was not considered too late. There are so many reasons in favor of the new way that it is rather astonishing when not adopted before. The wood is soft and easier to cut with the sap in it; the tree does not "bleed"; many experienced pruners believe that the cut heals quicker, leaving no dead wood; the tree's strength is rather unimpaired than expended in keeping green for months useless foliage, and, finally, the comfort of the worker is no small matter. The work can be done as quick again in warm fall weather, and the hand cleared of the rubbish much quicker than when it is cold and muddy and the ground is ready for the plow as soon as the first rains come.

Pruning is becoming more and more a story, and on the best ranches only skilled workmen are employed. It does not do to thin out or trim back a tree until it looks neat and shapely. Every variety must be trimmed with a knowledge of its fruit-bearing methods, and believe that the methods of pruning are still far from being understood. Every season, when the fruit has well formed, it has to be thinned, and as

much as four-fifths of it taken off. More careful pruning with a more thorough knowledge of the fruit-bearing habits of each tree will reduce this proportion of useless fruit materially. Therefore, it does not pay, in fact, a rancher cannot afford to have his orchard pruned by an ordinary workman. As every year we are learning how to prune better, we are also learning new things about entirely new subjects. It was always supposed that prunes and almonds needed no pruning—a mistake; they need as much and as careful pruning as the peach the apricot or any other fruit. They bear better and larger fruit than they did under the old system of no pruning; indeed, many old almond trees that were almost entirely unproductive are now, after being pruned for two years, bearing good regular-sized fruit. Prune trees are pruned heavily here, as the soil is so rich that the trees could not support the amount of fruit which would form on the spurs. For several years the size of the fruit, therefore, has been decreasing; the quality, in fact, was being sacrificed to quantity, as the trees will mature almost all the fruit which forms. It has not been five years since there were serious discussions in many of our fruit journals concerning the advisability of pruning prunes and almonds. The talk was that the trees would be ruined. Four years ago the old notion arose it would be hard to say, but it has been proven a false notion.—San Francisco Call.

WHERE PARIS IS AHEAD. Her System of Pneumatic Tubes and Telephones Unequaled.

In Paris the pneumatic tubes used in the dispatch of card telegrams and letter telegrams from one portion of the city to the other are placed in the sewers. The excellent sewer system has helped the development of this handy means of communication in a way which would not have been possible otherwise. It is quicker than the telegraph for messages in the city, and would be perfect if the slow Parisian factor were replaced by the smart London boy messenger. As we stand below the tube we can hear the whizz of the "chase" distinctly. There it goes at lightning speed, bearing most probably some tender message from love-sick Jean at his office on the boulevards to pretty Jeanette, who is toiling somewhere near the Bon Marche, and fixing a rendezvous for the evening, when the day's labors are over. Wonderfully convenient these letter telegrams for correspondence—more so, than the telegram proper, making no awkward mistakes in times and places—and, best of all, preserving the calligraphy of the sender.

More serious things are doubtless passing across the coils which cover the remainder of the roof of the tunnel. These are the telegraph and telephone wires, thousands of miles of them connecting the 240 postoffices and placing hundreds of subscribers in the city within earshot. Overhead wires are prohibited in Paris so are sky signs—and how much the city gains in beauty these only know who have been in London, with its unsightly webs strung across the boulevards, spoiling whatever of the picturesque there may be about the streets, and constituting a serious danger to persons and property.

There is no comparison, either, in the efficiency of the telephone in the two cities. A whisper may be heard in Paris, while in London telephoning is generally an expiring operation. A striking piece of evidence upon this point is afforded by the fact that it is well nigh impossible to telephone from Paris to any given subscriber in London, and that before the instrument could be of any practical use for long messages, the two great foreign news agencies, Dalziel and Reuter's, were obliged to have special wires laid underground to their offices from St. Martin's in Grande. On the other hand, any subscriber in any part of the French capital may be heard with ease from the general postoffice in London. In this and one or two other matters already mentioned John Bull has a good deal to learn from Jacques Bonhomme.

Rochester Union: Little Girl—Mrs. Brown, ma wants to know if she could borrow a dozen eggs. She wants to put 'em under a hen. Neighbor—So you've got a hen setting, have you? I didn't know you kept any hens.

Little Girl—No, ma'am, you don't, but Mrs. Smith's going to lend us a hen that's going to set, and Ma thought if you'd lend us some eggs we'd find a nest ourselves.

He—If I'd known that tunnel was so long I'd have kissed you. She—Graious; didn't you? Somebody did.—The Great Divide.

For 20 Years the formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. No secret about it. This is one of its strongest endorsements. But the strongest endorsement possible is in the vital strength it gives.

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nourishes. It does more for weak Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It strengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation and General Debility. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.

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WHO GOT THE MONEY?

Continuation of the Alleged Saloon Robbery Case in Police Court.

Jose Edwards Testifies That Ahern Wanted to Send Her Out of Town.

The hearing of Joseph Ahern, proprietor of the Trade Dollar Saloon, at the corner of Douglas and Fort streets, charged with robbing William Hussey, a sealer, of \$300, was commenced in police court this morning. The accused was represented by A. L. Belyea and George Morphy, and when brought into court took a seat at the lawyer's table with them. Chief Sheppard conducted the prosecution. There was a large crowd in attendance, and every word uttered was listened to attentively. The case opened with a surprise for the police. Jose Edwards, the pretty little "sporting" woman who is concerned in the case, was called for the prosecution. She was in the custody of the police for a couple of days last week and told a story which formed the basis upon which the police worked and built up the case. She took the stand and entirely repudiated her earlier statements by swearing to an entirely new story, in which she told of a spree that she and Hussey had in which money and wine flowed as freely as water. They had carriages, champagne cocktails, suppers, and rounds of drinks galore. She said that she met Hussey at Joe Levy's restaurant at one o'clock Tuesday morning and he accompanied her to her house at 127 Johnson street. He had only \$5 and borrowed \$5 more from Samuel Hannon. She got the \$10 and then Hussey took Hannon's money to keep, promising to leave it at the King's Head for him. Hannon was drunk and sleepy. They left the house at four o'clock, and with Ahern went to the Trade Dollar Saloon. There the fun began. She had seen Hussey take two \$100 bills and some smaller ones from Hannon, and at the saloon she remembered seeing Hussey change one of the \$100 bills. They had many drinks, and everybody drank at Hussey's expense out of Hannon's money—so she swore. Then came another breakfast, a carriage drive, and a stop at a resort where they had three more drinks. Hussey gave her \$45 dollars during the day. When at a loss for any details in the story the witness threw in some more drinks, but along to the last it was doubtful, she swore, who paid for them. She woke up at 2:30 in the afternoon in the back room of the saloon and Hussey was sitting by her side. He told her that he had been to a doctor and a bottle of medicine had cost him \$120. She said subsequent visits to the saloon, and Ahern told her that "that man says he lost his money and I think you are going to get into trouble. You had better go away." She paid no attention to what he said. Sergeant Walker was the first to tell her of the robbery. On Thursday she sent to Ahern and asked for a loan, but he sent back word that she already owed him \$5 for drinks.

When Mr. Belyea got through with the cross-examination Chief Sheppard tried to show that the witness had been tampered with, but as it was new evidence the court ruled that it could not be brought out on the cross-examination. When the witness left the stand court adjourned until 2 o'clock. When court reconvened in the afternoon the Magistrate recalled Miss Edwards and in answer to his question said that when Ahern told her Hussey had been robbed he offered to give her money to go out of town and to return again when the trouble blew over. Cross-examined by Mr. Belyea she said, "I was speaking to the chief after the morning session. He asked why I did not give this evidence. I told him I did not give it as I was not asked. The chief did not say what would be the consequence if I did not give this evidence. I did not see Ahern take any money except what was given over the bar. I gave \$20 over the bar and did not get any change. Mr. Belyea then submitted her to a searching examination as to what she could remember of Tuesday. As to the conversation with Ahern she did not know whether it was overheard or not. There were several present. Ahern did not give her any money. Nellie Preston, landlady at 127 Johnson street, was the next witness. She said the accused came to her house on Tuesday morning shortly after midnight with a friend and remained until six o'clock. She recognized the prosecutor as the one who had taken the money out of Hannon's pocket. At 5:30 Jose told her Hussey was taking the money. She went upstairs and Hussey said Hannon was his friend. One of the girls made Hussey count the money, which amounted to over \$300. She told Ahern about the money and asked if she should send for the police. He asked the witness to let him see the man. Ahern went and looked at him and said, "Let him take it; the gentleman is all right." Hussey and Jose left the house to get something to eat and Ahern and his friend left just after them. The accused as he went through the hall said, "He's got the stuff, and we'll stay with him." Once on the sidewalk one of the two whites, evidently after Josey and Hussey. She saw no more.

Cross-examined, she said she did not know who Ahern's friend was. Josey came home at four o'clock that afternoon. Hussey told his friend that he had left his money at the Trade Dollar. They returned that night and said they could find no trace of the money. Josey went out on a good time on Tuesday morning. She said she had been to the Half Way House. Did not believe she took any money. Josey was with a friend. Questioned by the court, she said she was sure of the time, for she saw the clock. Hussey was not exactly sober. Josey was straight, and the accused was

THE NORWEGIAN COLONISTS.

Temperance Is One of the Planks of their Platform.

The C. P. N. steamer Princess Louise leaves for the north to-day, and among her passengers will be the eighty Norwegian colonists who are going to Bella Coola. The party are organized as the Bella Coola Colony, and have a regular constitution and set of by-laws. The latter are simple and similar to those generally in force, but three sections of the constitution will prove interesting to the public. They are as follows:

1. To become a member of this colony petition must be made to the managing committee and with which must be furnished satisfactory evidence of good moral character, working ability and possession of necessary means to cover travelling expenses and provisions for one year. The petitioners have also to submit themselves to the rules and regulations of the colony by signing the same.
2. Every member of this colony must abstain from import, manufacture, export, or in any other way whatever the use of intoxicating drinks, excepting for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical and chemical uses.
3. Transgression of these rules, when proved before the managing committee of the colony, will be punished by banishment from the territory of the colony, and the colonist's real estate, if any, shall be forfeited to the government.
4. Section 5 of the by-laws says: "These by-laws may be only altered or amended at the annual general meeting, and the by-laws and any alterations shall be submitted and approved by the minister of immigration before coming into force."

FROM THE NORTHERN MINES.

Business Men in the City from Cassiar and Yukon.

J. Ladue, of the firm of Ladue & Harper, saw mill owners and merchants of Ogilvie, high up on the Yukon river in Canadian territory, and John Highland, of Telegraph creek, Cassiar, and formerly of this city, arrived here this morning on the Rosalie. They came south on the steamer Chilkat, arriving at Port Townsend on Sunday. Mr. Highland returns from Cassiar after a stay of eighteen months. He has been engaged in business with his father, and has come down to attend to some affairs of the firm. He will return again after a stay of a few months. He states that the season has been a fairly prosperous one.

Mr. Ladue has been in the Yukon country since 1882, and believes that this will be the greatest year that the country ever saw in the production of gold. Frank Chromeo has about \$35,000 to show for his season's operations, and his partner, Budreau, has about the same amount. All the old-timers and many of the new men did well. It is difficult to estimate the total output, but an actual count showed about one thousand miners at work. New and very rich diggings were found at Birco creek, a tributary of the Yukon, and situated about 238 miles below the Forty and across the river and about one mile of Fort Yukon. This winter work will be carried ahead in nearly all drift diggings, and particularly around Miller creek, and there will be a big wash up in the spring. Mr. Ladue says the route into the country is by the Taku river, Teslin lake and down the Hootalinqua river. The portage from the Taku river north to Teslin lake is only 58 miles, and through a country where vegetation never ceases. He believes it greatly preferable to the White, Dia and Chilkat passes from the head of Lynn canal. He came out by Chilkat pass and spent a night in the cabin built by Captain Moore on the side of Chilkat pass closest to the interior. He came down Lynn canal and to Jeneau in Capt. Moore's schooner.

DROWNED IN THE STICKEEN.

Fuller Particulars of the Sad Ending of Charles Calbreath.

Dixie H. Ross, of this city, is in receipt of a letter from John C. Calbreath, the Cassiar merchant, giving fuller particulars than were contained in last evening's Times of the drowning of Mr. Calbreath's son Charles. The sad accident occurred on October 4th, while a party of which young Calbreath was a member, were running the big rifle of the Stickeen above Glenora. Besides Mr. Calbreath there were in the party Captain Thompson, Hugh Murray, Hendon, an Indian, and Julia, an Indian woman. They were going from Telegraph creek to Glenora, a distance of twelve miles, in a small canoe, which was overloaded and was swamped. Charles Calbreath and the woman were thrown into the river by the breakers and were drowned. The two white men and the Indian clung to the canoe and were saved. Every effort is being made to find the bodies, a large reward being offered for their recovery, but M. Calbreath says the Stickeen, like the Fraser, seldom yields victims. The rifle is the worst on the river at low water. There is a slough by which canoes can go round the rifle, but as it is rather troublesome to go through the slough at low water, canoeists risk the danger of running the rifle.

Charles Calbreath was about 25 years old and was a powerful young fellow, weighing 200 pounds.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

CORONER'S INQUEST RESUMED

Disease More Responsible for Indian Bailey's Death Than the Wounds.

Constable Redgrave Details the Fight That Led Up to the Shooting.

The inquest on the body of William Bailey, the Pacheena Indian fatally shot during a row on the Indian reserve ten days ago by Sergeant Levin, was commenced at two o'clock this afternoon by Coroner Hasell. The inquest was held at the police court room in the city hall, and the jurors sworn in were Henry Short, G. H. Brown, Philip Hall, Henry Walker, Robert Chipchase and George Powell (merchant). There were a number of spectators present, among them being Deacon W. J. Taylor was present to watch the case on behalf of the city. Sergeant Levin appeared and listened attentively to the proceedings. He showed signs of worry, and looked as if he had passed a sleepless night.

After the jury had viewed the body at the city morgue, Dr. Richardson, superintendent of Jubilee Hospital, was called to the stand as the first witness. He told of the bringing of the deceased to the hospital by Constable Redgrave. He examined the Indian and found a slight scap wound and also the bullet wound in the left leg about three inches above the knee. He extracted the bullet from the back of the leg and dressed the wound antiseptically. The next morning Dr. Davie and others enlarged the wound to establish drainage. The wound had up to that time bled very little. The patient did very well until the 18th when suppuration set in and bits of clothing were washed from the wound. By the 21st it had increased so much that a consultation was held. It was then decided to let the case go on, and the 22nd secondary hemorrhage set in. A tourniquet was applied and Dr. Davie sent for. It was decided to amputate the leg. This was done at 2 p.m. on the 25th. The patient rallied during the afternoon but at 7:30 o'clock in the morning of the 26th he grew worse, dying in an hour. He bled very little at the operation, and about two pints at the secondary hemorrhage. The doctor said he believed he died from the combined influence of suppurative hemorrhage, constitutional syphilis and shock. He was suffering acutely from shock, which was increased and kept up by dressing after operating.

At the inquest Juror Hall was asked the bones were shattered? "Dr. Richardson—Yes I know the bones were shattered. Juror Walker—Then why did you wait until the 25th before amputating?" "Dr. Richardson—It is the practice now to try and repair instead of amputating. Here the antiseptic treatment was rendered useless by suppuration. At the inquest the doctor was taken sick, and it became necessary to adjourn to permit him to secure restoratives and some fresh air. When the hearing was resumed Juror Chipchase asked the doctor why he believed he died from the combined influence of suppurative hemorrhage, constitutional syphilis and shock. The reply was that the course was evidently downward at an angle of 45 degrees, but of course the position of the body at the time of the shooting might change that. Juror Hall was still unable to take further part in the proceedings, as he was still quite ill, and it was decided to adjourn until Monday afternoon.

The coroner's inquest to inquire into the death of the Indian Bailey, who was shot by Sergeant Levin when the sergeant was on duty on the Indian reserve, was continued to-day. Dr. Laing was the first witness. He conducted the post mortem examination. Several patches of syphilis showed on the body. There were some superficial abrasions and one of the legs had been amputated above the knee. All the internal organs were normal, with the exception of the lungs and the lower part of the bowels, where there was a syphilitic ulceration. The right lung was healthy except at the base, where there was some congestion. The left lung was found close to the wall, was much diminished in volume and deeply congested. In his opinion death was caused by a combination of conditions; shock of the original injury, subsequent suppuration, hemorrhage, septic absorption, shock of the operation of amputation and the administration of ether. These causes acted upon a subject already enfeebled from syphilis and one useless lung.

Constable Redgrave, who was with Sergeant Levin at the time of the shooting, detailed the particulars leading up to it. They followed some drunk Indians from Store street across the railway bridge. Among the Indians was one with a bottle of whiskey in his possession. They arrested this Indian on the reserve and were bringing him towards the bridge when attacked by between 12 and 20 Indians. Sergeant Levin had hold of one arm and the witness the other. The crowd of Indians attacked them (the officers) and rescued the prisoner. While tussling with the crowd a big Indian, who had his coat off and who could not be found afterwards, came up behind Sergeant Levin with a knife in his right hand, raised, ready to strike. Witness called out to the sergeant, "Look out, there is a Siwah coming up behind you with a knife." The sergeant turned round and gave the big Indian a push. The Indian came up again and witness pushed him down. By this time the Indians had rescued the prisoner and were between the officers and the city. They blew their whistles for assistance. The Indians knocked the whistles out of their mouths at the same time attacking them separately, driving the sergeant toward the beach and witness toward the bank. He then

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Arrangements Being Completed for the Reception of the Party.

Another forward step was made yesterday in the arrangement for the reception of the governor-general and Lady Aberdeen. The various committees met, received reports from sub-committees, and appointed other sub-committees. A staff of men commenced to-day to decorate the drill hall for the promenade concert on Saturday evening and the ball on Wednesday evening. The gallery is to be continued completely around the hall, making a continuous promenade. Invitations to the ball were sent out to-day, and on Saturday evening members of the ball committee will be at the drill hall for the purpose of selling tickets. Messrs. Wilson and Muir will attend to the decoration of the drill hall and Messrs. Jensen, Robertson and Falconer to the decorations at the outer wharf. An official invitation bearing the city's seal is to be sent to the distinguished visitors by the mayor. Four addresses are to be presented to Lord and Lady Aberdeen during their stay here. There is the city's address, board of trade, Sons of Erin and Scottish societies.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

Close of the Conference at Frankfurt—Dissatisfied Delegates.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—The social democratic delegates in Frankfurt voted on Saturday to preach socialism more energetically to women and sailors and to extend their sympathies to the Italian socialists who were being persecuted by the government. Deputy Paul Singer's address yesterday failed to encourage the delegates, although it rang with defiance of all that the imperial ministers might do. "No changes can affect the social democrats," he said. "The party had outlived Bismarck and Caprivi, and will survive the future chancellors, it matters not how reactionary they may be. Socialism is the vital principle of progress. Its adherents are animated with a spirit to overcome all persecutions, and they spread their teaching despite opposition." The congress closed with an appearance of harmony, which was absent at the opening. There was much latent discontent, however, and the Bavarians and Baden committeemen are sure to fight their differences out, unless now exceptional laws force them back into a solid phalanx. The Vorwaerts to-day appeals to the entire party to bury all minor differences and prepare for the combat which is being waged against the law and order have begun against the social democracy. In a paragraph on the significance of Caprivi's fall the editor says: "The most notable fact was that he was not dismissed because he had lost the confidence of the nation, nor because a vote of the reichstag had made him impossible as chancellor, but merely because a monarch, regarding himself as responsible to nobody, suddenly resolved to let him go. Caprivi never used legislation or administration for his personal advantage. His withdrawal darkens the political horizon."

A COMING MUSICAL TREAT.

St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society's Halloween Concert.

The arrangements for the Halloween concert are now almost completed, and the Victoria theatre has been selected as the most suitable place, affording ample accommodation for the distinguished guests of the evening, Lord Aberdeen. Suggestions have been made as to other halls, but the committee adhere to the choice of J. G. Brown, under whose direction all arrangements are being carried out. The decorations in the theatre will be an interesting feature and well worth seeing. The programme for the concert is got up in a manner befitting the occasion and will be worth keeping as a souvenir of the visit of the governor-general. On the front page is the seal of the society and beneath is a foot note requesting the audience to rise and sing "God Save the Queen" on the arrival of the governor-general. Inside is the programme proper, on the back are found the names of the officers of the society for the present year, the committee for the Halloween celebration and the artists engaged for the occasion. "Those taking part in the concert need no recommendation. Madame Laird is well and favorably known as a singer of Scotch ballads; Mrs. Rowlands has an enviable reputation as one of the sweetest of sopranos; Mr. Rowlands is too well known to need any introduction; Mr. Wolf, L. C. M., as a violinist is second to none in British Columbia, and in his Scotch selections will put "life and metal in the heels" of those present. Mr. Anderson has vanquished all comers at the various Highland gatherings held in the province during the year, and worthily represents his country on this occasion. Mr. J. G. Brown as a singer of Scotch songs has many times before charmed Victoria audiences. With such an array of talent secured no one need be afraid of the merit of the concert. Seats can be secured at Jamieson's book store, where the plan of reserved seats can be seen. Tickets can be purchased from members of the society and at all the principal book stores, drug stores and many other places of business.

BOUGHT IN BELGIUM.

Steel Rails for the Intercolonial Railway—Mr. Laurier's Tour.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—The department of railways has given a contract for supplying 4300 tons of steel rails for the intercolonial railway to the Cockerell works, Belgium, at four pounds sterling per ton, delivered at Halifax free of charge before June next. Three thousand tons are to be used on the main line and the remainder on the branch lines. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, speaking to a reporter, said that he covered 10,332 miles and made 89 speeches on his western tour.

TROUBLE IN ARGENTINE.

An Entire District in the Hands of the Revolters.

New York, Oct. 30.—The Herald has the following special cable this morning: Buenos Ayres, Oct. 29.—The Herald's correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs that advices have been received from Rivera that the government forces met a body of federal troops near Cruz San Pedro, and a battle was fought in which the former were badly routed. The entire district of Rosa Rio is in the hands of the revolters. The United States cruiser Newark has arrived at Montevideo.

A PROBABLE TRAGEDY.

Finding of an Open Boat with a Woman's Hat and Shawl.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 30.—H. D. Chantrell, collector of customs at Douglas, a village on the Canadian border near Blaine, Wash., reports that a large open boat came ashore there last Friday. It contained a woman's hat and shawl and a piece of meat. The sail was up. There were numerous spots of blood on the seats and sides of the boat. The name Kate was painted on the bows. The police are investigating the matter, as it is believed a tragedy has occurred.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

The winter schedule on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway will go into effect on Thursday. After that trains will leave for Nanaimo at 8 a.m. daily and arrive at 12:24 p.m. daily. Extra trains will be run on Saturday only, leaving here at 2 p.m., and arriving at 5:30 p.m.

THE CURRA

Differences in Proper Me Relative

Mr. St. Louis Relative

From our Ottawa, Oct. action in connection with the scandal was played, and subject alive in pie long after the ent administration it is necessary to be so often was sought transaction the department cers, succeeded to the extent of a couple of most protests of the work was to be supervision of the officers the been doubled. Well of the country light" of the I way in which it been watched a to light the court at the hall, and the nefarious pro pursue, would credit, which he would have been I remember ago of writing fo then commencing the new depart known as the L Charlebois and tractors. The course, rushed masters. They the newspaper, trouble of amas trial to defend t ing of the date come before the dropped it. during the sessi shows that a price of which and \$400,000, ha dollars and all been settled. Its count has not b One bright su was in the same have been a year, such as its canal here and the government bor off the cans arrival and cre owner, John B. say it was the c or so later Arne hlamatory court. He said that M. He had the usual a upon the Grit p ercise of their d were some jourt to discontinue public officers h the party. But Mr. Arnoldi said the reason for g good reason why to putting their appearing before mitted. The case of I secretary of the partment, was ex Arnoldi. The w same amount light him. Loug tified" of the Lil do its duty to the The Montreal l Curran being department of r looked into the Mr. St. Louis w the balance of \$8 of the governme ed by governme got what had be sified organs w abuse, but that i who have organ try at heart thro on the hooding ministration. Th les as I have ju which would nee light but for an to encourage evu nalist not to be v But I have id what I started the recent mov affair. On Frid took suit in the Em. St. Louis, d supplies, fo overpaid to him filed in the cour got the contract and lock, and w had received the ting in false a sheets. The in follows, and m which are ma tise the conf against the cou "Her Majesty" is Sir John Thon by reason of th proper and illeg fendent or his a accounts, in pla of a large num teams in excess plowed or enga said, and in his or accounts for the time of the time and teams that work of the b brides and look been possibly do the false and fre

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THE CURRAN BRIDGE FARCE.

Differences in the Cabinet as to the Proper Method of Treating the Contractor.

Mr. St. Louis is Minister Oulmet's Relative—The Opposition Searchlight.

From our own correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—The government's action in connection with the Curran bridge scandal will go down to posterity as one of the most gigantic farces ever played, and will help to keep the subject alive in the minds of the people long after the members of the present administration has ceased to exist.

It is needless to narrate that which has been so often written, the history of this huge transaction, which, with the aid of the department of railways and its officers succeeded in robbing the treasury to the extent of some \$250,000 in about a couple of months time. But for the protests of the press against the way the work was being conducted under the supervision of Hon. John Haggart and his officers the sum would have probably been doubled before the job was concluded.

Well may the Liberal press of the country be called the "search light" in which the administration has been watched and its evil acts brought to light the country, instead of suffering at the hands of its present rulers and the nefarious policy and practices they pursue, would be fairly ruined and its credit, which has been badly crippled, would have been gone.

I remember, for instance, ten years ago of writing for the press the scandal, then commencing, in connection with the new departmental building, here known as the Langevin block. Messrs. Charlebois and Company were the contractors. The government organs, of course, rushed to the rescue of their masters. They always do so. Mr. Charlebois took out a libel suit against the newspapers. There was the usual trial to defend the suit, but on the evening of the date on which the case was to come before the judge Mr. Charlebois dropped it. The next hearing of it was during the session of 1891, when it was shown that a building, the contract price of which was between \$800,000 and \$400,000, had cost about one million dollars and all the extras have not yet been settled. In other words the account has not been closed.

On a bright sunny morning, I think it was in the same year, 1884, or it might have been a year or so later, a beautiful yacht found its way into the Rideau canal here and was drawn up alongside the government dredge in the little harbor off the canal. I wrote up the new arrival and credited it to its rightful owner, John R. Arnoldi. I need scarcely say it was the celebrated Joe. Two years or so later Arnoldi denied before a parliamentary committee that he owned it. He said that Mr. Wilson of Montreal was the owner. The government press had the usual amount of abuse to heap upon the Grit press, because in the reason that they did so was because he was not on oath. This is probably a good reason why the government object to putting their officers on oath when appearing before a parliamentary committee.

The case of Bradley, the dismissed secretary of the railways and canals department, was exactly similar to that of Arnoldi. The writer was subjected to the same amount of abuse, but time justified him. Long may the great "search light" of the Liberal press continue to do its duty to the people.

The Montreal press had written up the Curran bridge affair before even the department of railways and canals had looked into the matter. But for this Mr. St. Louis would have no doubt had the balance of \$64,000, which he claimed of the government, in his pocket, secured by government vouchers, as he had got what had been paid him. The subsidized organs will likely continue their abuse, but that should not prevent those who have the interests of their country at heart throwing the "search light" on the boodling work of a corrupt administration. The result of such inquiries as I have just mentioned above, and which would never have been brought to light but for an independent press, ought to encourage every right thinking journalist not to weary in well doing.

But I have digressed somewhat from what I started out to say in regard to the recent move in the Curran bridge affair. On Friday last the government took suit in the exchequer court against Hon. St. Louis, the contractor for harbor and supplies, for \$144,881, said to be overpaid to him. The information as filed in the court narrates how St. Louis got the contract for labor on the bridge and lock, and went on to show that he had received the above amount by putting in false accounts and false pay sheets. The information concludes as follows, and will show the charges which are made by the government against the contractor:

"Her Majesty's attorney-general (that is Sir John Thompson) further says that by reason of the false, fraudulent, improper and illegal preparation by the defendant or his agents of the pay lists or accounts in placing therein the names of a large number of workmen and teams in excess of those actually employed or engaged upon the work aforesaid, and in inserting in the pay lists or accounts large sums of money for the time of workmen and teams in excess of the time in which the workmen and teams that were employed actually worked upon the construction of the bridge and lock No. 1, Her Majesty has been grossly deceived, and has, through the false and fraudulent representations

of the defendant, as contained in the pay lists or accounts, been made involuntarily to pay a large amount of money to the defendant which was not legally due or owing to him, and Her Majesty's attorney-general charges that the sum of \$220,650.21 so paid to the defendant aforesaid, upon the pay lists or accounts, the sum of \$144,881 was obtained and received by and paid to the defendant through and by reason of the fraud and deceit of the defendant or his agents as aforesaid, and Her Majesty's attorney-general, on behalf of Her Majesty, has now a right of action to recover back from the defendant the sum so illegally and fraudulently obtained and received by him."

Last session of parliament Mr. Haggart declared to the house that he would have the guilty parties prosecuted. Now, Mr. St. Louis is a first cousin of the minister of public works, Mr. Oulmet. The latter was, of course, friendly to his relative, but in addition to this St. Louis was a heavy contributor to the election funds of the Tories in the Montreal district. He said so in his evidence before parliamentary committee, and his treatment of "Mr. Minister," as he always styled Mr. Haggart, was of the devil-may-care kind.

Well, the session closed and Mr. Haggart desired to carry out his promise by taking criminal proceedings against Mr. St. Louis. Mr. Oulmet protested. The fight commenced. The result was that Mr. Haggart handed over all the case, the evidence, etc., to the premier and told him to act as he pleased as the government and not he (Haggart) would be responsible. Shortly afterward Mr. Haggart left for the Southern States.

The suit is a gigantic farce as anyone can see, and is merely throwing good money after bad, at the very most. Some time ago St. Louis took action against the exchequer court for \$64,000 against the crown. The government took a counter claim, stating that St. Louis was owing them money. Both actions were dismissed but the cross suit was dismissed without prejudice. That is to say another action if they saw fit. Of course at that time Mr. Haggart intended to take criminal action, and did not push the counter claim. Now in the face of all this Sir John Thompson starts another case, similar to the one which was dismissed, without any new evidence, and for what purpose no one can tell, unless it be with the sole view of trying to deceive the people. If St. Louis is the criminal they are painting him why not take criminal action against him? It cannot be that they are desirous of new evidence. They have all the evidence taken before the commission, the evidence in the trial of the St. Louis case in the exchequer court and the evidence taken before the parliamentary committee. In the face of all this those who may point to the desire of the government to bring the guilty parties to punishment must be the very simplest. Meantime St. Louis laughs at them and is going on with his appeal from the exchequer court to the supreme court in the hope that he will take \$64,000 more money out of the treasury.

Most people will have good reason to wonder in all this boodling business there was not some responsibility to be attached to the minister of the department, the deputy minister or the staff of officers who checked St. Louis' return and who paid the money over to him. Tories sneer at Alexander Mackenzie, when he had charge of this department, saying that it was with great difficulty he was able to guard the treasury from being plundered by the alluriance of so-called friends and foes. But Mr. Mackenzie did guard the treasury, and from the day he left it (public works and railways were then united) until now revelations which have taken place will show how his predecessors have done. SLABTOWN.

CHATTELL CONFESSES.

A Mob Attempts to Capture the Brutal Murderer of Jessie Keith.

Stratford, Ont., Oct. 27.—To a reporter who accompanied him from Listowel to Stratford on the train, Almada Chattell, the murderer of Jessie Keith in Elmfield, near Listowel, made a full confession of his crime. He told how he had met Jessie Keith on the tract, that she resisted and was too strong for him, and after struggling he struck her on the head with a stone, rendering her insensible. He then continued: "Then I carried half supported her across the field to the bush, where I cut her throat and inflicted the other wounds."

"What did you do with the parts of the body you removed?" "I buried them in a field near where the valise was found. I can't describe the place exactly, but if a bloodhound was put on the scent it would find them. After I found I could not accomplish my purpose I became maddened and do not know what followed."

"Why did you strip the body?" "I do not know."

Chattel, who was taken to the Stratford jail after the coroner's jury had found him guilty of murder, is very sullen this morning and refuses to talk. His admission in court when arraigned that he killed the Keith girl will not hasten the trial, which will not take place until spring. While Chattell was being taken back to Stratford yesterday, after the magistrate's court, a determined lynch mob was formed and the constables were compelled to draw their revolvers.

The professorship of the law faculty of McGill University, rendered vacant by Judge Archibald being made governor of the university, is to be filled by the appointment of Percie Ryan, of Montreal, son of Carroll Ryan, at one time editor of the Ottawa Free Press.

She—And so you are married to your art? He—Yes, body and soul. She—And don't you consider marriage a failure?

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Important Report From Health Officer Duncan Respecting Infectious Diseases.

City to be Made Defendant in Two Suits for Damages—Other Business.

Mayor Teague and Ald. Humphrey, Vigelin, Styles, Baker, Dwyer, Ledingham, Wilson, Munn and Harris were present at last evening's meeting of the city council.

Archibald Martin, on behalf of James Wilkerson, who fell into a sewer on Richard street, notified the council that Mr. Wilkerson intends to sue the city and the contractors, if necessary, for damages for injuries sustained. Referred to sewerage committee and commissioners. Eberts & Taylor, city solicitors, applied for particulars in the case of Lindell v. the corporation. Lindell wants \$500 for injuries sustained by a loose plank flying up and striking him in the face. Referred to street committee.

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The following letter from the medical health officer was received and laid on the table for further consideration: "29th October, 1894. "To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Victoria: "Wilson Bell made a similar request. Referred to the home committee."

H. E. A. Robertson, re proposed visit of the governor-general, drew attention to the piles of dirt on Government street and suggested that they be removed. The exchequer court was now ready, and all that was necessary were letters from the city assuming the responsibility of removing and replacing the fences. The letters will be provided.

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"As is well known, the port of Hong Kong is the one at which the Oriental vessels take on their Chinese steerage passengers, and, fortunately for myself and the object I had in view, I happened to be called on to act as surgeon on board the R. M. S. Empress of India from Yokohama to Hong Kong and return. On my arrival at Hong Kong I at once placed myself in communication with the imperial and local health officials, and by their means obtained exceptional opportunities of acquainting myself with the sanitary conditions affecting Oriental passenger traffic. To Dr. Lawson, acting superintendent of the civil hospital, I am indebted for much valuable information and assistance, he having personally accompanied me through the native quarters and supplied me with facts as to their conditions of life and the diseases prevalent among them."

"At the time of my arrival at Hong Kong, the Mayor and Gentlemen of the Board and Dr. Ayres, colonial surgeon, the Buteonic plague (black plague) had been about stamped out, only fourteen convalescent patients being under treatment. These were, however, sufficient to enable me, with the assistance of the above-named gentlemen, to acquaint myself with the character of the malady, which being fostered by filth, had its home amongst the lowest classes of the Chinese population. Moreover, it had been brought into Hong Kong by the Cantonese, who constitute the greater proportion of the Chinese immigration to the Pacific coast of North America. It is well to state here that, save under the most exceptional conditions, the white population of Hong Kong and other Chinese ports are not affected by infectious and contagious diseases as are the Chinese, since they live in a section of their own and are under European conditions of life."

"My contact with the Chinese in Hong Kong and Shanghai also clearly satisfied me that their sanitary conditions and habits of life were infinitely worse than those of the Chinese in this city, and hence the greater necessity for safeguarding ourselves against the possible effects of the influx of this class of population."

"Although the butonic plague to which I have referred had only been a recent and temporary outbreak, I was informed by Dr. Ayres, H. M. colonial surgeon, having charge of the sanitary condition of Hong Kong, that smallpox is never absent from the Chinese population. He advised me as to the needs of special precautions, particularly during the winter months, when the Chinese are herded together for warmth, and being under insanitary conditions, smallpox becomes epidemic."

"Canton and Hong Kong are but a few hours distant from each other, and boats ply daily between them. It will thus be seen that if Canton is, as Dr. Ayres described it, the filthiest city under heaven, and since the greater number of emigrants come from that point, how great are the risks incurred by our community and how necessary it is to enforce the most stringent sanitary regulations against people coming from that quarter. Surely past experiences have amply demonstrated how true it is that Chinese immigration is, from the point of view of health, the most dangerous element against which we have to contend."

"The white population of Hong Kong do not live under conditions in any way resembling those of the Chinese, are a totally distinct community, and when on board ship are divided from them by a 'fixed gulf'—the well of the ship. Besides, the Chinese on board ship are every day inspected by the surgeon and are driven on the steerage deck several times a week, during which their quarters are disinfected. All this serves to show the excellence of the arrangements and accommodation for transportation by the C. F. R. steamers, which renders it unnecessary to treat white passengers on landing in the same way as the Orientals, no white passengers being found among the Chinese steerage passengers."

"In the affidavit sworn by me in a recent case I said 'that I believed the baggage of Chinese immigrants to be particularly dangerous, coming as it does from quarters which we know not of among the Chinese in a similar way as rags coming from ports at which cholera is prevalent would be particularly liable to contain cholera germs. I now know from personal experience that this statement is absolutely true, and I can well understand the origin of many isolated cases of smallpox which were discovered among Chinese immigrants at the epidemic of 1892 was stamped out. I repeat that the baggage of Chinamen is particularly dangerous. It is exposed to all the conditions of disease before being packed and taken on board, where it does not meet with a temperature destructive of the germs, and it is only when opened out these germs of disease, butonic plague, cholera, typhoid fever, etc., have the opportunity of being spread and propagated."

"Subjected as they are on board ship to daily exposure to the purifying influence of fresh air, their quarters being daily ventilated and disinfected several times a week, it may be true, and likely is so, that the persons and clothing of the Chinese are free from disease, but as Dr. Lawson counselled me to be absolutely certain that no disease be introduced, the person's clothing and baggage must be disinfected prior to landing."

"If I am happy to be able to remain that, as the result of my inquiries and personal observations, I found that the opinions expressed and the suggestions made by the provincial medical health officer, Dr. J. C. Davie, in regard to infectious and contagious diseases at the port of Hong Kong, were absolutely and strictly correct, and that in no way was anything done either by the provincial or municipal authorities which was not necessitated by the facts of the case. Hong Kong is completely an infected port, and as such must be regarded; indeed it would be a neglect of duty hardly less than criminal not to fumigate the Chinese baggage, while in my opinion to reduce the danger of the introduction of disease by such persons to a minimum we should do as is done in Australian ports, disinfect their persons and clothing."

"Having had during the year 1893 to handle seventeen cases of isolated smallpox, I can speak feelingly on the subject. There were many obstacles against which the health department had to contend. The law, or possibly its interpretation, complicated matters very much, and local appliances and facilities were deficient."

"Experience has shown that the health by-law requires amendment, and it may be that the provincial health law is susceptible of improvement. I may say that the city should have a well equipped suspect station, at which goods could be disinfected without injury, and to this matter I would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body."

"I write and have written strongly on these points, but as your medical health officer I do so with the strong conviction of my responsibility in the matter. "We cannot take too many precautions against infectious and contagious diseases, and I trust that the city council will not only regard the subject as I do, but will adopt all measures that experience and common sense have shown to be necessary."

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, "Your obedient servant, "GEO. H. DUNCAN, M. D., "Medical Health Officer of Victoria."

Ald. Munn asked if the city had the means at the isolation hospital for the disinfection of Chinese.

The mayor answered that the city did not have a proper plant for the purpose. This should be provided, especially in view of the very inefficient manner in which it was attended to by the Dominion authorities.

Ald. Munn introduced a by-law to regulate the stringing of electric wires in the city.

The finance committee recommended the payment of \$320 out of the electric light loan by-law and \$443 out of the general revenue. Adopted.

The school trustees applied for \$400 out of the school loan by-law. Request granted.

The finance committee reported among other things that they did not think it probable to decrease the fire insurance tax nor to provide fire escapes for the city hall, as the third story was not being used. Adopted.

The street committee reported on a number of minor matters referred to them during the week.

City Engineer Wilmut reported that before upper Johnson street could be graded it would be necessary to purchase parts of two lots owned by Mrs. Norris and Miss Ellory.

Ald. Wilson objected to the city's money being used to purchase property for the widening of streets. If the residents of the vicinity wish their property improved by the widening of the street they should pay for it.

Ald. Baker pointed out that Captain Rudlin and Mr. Dooley had been paid for the land given by them for widening the street.

The city assessor was requested to obtain an estimate of the cost of the necessary land.

The electric light committee reported that two electrical experts were present in the employ of the city, one in charge of the new works and the other in charge of the old plant. One was certainly unnecessary. In the opinion of the committee those in charge of the new plant should give their undivided attention to it.

It was the general opinion that Mr. Stickle should have charge until the new plant was in operation, after which a permanent superintendent should be appointed. On motion it was decided that the present superintendent should be notified that as the new electric light works are nearing completion, the council does not see fit to retain his services unless he can give his undivided attention to it.

There was some discussion respecting the encroachment on Craigflower road of certain fences. Some thought the owners should remove the fences and others that the city should shoulder the expense.

R. P. Rithet was accorded a vote of thanks for two deer presented to the park.

Luker & Dwyer were also thanked for putting down a crossing on Yates and Broad streets.

Ald. Ledingham moved that the sanitary officer be instructed to collect the costs incurred in removing a nuisance from under Storey's workshop on Johnson street.

The council adjourned at 9.35. Since the last regular meeting of the council the following communications were received and referred to the street committee, viz: Petition of J. J. Taylor and 21 others, requesting that the sidewalk on the south side of Oak bay avenue be extended to Foul bay road.

William C. Petticev and seven others, renewing a petition for a box drain on Rendell street.

A. J. Langley and two others, pointing out the urgency for a sidewalk on Beacon street.

Mrs. S. Ferguson and nine others, requesting that a sidewalk be laid on the south side of Francis avenue.

Major C. T. Dupont and nine others, requesting that the sidewalk on Cadboro bay road opposite Mr. Elford's property be raised to the proper street line.

A. R. Sherk, desiring that the sidewalk on Fernwood road between North Chatham and Pembroke streets be moved in to the street line.

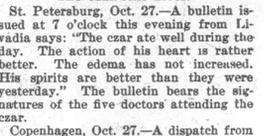
D. Morrison, applying for a sidewalk in front of his residence on Superior street.

H. Callow, calling attention to the overhanging of trees over the sidewalk on Craigflower road.

J. G. Thiarks, requesting that the box drain between Young street and the park be extended to a point within about 50 feet of the park.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M. D.

COURT PHYSICIAN TO EMPEROR FREDERICK OF GERMANY.



The subject of this sketch is better known, no doubt, to the world at large than any other member of the medical profession. Among the many noted physicians of the Old World perhaps there is not one whose opinion on nervous affections is more highly regarded. He says: 'I have much pleasure in stating that I have used the "Vin Mariani" (Marian wine) for many years, and I consider it a valuable stimulant. "Vin Mariani" is a tonic containing the medicinal properties of two ounces of fresh selected coca leaves, equal to thirty grains to a wine-glassful; and is the greatest invigorator of body and brain known to the present generation. No other remedy has ever drawn forth such strong expressions of approval from so many celebrated people from all parts of the world. If you will send a stamp to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian agents for "Vin Mariani," you will receive a little album of celebrities, who have testified to the excellence of "Vin Mariani," free of charge.'

The Czar Still Lives.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—A bulletin issued at 7 o'clock this evening from Livadia says: "The czar ate well during the day. The action of his heart is rather better. The edema has not increased. His spirits are better than they were yesterday." The bulletin bears the signatures of the five doctors attending the czar.

Copenhagen, Oct. 27.—A dispatch from Livadia says on the best of authority that the condition of the czarina is in no way causing anxiety.

New York World: Laura—While Jack was calling, the other evening, he made the statement that he would kiss me or die in the attempt. Belle—Yes? (After a pause). Well, did he kiss you? Laura—You haven't read any account of Jack's death in the papers, have you? Pat Tobin, at one time one of the best horsemen in Ottawa district, was found dead in Kirby's Drug store. Tobin had been drinking to excess of late. He found his way into the drug store through a cellar window, and when the store was opened he was found dead on the floor of the dispensary. He was about thirty-five years of age. It is thought that he must have been tampering with bottles in search of whiskey.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Arrangements Being Completed for the Reception of the Party.

her forward step was made yesterday in the arrangement for the reception of the governor-general and Lady. The various committees met, and reports from sub-committees, appointed other sub-committees. A meeting commenced to-day to decide the drill hall for the promenade on Saturday evening and the Wednesday evening. The gallery continued completely around the making a continuous promenade. The ball were sent out to-day on Saturday evening members ball committee will be at the drill hall for the purpose of selling tickets. Wilson and Muir will attend to decoration of the drill hall and Jenson, Robertson and Falconer decorations at the outer wharf. Social invitation bearing the city's to be sent to the distinguished visitors the mayor.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

of the Conference at Frankfort—Dissatisfied Delegates.

Oct. 30.—The social democratic in Frankfort voted on Saturday socialism more energetically women and sailors and to excite sympathies to the Italian who were being persecuted by government.

Paul Singer's address yesterday to encourage the delegates, and it rang with defiance of all the imperial ministers might do. He said: "The party had out Bismarck and Caprivi, and will the future chancellors, it matters reactionary they may be. So is the vital principle of progress. The party are animated with a spirit of all persecutions, and they their teaching despite opposition."

harmony which was absent at Frankfort. There was much latent animosity, however, and the Bavarian and German committees are sure to their differences out, unless now laws force them back into a union. The Vorwarts to-day appeals to the entire party to settle their differences and prepare for the which "the so-called parties of order" have called against the democracy."

paragraph on the significance of the fall of the editor of the newspaper. The fact was that he was not dismissed because he had lost the confidence of the nation, nor because a vote reischtag had made him impossible, but merely because a responsibility, suddenly resolved to let Caprivi never used legislation administration for his personal advantage. His withdrawal darkens the horizon."

BOUGHT IN BELGIUM.

Rails for the Intercolonial Railway—Mr. Laurier's Tour.

Oct. 30.—The department of supplies has given a contract for supply of 10 tons of steel rails for the Intercolonial railway to the Cockerell works, at four pounds sterling per ton, and at Halifax free of charge to be made next. Three thousand tons be used on the main line and the remainder on the branches.

Wilfrid Laurier, speaking to a meeting, said that he covered 10,532 miles and made 89 speeches on his western tour.

DOUBLE IN ARGENTINE.

Fire District in the Hands of the Revolvers.

York, Oct. 30.—The Herald has following special cable this morning: "The fire district in the hands of the revolvers."

Ayres, Oct. 29.—The Herald's correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs that the government forces met and a battle was fought in which the forces of Rosa Rio is in the hands of the revolvers. The United States Newark has arrived at Montevideo.

PROBABLE TRAGEDY.

of an Open Boat with a Woman's Hat and Shawl.

Nov. 1, C. C., Oct. 30.—H. D. collector of customs at Douglas, on the Canadian border near the Wash, reports that a large boat came ashore there last Friday containing a woman's hat and a piece of meat. The sail was numerous spots of blood on the seats and sides of the boat. The police are investigating the case as it is believed a tragedy has

by was sick, we gave her Castoria.

was a child, she cried for Castoria.

became ill, she clung to Castoria.

she had children, she gave them Castoria.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.
A little boy who stole some tobacco from D. McDonald was brought to police station yesterday by that gentleman and let go after a few hours' confinement.

H. M. S. Champion returned at four o'clock this afternoon from Vancouver. She leaves to-morrow evening for the south, presumably for Peru, to look after British interests in that, at present, unsettled country.

A free smoking concert and entertainment will be given in Philharmonic hall on Friday evening by the Liberal association. W. Marchant will deliver an address on "The Triumph of Free Trade in Great Britain."

One of the Norwegian settlers belonging to the Bella Coola colony missed the Princess Louise, which carried the members of the colony to their new home on Saturday evening. All his goods and chattels went up on the steamer, but he has decided to return to Dakota.

W. Williams returned at noon today from the Summit, having spent the previous night in the woods. He was out hunting, and darkness overtook him, he had to remain where he was until morning, when he reached the railway track and caught yesterday's train.

Rev. J. E. Gardner, who is expected back from California this week, has withdrawn his resignation as superintendent of the Methodist Chinese mission, and will not go to China. According to his present arrangements he will be here until June next.

Joseph Richards, of the Royal Marines, was presented with a fine meerschaum pipe on Saturday night by the dockyard marines. The presentation was made at the Ship Inn, Esquimaux, and was in honor of Mr. Richards' retirement on a pension after 21 years' service.

The executive committee of the Diocesan Literary and Scientific Society, met yesterday and decided on a programme for the coming winter closely resembling that of last year. The officers elected are as follows: President, the Bishop of Columbia; chairman, Mr. Hewitt Bostock; and secretary, Mr. Beaumont Boags.

Dr. Newcombe read an interesting address last evening at the meeting of the Natural History Society, and the mammoth remains of the northwest coast. Mr. Stevenson read a paper, and two new members were elected. At the next meeting Mr. James Deans will read a paper entitled "The Tales of the Totems." A motion will be introduced to enlarge the scope of the society by including local historical subjects and research.

The programme of the Busy Bee Society concert held at Victoria West last night is as follows: Chorus by the B. B. Society; recitation, May Roberts; solo, Master Andrews; solo, Ethel Wilson; duet, M. Smith and E. Crook; solo, Mr. Watson; recitation, Mr. Cooper; solo, Miss Clyde; recitation, Alice Smith; recitation, Florence Okell; duet, G. Knapp and M. Peter; recitation, Dorris Few; recitation, May Few; recitation, Allen Bates; dialogue, four girls; chorus, the B. B. Society; recitation, Mr. Few; recitation, Alma Roberts; song, A. Roberts and M. Roberts.

James Wilson, superintendent of the C. P. R. telegraph company, left this morning with a tug and the cable barge Electric to repair the cable between the island and the mainland, which was severed last Saturday. On Sunday they succeeded in picking up the shore end of the cable, which is now buoyed in the middle of the gulf, but had to give up the search for the other end on account of rough weather. The break is right in the middle of the gulf, but it is thought that the end still under water can be caught by grappling, without following it from shore. The break was caused by a tug dragging her anchor over the cable. It is expected that the line will be working by two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Rev. D. McIntyre, M. A., was examined by the Presbytery of Victoria and ordained a minister. The examination took place in the afternoon at two o'clock, and included Hebrew, Greek, Systematic Theology, Church History and Greek Exegesis. The ordination took place in the evening and there was a large attendance. Rev. W. L. Clay, B. A., preached; Rev. D. McKee addressed the people; Rev. Mr. Munson addressed the newly ordained minister, and the Rev. Dr. Campbell, who presided, put the questions of the formula to Mr. McIntyre, after which he was ordained to the office of the ministry "by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery." He is a graduate of Manitoba university and has been doing missionary work at Union mines.

The Arion club last evening held the first of this season's series of concerts at the A. O. U. W. hall, the audience being a large one. The club was assisted by Mrs. Clement Rowlands, whose voice was heard to advantage. The choruses were very much enjoyed, as were also the other numbers on the programme. The officers of the club were: President, Lieut.-Colonel Prior; vice-president, Herbert Kent; secretary-treasurer, George Jay; librarian, J. E. Martin. Executive committee, the officers and Messrs. G. W. Booth, Herbert Kent, William Greig, J. E. Martin, Geo. Jay, and P. Wollaston. The active members of the club are: J. C. M. Keith, J. Kingham, A. O. Martin, K. J. Middleton, E. H. Russell, A. J. Thomas and E. A. Wolf. First tenors, J. S. Floyd, W. E. Mitchell, A. Farfit, George Shelden and S. Y. Wootton, second tenors: W. S. Goodwin, E. A. Jacob, H. Kent, J. E. Martin, R. R. Munro and William Blair, first basses: G. W. Booth, E. Grizzelle, George Howwood, George Jay, G. W. Rhodes and P. Wollaston, second basses: Mr. Wm. Greig, conductor.

From Wednesday's Daily.
The Liberal association will give a smoker at Philharmonic hall this evening, when William Marchant will deliver an address on free trade in England.

One of the few shipments of opium from the sound upon which duty has been paid since 1837, was entered at the Townsend last week. It consisted of 150 pounds.

The choir of the Church of Our Lord, Reformed Episcopal, will hold a service of song on Sunday evening next at 7 o'clock. They will be assisted by several well known singers who aided on the last occasion.

The officials in the city treasurer's office have been kept busy during the past week receiving taxes. This, however, was the busiest day of all, it being the last day upon which a rebate of one-sixth would be allowed.

The board of management of the British Columbia Agricultural Society met last evening to attend to some unfinished business arising out of the fair. Votes of thanks were tendered to the honorary secretary, assistant secretary, superintendent and others for the great assistance rendered during the week.

Residents of Victoria West complain of the presence of a number of wild cattle that are allowed to run at large in that vicinity. Yesterday afternoon a lady and two children were chased by one of the animals and were forced to climb a fence to get out of its way. Residents think an occasional visit from the poundkeeper would do some good.

The Daughters of Rebekah gave a social dance at Oddefelows' hall last night. There was a very large attendance and all enjoyed a very pleasant evening. The ladies had full charge and made ample arrangements for the evening, and the result was stated, was a complete success. During the evening a musical programme was given as well. That, too, was appreciated.

Officials of the Northern Pacific have received word that the steamship Zambesi, formerly a Northern Pacific steamer, ran into the Japanese warship Tsunbu in Kobe harbor last month and sank her, the man-of-war having only time to run into the shallow water before she went down. The Zambesi was recently purchased by some wealthy Japanese and was being operated by them.

W. H. Mercer, of the Colonial Office, London, who accompanied Sanford Fleming, Canadian commissioner, to Hawaii, in the interests of the Pacific cable project, passed through the city yesterday on his way home. Messrs. Mercer and Fleming arrived at San Francisco last week from Hawaii, the result of their trip being received by telegraph and published in the Times on Friday last.

Some of the contractors for the sewers do not seem to be in any very great hurry in removing the earth which is left on the streets after the excavations have been filled in. There are two piles of earth immediately in front of the post office, which have been there for over a week, although the excavations have been filled. There are other streets which have also been blocked longer than necessary.

There was a good sized crowd at Central Presbyterian church last night in attendance at the lecture and concert. The programme opened with a piano solo by Miss A. Russell, after which Miss Macleod sang "Peacefully Slumber," with violin obligato by Miss Young. B. Temple rendered a comic song and the Misses Spring gave some pleasing selections on the mandolin and guitar. Rev. Macleod then followed with his lecture, which was most witty. At the close of the lecture refreshments were served.

Percy Whittall, committed for trial last Friday for stealing a watch and chain from O. A. Ragstad, appeared before Mr. Justice Drake yesterday and elected to take speedy trial. Friday was appointed as the day for the trial. John Carew, who committed an aggravated assault on Yoo Lee Ching on Yates street a week ago, took speedy trial yesterday. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$50, \$20 of which goes to the Chinaman. John Robinson, committed for trial for robbing John Drant's saloon, also elected to take speedy trial, pleaded not guilty and will be tried on Friday.

A party of five Norwegians who are looking for farming land for a colony of their countrymen, who wish to settle on the northwest coast, arrived in the city last evening, accompanied by Jens Johnson, travelling passenger and road agent of the N. P. R. They have been looking at land in Washington, and are now looking over this province. They will have a conference with the minister of education and then visit Salmon river, where they will probably select some land. They, like the Bella Coola settlers, are tired of the severe winters of Dakota and Minnesota.

A very successful social and concert was held last evening in St. Columba church under the auspices of the ladies' aid. Those taking part were: Vocal, Mrs. Jones, Miss Robertson, Messrs. Jones, Clayton and Collier; piano, Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Fisher and Jones; concertina, Mr. Piper; violin, Mr. Clayton; club swinging, Miss Parker; address, Dr.

Lang; reading, Rev. W. L. Clay, B. A. The chair was occupied by Rev. R. G. Morrison, and the programme being successfully carried out, many vociferous demands were given. A special feature of the evening was the concertina and piano duets of Messrs. Piper and Fisher.

It is not yet determined whether Sergeant Levin will be given a hearing before a magistrate or not. Mr. McKay, of the Indian department, was present, and that branch may ask that there be a hearing before a magistrate and the attorney-general's office do the same. It will be a mere matter of form, but perhaps may be more satisfactory.

The American bark Melrose, Capt. Osh, put into Esquimaux on Monday in a leaking condition. She was on her way from Esquimaux Bay to San Francisco with a load of coal. A gale was encountered off the Cape which caused the leak and forced the ship to return to Esquimaux. Captain Osh is endeavoring to dispose of part of his cargo, but it may be necessary to discharge, to ascertain what repairs are necessary.

Miss Nicholls, while driving in D. M. Everts' carriage, was thrown out, but luckily beyond a severe shock, was not badly injured. She was driving along Broad street from McDowell's stables when the horse shied. Miss Nicholls walked across Fort street unassisted, but fainted when she reached the sidewalk. She was taken to a store nearby and in a short time had sufficiently recovered to be removed home.

At a meeting held last night at the office of Henry Croft the Victoria Fishing and Boating company was organized. The company has a capital stock of \$10,000 and is a limited liability company. It will equip boats to fish for halibut on the banks of the island and ship to the eastern markets.

Thomas W. Carter, of the Carter House, died this morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke, which he suffered some time ago. He was a native of London, Ontario, aged about 50 years. He came to Victoria in 1864 and has been engaged in various pursuits. For a time he conducted the Hillside Farm, which has since been divided into town lots and built upon. Later he was a member of the firm of Carter and Tolmie, which he left to manage the San Jun Fishing Company a few months ago he purchased the Carter house. The funeral will take place on Friday at 1:45, under the auspices of Columbia lodge, I. O. O. F., of which deceased was a member.

The case of James Dooley, an inmate of the old men's home, charged with assaulting Caretaker Sutherland on Saturday evening last, was resumed in the police court this morning, and after a hearing lasting nearly two hours the accused was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days. The caretaker was represented by C. J. Prior, of the firm of Eberts & Taylor, and despite the fact that only four witnesses were engaged in the prosecution, the case was examined the hearing was unusually long. The point in dispute was as to the language used by Dooley, but the latter admitted that the caretaker would have asked him to go to bed had he been sober. It was suggested that something as to the management of the home would have been charged by the defence, but beyond some insinuations by Dooley as to the way the food was cooked nothing was said.

That the congregation of the Metropolitan church, Pandora street, fully appreciated the singing of Madame Laird as soloist in connection with the choir was evident last evening by the good turnout at the benefit concert. The programme was contributed by Madame Laird and Rev. Cleaver, the pastor. "A Ramble Among the Poets," the reverend gentleman called his talk, and a very interesting and instructive entertainment was the result. Milton, Scott, Longfellow and Tennyson were all in turn noticed and given, and finally the speaker gave his experience as a poetaster in a poem on "Geography." Madame Laird varied with selections, singing in splendid voice, among the pieces rendered being "The Brook" and "The Bridge." It is hoped that the management will be able to retain the services of Madame Laird, as she is undoubtedly an attraction.

Fred Toms, of Ottawa, has been awarded the contract for the new Dominion government buildings in this city, which are to be erected on the site surrounded by Government, Courtney and Wharf streets. All the custom house, postoffice, savings bank and public works department officials will be located in the new building, the marine and fisheries officials remaining in the present custom house. Plans and pictures of the building are now familiar to Victorians, having been on view since the last session of the commons, when \$54,000 was voted to be spent this year on the building, which is expected to cost close on to \$200,000, exclusive of the site for which \$75,000 was paid. The plans were drawn by Thomas Fuller, chief government architect, who was architect for the Ottawa buildings, the state buildings at Albany, N. Y., and other big blocks.

From Thursday's Daily.
The vital statistics of October for the month of October were as follows: Births, 36; marriages, 13; deaths, 21.

A new post office called Maxwood has been opened on the Saanich road, just beyond the city limits. Wm. Graham is the postmaster.

The seakings of the sealer Rosie Olsen were shipped to London yesterday through the Hudson Bay company, there were fourteen casks in all, and it is probably the last shipment of the year.

Robert Cowar Muir, eldest son of Robert Muir, old pioneer of the province, died yesterday at his father's home at Sooke. The deceased was only 28 years of age. His death resulted from pneumonia, which developed from cold contracted in the harvest field. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

An Indian woman named Annie, who

was found sick on the streets by the police a couple of days ago, was yesterday ordered removed to Jubilee hospital. When first taken to the station it was believed that she would be well in a few days, but yesterday Dr. George Duncan was called to examine her and ordered her removal to the hospital.

Frank L. McFarlane, night clerk of the steamer Charmer, met with a very painful and serious accident last evening, just after the arrival of the steamer from Vancouver. He was walking along the lower deck when he tripped over a freight trunk, splitting his knee cap. It will probably be several months before he will be able to be around again.

H. M. S. Champion left last night for Peru. She will make a fast trip down, and Acapulco will be the first port of call. H. M. S. Royal Arthur will leave to-morrow afternoon, will arrive here at 6 or 7 o'clock, and will leave at 10 o'clock Saturday morning for South America. Her first port of call will be on the Mexican coast. She will bring the vice-regal party from Vancouver to Victoria as planned.

Loré Percé Whittall, who was committed to stand trial for stealing a watch and chain from O. A. Ragstad and decided not to wait for the fall assizes, will be tried before Mr. Justice Drake to-morrow. As far as known he has not secured a lawyer, and will very likely be unrepresented. The case of John Robinson, charged with burglarizing John Drant's saloon, has also been set for trial to-morrow and it is expected that both cases will be concluded in a day.

The customs returns for October are as follows:
Imports, free \$ 27,000 00
Imports, dutiable 168,328 00
Total \$195,328 00
Duties collected \$ 57,720 99
Other revenues 3,760 56
Total \$ 61,481 55

Exports:
Goods the produce of Canada, \$738,331 00
Goods, not produce of Canada, 3,125 00
Total \$741,456 00

Andrew Mathison and Miss Josephine Johnson were united in marriage on Tuesday evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Turner of Victoria West Methodist church, and took place at the residence of E. Rambow in Victoria West. A large number of friends were entertained at supper, which was served in Semple's hall. The company engaged in a dance after supper, but Mr. and Mrs. Mathison left on the City of Kingston on a tour of the country. Mr. Mathison is a hunter on the sealer Arietas, in which he is also a part owner.

Mrs. Pollard was given a surprise party last night in the home of her son-in-law, Gordon Grant. She had called to spend a quiet evening, when the house was invaded by a party of sixty, headed by Mayor and Mrs. Teague and Senator and Mrs. McInnes. It was the seventh birthday of the revered lady, and the affair was arranged to fittingly observe it. There were two other surprises during the evening. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hall caused the second by taking advantage of the opportunity to have the baby christened, and the third was the finding of a nice present left by the party for Mrs. Pollard.

October has been a record breaker in the police court. The cases disposed of are as follows: Drunks, 97; in possession of intoxicant, 30; supplying liquor to Indians, 13; larceny, 10; refusing to pay wages, 2; creating a disturbance, 2; vagrancy, 3; fighting, 7; aggravated assault, 1; safe keeping, 2; unsound mind, 1; road driving, 1; burglary, 4; assault, 3; threatening language, 1; infraction of public morals by-law, 1; infraction of V. E. T. & L. by-law, 1; infraction of liquor license by-law, 1; malicious damage to property, 1; infraction of street by-law, 1; infraction of criminal code, 1; acting as special constable without authority, 1; infraction of revenue by-law, 1; attempting to commit suicide, 1; infraction of vehicle by-law, 1.

The sale of work at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon was very successful, and the Halloween social which followed in the evening was a still greater success. Both in the afternoon and evening there was a good attendance. A feature of the evening was the "witch," who did a rushing business in fortune telling. The programme carried out was as follows: Piano solo, Mr. Burnett; the witch's dance; club swinging; Miss M. Murray; song, Miss M. A. Russell; presentation; piano solo, Miss Lawrie; vocal duet, Misses McMeekin; recitation, Miss Collins; piano solo, Miss Brown; piano duet, Misses Ross. In the evening a present was given to Miss Durand in acknowledgement of her services to the church.

A flower show exhibition was held at the First Presbyterian church Sunday school last evening. Four months ago a flower was given to each teacher and pupil to cultivate. Last evening the prizes were awarded as follows: Geranium, 1, Maud Lyall; 2, James Richmond; 3, Clark Gill. Fuchsia, 1, Amy Wilson; 2, Tom Furnival; 3, Miss Roe; 4, Pearl Vigelius; 5, Mr. Marwick (teacher). Begonias, 1, Mrs. McKenzie (teacher); 2, Gertie Arthur; 3, J. Frank Messemby; 4, Marjorie (teacher). Marjorie Vine, 1, E. Vigelius; 2, George Walker; Pyramidal Bouquet, 1, Mabel Lyall; 2, Mary Stewart; 3, Edward Whyte; 4,

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Alice Vaughan. Hand Bouquet, 1, Kate Lovell; 2, Rowena Taylor; 3, Maud Resnik; 4, Alice Moss. Vase Flowers, Maggie Robertson. Training Plants, 1, Kate Lovell; 2, W. Pettierew. During the evening the following programme was rendered: Recitation, Maud Brooks; violin duet, Masters Robert and Ralph Fisher (who charmed the audience); solo, Gertie Furnival; recitation, Tom Furnival; instrumental duet, Lillie Vaughan and Bella Milne; recitation, Bertha Munster; violin solo, Master R. Fisher; dialogue, Gertie, Arthur and Maud Munster; instrumental duet, Clara McGregor and N. Vigelius; dialogue, "The Song of Seven," by seven girls; club swinging, T. Furnival.

Telegraph service which has been interrupted for several days on account of a break in the cable, was resumed today, the cable being repaired.

The schooner Vera is getting a new foremast and having other general repairs made to her. All of the other schooners of the Marvin fleet have been given an overhauling and laid up for the winter.

The inland revenue returns for October follow:
Spirits \$ 8,059 65
Malt 1,099 65
Tobacco 4,117 00
Cigars 885 00
Methylated Spirits 59 44
Inspection Petroleum 163 39
Malt Liquor 67 10
Total \$14,431 85

The Walls Walla sailed from San Francisco this morning with the following passengers for Victoria: O. H. Reynolds, E. Salmon and wife, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Murray, C. H. Ingham, S. Hammond, O. Holbeck, W. Keneke, D. W. Higgins and wife, Mrs. Cusack, Mrs. Powell, Miss Leiser, Mrs. Buckingham, David Williams, Carl Will, Mrs. Gaston and two children.

At five o'clock last evening the preliminary hearing of Joseph Alburn, charged with robbing William Husey of \$350 at the Trade Dollar saloon, was adjourned until to-morrow. In addition to those reported in the Times yesterday, three witnesses gave evidence, William Foster, who dropped into the Trade Dollar saloon on the morning of the day of the robbery, gave similar evidence to that of Mr. Marsden as to the amount of money Josie Edwards was charged for drinks. Charles Carter, who spent a couple of days with Josie at the Half Way house after the robbery, swore that Alburn tried to get him to use his influence with Josie to leave the city.

Mr. Clifton also testified, but there was nothing special in his evidence. Charles Foster in his testimony said that Josie had no money when they were at the Half Way house.

THE R. E. CHURCH BAZAAR.
List of those in Charge of the Booths—To-night's Entertainment.

The Reformed Episcopal church bazaar opened this afternoon at Philharmonic hall. There has been a very good attendance all afternoon. The ladies have done a lot of hard work and deserve the greatest credit. The booths and the names of those in charge are below:

Flower Stand—Miss Schwengers and Miss Dickenson.
Doll and Toy Store—Miss Rita McTavish, Miss E. Tilton, Miss Hilda Harris and Miss Dorothy Green.
Magic Cake and Jack Horner's Pie—Miss Edith Wilson.
Fancy Booth—Miss Cridge, Miss O. C. Wilson and Mrs. Short.
King's Road Mission Booth—Mrs. Lester and assistants.
Plain Work Table—Mrs. Hickey and Mrs. Wilson.

THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.
Waiting for Davie to Carry Out Some of His Promises.

Slocan Times.
A. McKenzie, who is one of the principal owners in the Alpha mine, paid the Slocan a flying visit this week. A large payment was made on the bond. In fact, the former owners of the property have up to now received \$35,500 of the purchase price, and the balance of \$15,500 will be paid about the 10th of November.

G. W. Hughes will connect the Mountain Chief mine by sleigh road with the concentrator when he gets the subsidy of \$1200 promised him by Theodore Davie for this purpose. This road will follow the line of the government wagon road between New Denver and Three Forks. The citizens of New Denver have got to make a move of some kind. They must either move out of the town themselves or do something towards securing connection with the mines by road.

The material has been ordered and will shortly be on the ground to connect New Denver and Three Forks by telephone. The connection with Silverton is already made. This will give the business men of all three towns a chance to converse with each other. It will also be of great service to the Slocan Milling company. The system will be put in under the Kootenay Lake Telephone company's charter, which covers the ground. It will not be long before Slocan and many of the principal mines are embraced in the circuit.

J. Fred Hume, M. P. P., is taking in the Slocan before going to Victoria and priming himself on the wants of his constituency.

London, Nov. 5.
nothing has been the operations of Arthur. All the northwards, aimed the torpedoes in navigation has been a Shanghai case government. The mountain Pekin. Orders tary commander hazarded. The Sung's army. Officers will be within a fortnight. A Shanghai case government. The mountain Pekin. Orders tary commander hazarded. The Sung's army. Officers will be within a fortnight.

By the same charge of covary Ping Yang and the soldiers, his Admiral Ting's troops under the increasing. Later dispatched the search of ty to reveal any remaining in the nation.

Over a Hundred Sydney, N. S. of the wreck of on Barratt island vessel struck on The sea was rough driving the capsized. Many succeeded in real of lines, which land attached many passenger remaining by daylight. The rock thirty discovered by assistance obtained 23 of the crew drowned. Another of the crew drowned.

The steamer Venezy had gone very dark and the steamers were limited of land up the rocks. Captain of the vessel was smashed by the rocks or capsized. The vessel was thrown overboard the passengers and laid hold on to the raft loose. They came went out to meet them across the ste buoyed. T and heartrend confusion there sea was by the boats were est difficulty. struck settled submerged, and difficulty away. Most of and their occupier. No help came and they were ere in the night, until daylight, swam ashore a which a sort of and a number ashore. All were remained on the

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