

Freize Ulsters

In Olive Mix, Brown, Fawn, Claret and Oxford Grey; 51 to 54 inches long, with 6 inch collar, 5 pockets and throat tab, with "won't come-off" buttons, can be bought retail in every town and village for \$7.00.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated at the South Arm of Tealin Lake—East side of the Arm—commencing from the southwest corner post of George Byrnes' claim; these east 40 chains, these south 80 chains to the line of Alfred J. Thomas' claim, thence west 40 chains to A. J. Thomas' northwest corner post, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement along the east bank of Hamilton River and the east shore of the Arm.

JAMES ANDREW GRANT, Victoria, B. C., 13th October, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 100 acres of land situated on the South Arm of Tealin Lake, commencing at a corner post of A. Boyd's claim; thence south 40 chains along the west shore of the Arm; thence west 40 chains to the north 40 chains to A. Boyd's line; thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

CHARLES EDWARD THOMAS, Victoria, B. C., 13th Oct., 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber from off a tract of land situated on the west side of Bennet Lake, Cassiar District, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post planted below the falls on a river flowing from the west and falling in to Lake Bennet near its south end, then 20 chains north-easterly, thence westerly following the sinuosities of the river and 20 chains therefrom a distance of 240 chains, thence southerly 40 chains to a point 20 chains from the river, thence easterly following the sinuosities of the river and 20 chains therefrom a distance of 840 chains, thence northerly 20 chains to the place of commencement, and comprising about 1,000 acres.

H. A. MÜNN, September 17th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber from off the following described tracts of land situated in Cassiar District: Tract No. 1, commencing at a post on the west shore of Bennet Lake about 8 miles from the south end of the lake, then east 80 chains more or less to the shore of the lake, then south following shore of lake to the place of commencement, and comprising about five hundred acres. Tract No. 2, commencing at a post on the west shore of Bennet Lake about 8 miles from the south end of the lake, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains more or less to the shore of the lake, then following the shore of the lake to the place of commencement, and comprising about 500 acres.

J. HOLLAND, September 17th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, commencing at a corner post of C. E. Thomas' claim, thence south 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement.

JOHN ALEXANDER HINTON, Victoria, B. C., Oct. 16, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land situated on the northeastern shore of Alice Arm, Coast District, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked B. C., being the southwest corner, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement.

THOMAS STOCKHAM, (Signed) WALTER T. DAWLEY, JOHN IRVING.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land situated on the northeastern shore of Alice Arm, Coast District, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked G. C., being the southwest corner; thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to post marked N. W.; thence south following shore line to point of commencement.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1897. ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, Alice Arm, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land situated on the northeastern shore of Alice Arm, Coast District, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked G. C., being the southwest corner; thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to post marked N. W.; thence south following shore line to point of commencement.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1897. GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, Alice Arm.



AYER'S Cherry Pectoral would include the cure of every form of disease which affects the throat and lungs. Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and other similar complaints have (when other medicines failed) yielded to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

TALK RECIPROCITY

Definite Arrangements Made to Discuss Trade Relations of United States and Canada.

Friendly Settlement of Questions Arising from Social Intercourse Between Officials.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 12.—Definite arrangements have been made for taking up the subject of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, and to this end meetings have been fixed between Hon. John A. Kasson, who is especially delegated by President McKinley to conduct the reciprocity negotiations, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, and Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine. This is the result of a long and friendly conference held yesterday between Secretary Sherman and Sir Wilfrid. The meeting will be held during the present visit of the Canadian officials, but no exact time for it has yet been fixed. It is not expected that a reciprocity treaty can be matured during the present visit of the Canadian officials, the desire being to arrive at some common understanding at this time and then perfect details later.

DURRANT STILL LIVES.

Supreme Court Extends Another Lease of Life to the Murderer.

San Quentin, Cal., Nov. 12.—Attorney Eugene Deuprey, counsel for Durrant, arrived here from Sacramento, having crossed the bay in a steam launch. The purpose of this visit was to make a personal service to Warden Hale of a copy order for probable cause issued by the supreme court of Sacramento delaying the execution. The precaution of this personal service was that there might be no pretext for executing Theodore Durrant to-day.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Dover, N. H., Nov. 12.—Joseph E. Kelly was pronounced guilty of murder in the second degree by Chief Justice Mason in the Stafford county supreme court this morning and sentenced to serve a term of thirty years in the state prison at Concord.

Beware of Cocaine.

Thos. Heys, analytical chemist, Toronto, says: "I have made an examination of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for venereal and any of its compounds from samples purchased in the open market, and find none present." Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is a cure—not a drug. Price 25 cents, blower included.

COURT MARTIAL ORDERED.

Disastrous Retreat of Westmacott's Forces to be Investigated.

Simla, Nov. 12.—The victory of India, Lord Elgin, has ordered a court martial to investigate the disastrous re-annihilation of a British force under Gen. Westmacott, which on last Wednesday reached the summit of Saran-Sar mountain with little resistance and afterwards retreated with a loss of about fifty killed and wounded.

HAWAII'S FATE SEALED.

United States Will Ratify the Annexation Treaty.

New York, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Washington to the Herald says: The ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty by the United States senate is assured. The administration has made a poll of that body and President McKinley is satisfied that more than two-thirds of the senators will vote for ratification.

ANOTHER YUKON LINE.

Eastern Capitalists Will Run Ocean Steamers to St. Michaels.

New Whatecom, Nov. 12.—Arrangements have been completed between Capt. R. A. Talbot, of Sioux City, and F. A. Shirik, of St. Paul, and other eastern capitalists and citizens of Bellingham Bay, to run a steamship line to Dawson City next summer. An ocean line making regular trips will connect with two Yukon river steamers at St. Michaels. The company has purchased an ocean vessel in New York, which will make round Cape Horn in sixty days. It will carry 500 passengers. Capt. Talbot will run the river steamers.

GERMANS IN AUSTRIA.

An Eminent Savant Writes a Letter of Sympathy.

New York, Nov. 12.—The London Times of November 1st, received here to-day, contains the following dispatch from its correspondent at Vienna, who dwells at length on the parliamentary situation in Austria:

The most interesting contribution to the newspapers relative to the critical state of affairs is a letter which was published in the Neu Frie Presse this morning, signed with the initials T. M., and preceded by a few lines of introduction stating that it came from a great German savant and one of the most eminent men of the day. The writer begins with an assurance of the deep sympathy felt by the Germans of the empire for their Austrian brethren in the present struggle, and even North Germans like himself have not doubted that the Alps of Solberg and the Tyrol would remain German. The object of the entire article is to state that the Danube would continue to be as German as the Rhine. Throughout all the changes upon which he looked back as an old man the Germans always regarded the community of their country with Austria as firmly assured.

Yet now they say the apostles of barbarism are endeavoring to bury the labor of five centuries in the abyss of their own barbaric conditions. It is an inexpressible grief for the Germans to be condemned to the part of mere spectators and precluded from even an attempt to hasten to the assistance of their compatriots. The latter have, however, that is impossible. Austria was a great state so long as it was held together by the German cement. Its future would not be decided in Berlin, but lay in the hands of German Austrians themselves. His first word to them was to unite; his second was to be stern and uncompromising. Czech skulls, which were not open to reason, were essential to blow. Unhappily, selfishness had done great harm to the German cause in Austria. Now everything is at stake. Defeat was equivalent to ruin. The Germans could not emigrate like the Russian Jews, and whoever gave way must know that his children, or at least his grandchildren, would be turned into Czechs.

In conclusion the writer says that words are useless. The only way to win, as well as lose, should be given to understand that while the present violent oppression lasts the German-Austrian cases, as far as possible, to recognize his common citizenship with his oppressors.

CHILEANS BUILDING RAILWAYS.

The Chileans, "the Yankees of South America," are moving in the matter of railways, and the Chilean government is considering an offer from a German syndicate of \$35,000,000 at 4 per cent. to be expended in building lines. This offer is a stroke of enterprise not merely as an investment, but because of the foothold it will give Germany in South American industries. In a mountainous country like Chile, \$35,000,000 will not build many miles of road, especially since the first effort will probably be to scale the Andes and establish communication with the Atlantic states, but it will build so much that more must be had in order to make the first available. In the end, it is most probable the sum will amount to \$100,000,000 or more, besides which many other millions will have to be invested in equipment, and Germany will be in a favorable position to furnish all that is required. If properly conducted the movement will be profitable to both Germany and Chile, and though the United States may regret to see such an alliance between South American states and a foreign nation, the United States will have nothing to say in contravention of it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

To be free from sick headaches, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable and free the stomach from bile.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Release of George Algiers Who was Sentenced to Seven Years for Attempted Fraud.

Grénier May Be Liberated—A Slow Canal Contractor Loses His Job.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 12.—George Algiers, of Whitty, who was sentenced to seven years for attempting to defraud an insurance company, has been released after seventeen months. He was sentenced about the time that the Henderson murder took place, when great feeling was stirred up in the country against insurance cases of that kind. As there was no real fraud in Algiers' case and as justice has been done in the matter he has been liberated. The sentence was given as an example.

It transpires that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Washington was the outcome of the persistent invitation of General J. W. Foster, ex-secretary of state for the United States, who is understood to be acting as McKinley's instigator. The object is to reach a basis of agreement in matters now at issue between the two countries.

The minister of railways has relieved Mr. A. Stewart of his Soulanges canal contract. The work will be carried on under government control. Mr. Blair has warned Stewart repeatedly that he has not been making good time on the work. The government will rush it in order that the pledge to parliament to the depth of fourteen feet for the opening navigation in 1898 may be carried out.

Sir Richard Cartwright will act as premier while Sir Wilfrid is at Washington. He will probably return to Mount Clemens Springs in a couple of weeks.

The department of inland revenue is considering a proposed modification of the regulations respecting weights and measures. At present, under the existing regulations, the use of spring scales is forbidden. Since the regulation was drafted there has been such an improvement in the present spring scales that the department is disposed to allow their use in certain lines of business, such as butchers, etc.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—Application will be made to parliament in the next session for an act to incorporate the British Pacific railway company, with power to construct a railway from Victoria, B.C., to Winnipeg, Man., via Butte inlet, Carleton Place, and Port Arthur, Ontario, a branch line running through Cassiar and Yukon districts and a branch line down the valleys of Canoe, Columbia and Kootenay rivers to the 49th parallel latitude, with power to purchase, lease, amalgamate or make mining, or other arrangements with the existing lines or companies on the line of the proposed railway or connecting therewith.

The election of J. A. Gavran for Temiscouata and J. A. Ross of Rimouski is gazetted to-day.

Application will be made at the next session for a revival of the charter of the Territories. Hon. Mr. Mackintosh is now in the mining business at Roseland. While it was understood that Mr. Mackintosh would resign on the 1st of January next, his resignation has not yet reached Ottawa.

The report of Judge Wurtelle in the Grénier case was received here this morning. It is understood that it is favorable to his release on certain conditions. Mr. Tarte is doing all he can to get Grénier liberated. It is likely he will be set free early next week.

The McKines and Templeman appointments may not be gazetted for some time, as the Hon. Mr. Mackintosh is now in the mining business at Roseland. While it was understood that Mr. Mackintosh would resign on the 1st of January next, his resignation has not yet reached Ottawa.

There was another meeting of the cabinet yesterday and another will be held on Tuesday at which it is expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be present. This one will likely be the last one at which Sir Oliver Mowat will attend, as after he has retired the order appointing Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario will be passed, and federal politics will know him no more. The St. John delegation are still here and expect to arrange for a direct fortnightly service from St. John to London.

TRAIN ROBBERS POOLED.

They Hold-up the St. Louis Fast Mail, but Get Nothing.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 13.—The Missouri Pacific passenger train, known as the St. Louis fast mail, which leaves Kansas City at 9 p.m., was held up by five masked robbers at 9:30 o'clock last night, less than half a mile from the famous Blue Cut, in which several train robbers have occurred. The engineer saw them swinging a lantern across the tracks and did not hesitate to stop. The engine crew were immediately covered with revolvers. Conductor Deane O'Brien and brakeman McMichael stepped out to see what was the matter and were greeted with a volley of bullets. The express and baggage cars were then cut from the rest of the train and the robbers jumped aboard and took further east, where they stopped and compelled Express Messenger Williams to open the car. He offered no resistance as they carried no treasure. The robbers apparently intended to stop the St. Louis limited express, which leaves Kansas City at a later hour, and were greatly surprised on discovering that the cars contained nothing of value.

A RUSSIAN GROWL.

Displaced With the Turkish Scheme for Naval Improvements.

Constantinople, Nov. 12.—The Russian embassy here has made an announcement that the Turkish government intends to apply part of the Greek war indemnity to increase Turkish armaments. Russia desires to remind Turkey of the unpaid arrears of the Russo-Turkish indemnity, amounting to £2,000,000, adding that if the policy of the Turkish government is as indicated, Russia will demand payment of this amount. This Russian announcement has strongly impressed the diplomatic corps, who believe it is directed against the plans to reorganize the Turkish navy.

HOOLEY TO THE RESCUE.

Proposal to Help Spain Out of Her Financial Difficulties.

London, Nov. 13.—It is announced that B. Hooley, the English banker, has abandoned the proposed Chinese loan and is now giving his attention to Spain. He has secured a loan of \$17,500,000 at 4 per cent., secured on the lines of the old quicksilver loans, which was nearly wiped out. The Spanish cabinet, it is further stated, will consider the matter next Thursday. The prospect is not regarded as favorable in this city. Hooley is an expert in financial matters, and it is doubtful if the Spanish minister of finance, who is believed to do not intend to issue another loan with the quicksilver mines as security.

ONLY A BLUFF AFTER ALL.

Prodigate Sir Robert Peel Backs Out of a Duel.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Serra says Sir Robert Peel will fight a duel to-morrow with Duc de Cereira as a result of a dispute over the second world war. Sir Robert Peel had since learned that remarks made by Duc de Cereira had never been used, and that he therefore regretted his letters, which were based on misstatements and tendered a full apology. The duke's seconds thereupon declared the matter ended.

Sir Robert Peel is a grandson of the famous prime minister of England, who died in 1850. He is 30 years of age and has already made himself talked of on two continents by his fast life. He has twice visited the United States. Upon a first occasion a "com" man named McDermott knocked him out of a large sum of money, and during the second visit he renewed an acquaintance formed with Miss Kettle Sanford, of Bridgeport, Conn., daughter of Henry Sanford, president of the Adams Express Company. They had arranged to be married, but when Mr. Sanford heard of B. Peel's "broke off" the match, he denounced Peel in very strong terms. Peel is reported to have an income of over \$115,000 per annum.

A TRAIN BLOW UP.

Havana, Nov. 13.—Insurgents have dynamited and demolished the railway between Nustitas, a port in Puerto Principe, and the city of Puerto Principe, capital of the province of that name. No further details have been made public.

Strength Has Returned.

"My whole system was run down. I was so weak I could scarcely get around by my work. Finally began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using five bottles I found that my strength had returned and that my appetite was better. I now feel as strong as ever." Mrs. Kelley, 9 Wellington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH

Struck the True Note of English Public Opinion on Britain's Relations With France.

The Hysteria of the Aggressive French Colonial Press Creates Some Alarm.

London, Nov. 13.—Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech must have been a disappointment to those prophets who foretold a spirited announcement that would send the blood thrilling proudly once more through English veins. Nevertheless, the speech struck the true note of English public opinion on the most critical of the questions troubling England just now—her relations with France on the Nile and the Niger.

England is not greedy, not eager to paint the map provocatively red, and Lord Salisbury, "but we cannot allow our plain rights to be overridden." There certainly was more Lord Salisbury than Mr. Chamberlain in this unaggressive line.

The French press, keeping up its idea of the British cabinet being divided into Salisbury and Chamberlain sections, takes it calmly, some even interpreting Lord Salisbury's words as mainly intended to keep his too impulsive followers quiet, while arranging matters with M. Hanotaux, the French foreign minister.

The Times maintains that the retention of the right-bank of the Niger as far north as least as the twelfth parallel is the minimum of the claims on which England must insist. The treaties between the Niger Company and the rulers of Sokoto, Boussa, Niaki and other states, which were published here for the first time this week, clearly seem to leave France no valid claim in these countries, on the base of prior treaties. The English claim is particularly clear in Boussa or Borgu, and it can hardly have any other ending than the French recall of Lieutenant Bretonnet and his force of Senegals.

The real gravity of the situation arises from the hysteria of the aggressive French colonial press, which cling on the susceptible opinion and may imperil the life of any ministry which withdraws even from this proved aggression.

This element leads to the belief that the commission now sitting in Paris will prove as futile as previous negotiations. Then may come an opening for arbitration as regards the Nile. The reported presence of French officers at Fashida, between Khartoum and Waddai, has not been without its effect. Mr. Chamberlain exulted three years ago, when he explained how the nation on the upper Nile might flood the empire or cut off its water supply at pleasure. This close relations between the prosperity of the English and the control of the whole Nile from Victoria Nyanza to the Mediterranean is a powerful argument in the hands of advocates of a "forward policy."

The English public is clearly growing very uneasy at the persistence of the Indian outbreaks. The heroism of the Sikhs, Gordon, Highlanders and Northamptonshire regiment was splendid, but this question is forcing itself painfully upon public attention: "What good can follow this terrible waste of the best British blood on Afghan frontiers?"

DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

That the human being was intended for greater length of life than is usually attained in our artificial existence is probable from the fact that he does not reach his full and complete development until his twenty-fifth year. The life of most of the low animals is reckoned to be about five times their maturity in a natural condition, and although disturbing causes interfere with human life in the present day, yet within certain limits man is subject to the same law as every other type of the vegetable kingdom.—Nineteenth Century.

NOT A LEGAL WEAPON.

Opinion Regarding the Boycott by the U. S. Court of Appeals.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13.—In an opinion handed down by the United States court of appeals it is held that the boycott is not a legal weapon. The decision will be of interest to labor organizations all over the country, inasmuch as it upholds the right of corporations to introduce labor-saving devices into their establishments.

THE DURRANT FARCE.

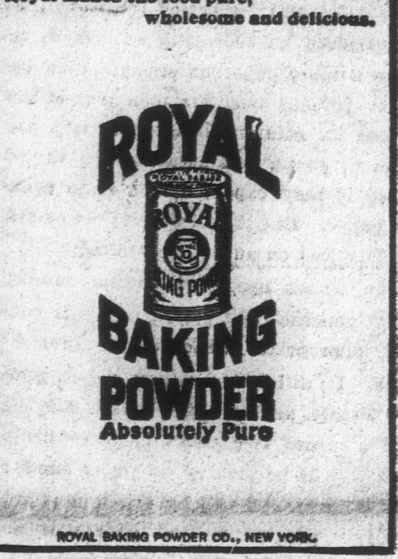
The Great Murderer is Safe for a Number of Months Yet.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—In view of the fact that the supreme court, now in session in Sacramento, will adjourn on Tuesday next until the second Monday in January, the condemned murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, will expire the crime for which he was to be hanged in December, 1898, until the latter part of February or the beginning of March next.

WHALEEN ARRIVES.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—The bark Horatio, Capt. West, twenty-seven days from Okhotsk sea, arrived in this port last evening. She had on board 600 pounds of whalebone and 500 barrels of whale oil.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE RAILWAY SUBSIDY.

Columbia & Western Railway Will Pass Through Grand Forks.

Grand Forks, Nov. 11.—Engineer Sullivan, of the Columbia & Western railway, and his corps of surveyors arrived in Grand Forks yesterday, and are now engaged in surveying the line for the proposed railway through this city. The line, as now surveyed, passes around the end of Observation mountain, then crosses the North Fork near Charles Chamberlain's house, then passes directly in front of the Fashion river station. Then it rises with a gradual grade over the mountains to Christina lake.

Richard Armstrong, of Roseland, the man who "dickered" on the \$50,000 loan for Roseland, and who is agent for the Canadian Loan and Trust Company, of Toronto, Ont., is here arranging for the purchasing of the city bonds. Mr. Armstrong's company has taken the debentures at 95 cents and it is agreed that Contractor Davey will advance the bonds, as the company desires this to be done. Mr. Armstrong will camp here for some time.

Contractor W. B. Davey, who is putting in the water works at Grand Forks, has signified his intention of coming to Grand Forks to reside permanently.

GOVERNOR PINGREE.

His Address Before the Nineteenth Century Club.

New York, Nov. 12.—Governor Hazen S. Pingree, of Michigan, delivered an address last night before the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's. There was a very large attendance at the meeting, Sherry's ball-room being filled with men and women in evening dress.

The governor stated that it was the duty of every good citizen to take an active interest in the politics of his municipality not only to vote, but to take part actively in causes and primary elections. He said that in Michigan, where the city had acquired its own electric lighting plant, and was now splendidly illuminated at less than half the old rates; how gas had been reduced at least one-third its price; toll roads made public thoroughfares; street paving, wonderfully improved; public school facilities bettered; street car facilities greatly increased and cost of transportation lessened; that now one company sells six tickets for a quarter, with transfers; how all street car companies had been compelled to sell workingmen's tickets at a rate of 50 per cent.

"My experience has brought me to the conclusion that the streets of a city belong to the people, and that no mayor or common council has a right to barter them away. The remedy against many of these evils is municipal ownership and entire abolition of monopolies. If municipal ownership is to be a success, it must be done, and it will be buried in oblivion. We must begin by advocating a municipal ownership of natural monopolies and take away from them the item of profit and relieve the wage-earner to that extent."

A NIGHT OF PAIN.

After you have spent a night of pain, unable to sleep on account of toothache, one should think you would be sure to keep some "Quickcure" on hand in case it happened again. "Quickcure" is the quickest, surest and safest cure for toothache or any pain. All pain proceeds from irritation or inflammation. "Quickcure" soothes and reduces inflammation at once.

FROM THE LONE STAR STATE.

From the Lone Star State comes the following letter, written by W. E. Gess, editor of the Mt. Vernon, Pa. Herald: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for the past year and find it the best remedy for colic and diarrhoea that I have ever tried. Its effects are instantaneous and satisfactory and I cheerfully recommend it, especially for cramp, colic and diarrhoea. Indeed, we shall keep some 'Quickcure' on hand in case it happened again. 'Quickcure' is the quickest, surest and safest cure for toothache or any pain. All pain proceeds from irritation or inflammation. 'Quickcure' soothes and reduces inflammation at once."

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Mrs. Chan Smith, of Olive, Ohio, writes: "I have used your remedy for sick headache. I could bear of the pain. I tried other remedies, but your Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest."

with a little sigh continued: "And so I suppose we can't be friends."

"Unlike Mrs. Honey, Lord Hartwood could make an effort."

"Let us swear a truce for six months," he said. "I will suspend my decision. You will delay your marriage. Meanwhile we will be friends, and who knows—only when I come to see you, my cab-I mean Fawnton—must not be there."

"Agreed," replied Mrs. Sinton, with her most fascinating smile. "And you can come and see me on my at-home day, Sunday, or, if you like, I could be at home to-morrow, say about 8—and we could talk privately then."

Lord Hartwood only called at Mrs. Sinton's day after that, and was received as a highly valued friend. This, however, was her manner to all men, and did not necessarily mean very much. On the other hand no party would have imagined that the recognition of the late-a-tete was the individual who had so positively and insultingly declined to be the lady's father-in-law.

As time rolled on Lord Hartwood became a very constant visitor at the flat. He usually brought flowers or presents, but never jewelry, which Mrs. Sinton would have preferred. In time he came to tell her all his movements—or, perhaps, as much as he thought fit—just as she was his usual confidante.

She learned in this way that he had a coach, which was tantalizing, for he did not invite her, and she knew why. He gave her to understand that he had absolute control of the greater part of the property, and that the house which he occupied, the existing estate only covered the lower-house and Fawnton, excluding Hartwood Castle. She very soon perceived, moreover, that he was master of his own family, that the girls were mere ciphers, and that Lord Fawnton's wishes and opinions were of no account whatever if they ran counter to those of his father.

Mrs. Sinton meditated deeply over this extraordinary friendship. There was not the smallest sign that Lord Hartwood was disposed to relent. She caught him up once and inquired:

"But why could not I go as your friend also?"

He shrugged his shoulders like a Frenchman.

"Because, fair lady, no one would believe it. They would say that it was a formal recognition of the late-a-tete."

"She understood only too well."

"Then you are still determined?" she said sullenly.

"More determined than ever. Then it is because I did not consider the match suitable to him, and because I don't think it suitable to you. You might do much better. You might marry a man of more suitable age, who is not dependent on any one, who worships the ground you tread on, and who would give every wish of yours as a command from the throne."

It was impossible to misunderstand his meaning. Mrs. Sinton's usually cool head began to grow hot and her brain dizzy. She proposed that the other side was so brilliant that it darkened the other.

"Then, why doesn't he ask me?" she murmured, and the palpitation of her breast showed that she was in a passion.

"Because that engagement stands between. If that were once at an end—"

"I will break it off," she cried, abruptly. "I was a fool. I did not know my own mind, and I did not know you then. You have seen me so differently. Of course he is a mere boy compared to me."

That very day Mrs. Sinton sat down and wrote to Lord Fawnton, and she had been home in the evening, and she had no right to cause strife between father and son, and her conscience would not allow her to do so any longer. She therefore had decided to release him from his engagement, and she would ever be his friend and wish him well, she thought it better that they should not meet for some time.

Lord Fawnton was in despair at her letter. He wrote in the most impassioned strain begging her to recall her words and see him once more, to plead his cause. She replied briefly, asking him not to write to her again.

Then he informed his father that all was over, and she had proposed to travel for a while. To which Lord Hartwood only replied:

"Certainly. Draw me for what you want, and let me know about any introductions."

Mrs. Sinton had expected Lord Hartwood to fly to her side immediately. Several days passed and he did not appear. She wrote to him chiding him gently. In reply she received the following note:

"The Earl of Hartwood presents his compliments to Mrs. Sinton, and, understanding from his son that she has broken off her engagement, is glad to see her to see any reason for an interview."

Then it was that Mrs. Sinton remembered that Lord Hartwood had been a diplomatist.

But when Lord Fawnton, in obedience to his father's prompting, proposed to Miss Jargonstone, she refused him, telling him plainly that she did not intend to be merely a buttress to a great house.

Further, it appeared later that old George had been unwise enough to indulge in a fool-looking strategy. But that is another story.—London World.

The steamer *Boscovitch* arrived from northern British Columbia ports this morning with a large number of passengers and much freight for this city. Her cargo consisted for the most part of salmon, the different consignments being as follows: 2,622 cases from B. Cunningham, 650 from the Royal Canadian Canning Company, 501 from Inverness and 356 cases of salmon; a total of 4,528.

A small but valuable consignment, valued at \$2,087, which was sent down the Hudson Bay Company from Port Simpson. The passengers who came down were: F. Honnding, from Nias; D. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, from Skene; B. T. Farrell, from Nams; F. C. Morrison, Lee and Mrs. Barnes, from Skene; B. T. Farrell, from Nams; F. C. Morrison, Lee and Mrs. Barnes, from Skene; B. T. Farrell, from Nams; F. C. Morrison, Lee and Mrs. Barnes, from Skene.

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DAWSON AND ITS PEOPLE

Some Valuable Information for Those Who Go in the Spring to the Goldfields.

What the Developed Claims on the Several Creeks Have Panned Out.

Dawson City, N.W.T., Sept. 20.—The site of Dawson City was originally located by Joe Ladue and Harper, as a townsite. The latter is a trader and owns several stores in the Northwest. They were the first to get a "tip" of the great strike, and lost no time in securing 100 acres of land as a townsite for \$125 an acre. Lots 30x100 were now selling for amounts varying from \$8,000 to \$14,000, and an ordinary building lot on the edge of the town at the base of the mountain is sold for \$250 and upwards. Last year lots sold for \$140 apiece, and now they command \$3 and \$4. Most of the buildings are constructed of logs hewn on three sides and solidly chinked with heavy moss. The roofs are made of poles, on which a layer of moss fully ten inches thick is laid and then a layer of dirt about twelve inches deep serves to keep out the cold. If green logs or logs that are not properly dried are used they crack and make reports not unlike a pistol shot when the heavy frosts come, and for the remainder of the winter frost will accumulate on the inside of the cabin, and it is impossible to get enough heat out of the stoves to thaw the ice. Heavy embankments of earth piled up against the huts on the outside serve as additional protection against the chilling blasts of the Arctic winter gales. A few saloons are built of lumber with double walls, between which sawdust and moss are tightly packed, but old Yukoners tell me that such constructed buildings are inadequate against the severe cold weather.

About 80 log cabins and some 600 or 600 tents constitute the improvements of Dawson City. The buildings are on the streets, and a wide avenue separates the city from the river bank. The two commercial companies have built fine, large, two-story stores and warehouses. The improvements made by the Alaska Commercial Company must have cost nearly \$1,000,000, and those of the North American Trading and Transportation Company were not much less expensive. To build the commonest kind of log cabin 18x24 feet costs from \$3,000 to \$6,000, and the buildings erected by the former company cover an entire block, and are of the most substantial character that money and labor can build.

Front street is the principal thoroughfare and is the locality where nearly all the business is transacted, and is on the east side facing the river. The street is full of hewn timbers and chips, and carpenters are working from early dawn till late at night. The demands of cabin trade, mechanics are paid an ounce of silver for their work, and many of them are earning from \$20 to \$25 a day. In another month the river will probably freeze, and the winter will be in order until the middle of next May. Consequently all buildings must be finished by the middle of October and on account of the great demand for cabins, carpenters are practically unable to get their own wages. Streets are full of tents, but the Canadian officials are compelling builders to erect cabins on the lines of their property, and in a short time Dawson City will be the resemblance of a town of two stories, three or four barber shops, half dozen laundries, five or six restaurants, a second hand store or two, two sawmills, a dozen physicians and dentists, a couple of real estate offices, the principal business engaged in is in the sale of intoxicants. Compared with prices in the States, but when first gold was seen, and the charges at the prevailing rate of wages of from \$10 to \$15 a day is taken into consideration, the charges appear reasonable. Meat is sold for 75 cents a pound. Soiled and uncleanly men are sent down the street a short distance and found a small glacier, and realized a neat sum in selling ice to the saloons. At one time during the summer ice sold for \$1.50 a pound. The laundry charges are \$1.25 for washing and ironing a white shirt, and 75 cents apiece for flannels. Shaving is 50 cents and a hair cut is \$1. Loaves of bread, and small ones at that, had ready sale at 60 cents.

Great Place for Dogs.

It is my highest conviction that no community or mining camp of this size ever had so many dogs. It is estimated that there are nearly 1,500 of the animals in Dawson City, and as many more in the mines. The most of them are fine appearing animals, and in the cold season net their owners handsome profits by hauling sleds heavily laden with supplies to the adjacent mining camps. In town they travel in companies ranging from two to twenty, and the moment they catch sight of another dog away from his company the pack will give chase, and if caught will whine the life out of it. Unfortunately, dog fights are so common as not to attract a passing glance. These animals are capable of convincing the most skilled professional pett lawyer that he does not understand the first rudiments of the profession. They will lie around in front of a cabin for hours, waiting for the owner to depart, and then deftly leap through double panes of glass and carry off a side or two of bacon. It is necessary to erect catches fifteen or twenty feet above ground to store such goods.

Winter Weather.

The weather in the winter averages about forty-five degrees below zero, and last winter for two or three days it hung around 50. One or two instances are remembered by some of the pioneers when the instrument registered 84

degrees, and that was cold weather, they say. When it is colder than 40 degrees there is no wind. The river freezes and junks so full of ice in places that it is impossible to drive dog teams, and it frequently becomes necessary to resort to inland travelling.

Dawson City is to have a rival. Another city is being built at the intersection of El Dorado and Bonanza creeks, some fifteen miles up the Klondike from the Yukon river. The place has been given the name of El Dorado, but a number of substantial log cabins are under construction, and timber is quite plentiful. It will never prove a formidable competitor with Dawson City, but will be a goodly point for the miners from the neighboring gulches to congregate.

There are two churches, Catholic and Episcopal, and a sisters' hospital in Dawson City, and the attendance at the latter is several patients, some of whom are suffering with typhoid fever, and one has the malaria.

The expense of freight supplies to the mines in El Dorado and Bonanza creeks, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles is very high, a rate of 50 cents a pound being charged. The trail is marshy and in some places full of boulders and quite steep, rendering travelling very tedious and difficult.

The amount of gold taken out of the Klondike district in the past eleven months is astounding. Whether other gulches with riches equal to those of El Dorado and Bonanza creeks will be discovered is the problem of the hour. Opinions differ materially, but the majority seem to think that before the approaching winter is over the party on the other claims will be found that will parallel last winter's discoveries. Every body is at a feverish heat and ready for a grand rush to any new diggings. The slightest word or gesture on the part of some of the men makes it to be on the "inside" would precipitate a panic and almost depopulate the town in a day. It was only a few days ago that somebody whispered around that good prospects had been found in Sulphur creek, and a big rush to the field took place. Women joined in the scramble, some of them closing their restaurants and laundries. Every piece of land from one end of the creek to the other was staked out and prospect holes are now being sunk, but owing to the marshy condition of the soil definite results cannot be had before the frosts of October come around. All along the gulches of El Dorado and Bonanza creeks are cabins in which are cans of gold exposed and unprotected. More care is exercised in guarding and protecting below and four than the bright yellow gold, fresh from its state of refinement. It is impossible to estimate the amount of gold that is being taken out every day. Many men are realizing handsome revenues from "working claims on the river," that is to say, the owners rent out their prospect holes to workmen for one-half of the gold produced.

On El Dorado Creek.

El Dorado creek has about forty exceptionally rich claims employing from twenty to sixty men. The other claims have not and cannot be developed sufficiently before the middle of next winter to determine their richness. It is an idea of the character of the diggings I will cite facts taken at random. A fraction of a claim owned by J. L. Ellis and Mr. Leonard realized \$5,000 in the first clean-up last spring. Chas. No. 1 was located by G. H. Whipple, after whom the creek was first named, and he sold the claim to Mitchell, Bowker & Co. for \$2,000, and in the first clean-up after the sale \$30,000 was realized. No. 2 was located by Frank Philsater and Fred Price. After the pay dirt was thrown on the dumps the former bought his partner's interests for \$5,000, and the first clean-up netted \$49,000. The total product of the claim exceeds \$100,000, and not one-half of it has been worked. In two box lengths on a fraction of claims 3 and 4 \$8,000 was taken out of the dumps. Clarence Berry, of Fresno, Cal., and his partner, operated claims 4, 5 and 6, and out of the upper end of 5 and the lower end of 6 over \$120,000 was taken out of a claim. In ground staking this summer over \$60,000 additional was taken out of the boxes. Fred Hutchinson and two others out of claim 7, from a small dump of four or five box lengths, cleaned up \$31,000. On the adjoining claims James McNamee worked on a lay and mined out upwards of \$75,000. N. C. Delmas has taken out from \$75,000 to \$80,000 on claim 9. The next claim turned out \$15,000 to John Blake, and he is now on his way to Seattle. Fred Boush and Thomas Black have done no drifting on No. 11, but in ground staking in the last two weeks have cleaned up \$20,000. Louis Langlois and a Mr. Ellis sunk a prospect hole and took out \$1,500. Prof. Lipsey, of Seattle, owns claim No. 19, and during the six or eight months that he developed the property between \$80,000 and \$90,000 was realized. No. 20 and 21, Hall has worked, and on \$20,000 to \$30,000 was taken out. No. 27 is owned by Alex. McDonald and others, and from two small dumps \$28,000 in bright yellow gold was taken. On claim No. 30 last spring four men in sixty days, all worked a lay, took out four box lengths and washed out \$80,000, and this spring in ground staking each man netted himself about \$12,000 additional. Tim Bell had wintered his prospect hole and took out \$30,000. Mr. Anderson, who was formerly an employe in the North American Transportation & Trading Company's store at Forty Mile creek, and the pans full of gravel taken out of gravel from bedrock took out \$1,000 in nuggets. In Nos. 36 and 37 A. Olsen, A. Celene and N. Knutson, all of Tacoma, W. Va., found the largest nugget ever taken out of the Yukon river basin. It is worth \$583.23.

On Bonanza Creek.

Bonanza creek is the next best paying creek in the district, and averages from about \$1,000 to \$5,000 to the box length, and on which there are about 100 claims, and the pans full of gravel taken out of gravel from bedrock took out \$1,000 in nuggets. In Nos. 36 and 37 A. Olsen, A. Celene and N. Knutson, all of Tacoma, W. Va., found the largest nugget ever taken out of the Yukon river basin. It is worth \$583.23.

MURDERER HANGED.

Fayetteville, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Albert W. Voler was hanged here yesterday in the presence of over 10,000 people. When the death warrant was read at noon he broke down from sixty to fifty men each. The original discoverer was George Cornack, Bert Hutchinson, formerly of New York, and who has mined on Miller creek, owns No. 5, and from last winter's dump took out \$20,000. No. 10 was worked in a similar manner by Henry McCallum and Mr. Gaillbraith, and out of several small sized dumps realized \$20,000. From No. 11 F. W. Cobb, of Massachusetts, and formerly member of the Harvard football team, and Pete Okawig, an old

miner from Miller creek, in one clean-up netted \$10,000. L. B. Brown, owns No. 21, and has earned a like sum. H. L. Smith worked No. 24 on a lay, and from the first large dump took out \$20,000. George Moran, an old Alaska miner, on a lay on No. 25, produced \$80,000. Ben Wold owned No. 26, and from the first small dump took out \$10,000 or \$12,000 and then sold the claim to Frank Desmore, an old-timer, for \$20,000. The latter and his partner in one clean-up realized \$25,000, which was the result of twenty-four hours' work, and in the last two weeks they have taken out \$75,000. No. 27 is owned by Alex. McDonald, an old Colorado operator, and Jim Doherty, of Olympia, and they are taking out large quantities of gold. Two years ago McDonald came to the Yukon flat broke without a cent, but he has since made he owns an interest in thirty-one claims and is conservatively reported to be worth in round figures \$1,250,000. Thus, a Frenchman, owns No. 40, and last spring and summer took out \$100,000. All of these claims are situated in what is called Upper Bonanza, or above the original claim staked out by the first man to find gold. The season was too late to advance last winter, but the discovery was made to work the ground to any great extent, consequently very little prospecting or development work was done, but the showing thus far made is most favorable.

THIS WAS BRAVERY

Details of the Remarkably Heroic Dash of the Gordon Highlanders at Dargal Ridge.

Rushed Into the Face of Almost Certain Death Singing "Cock of the North."

London, Nov. 14.—The newspapers of this city have just received graphic details by mail of the capture of Dargal ridge by the Gordon Highlanders on October 20, during which the regiment exhibited marked dash and courage.

After the fighting on Monday, October 19th, between a column of British troops commanded by General Sir Yeatman Biggs and tribesmen from Chagru, on Samana ridge, the British retired on Shinarua, and the enemy, greatly reinforced, re-occupied Dargal ridge.

On the Wednesday following General Biggs sent a division to dislodge the tribesmen from their position, which was a very strong one. The enemy occupied the summit of a precipitous hill. The top of this hill could be reached only by a single path, along which the attacking force, at first consisting of the Gurkha regiment, Derbyshire regiment and the Dorsetshire regiment, were obliged to climb in Indian file, while three batteries of artillery shelled the entrenchments on the hill.

Dargal ridge, from the direction of the assault, presents a frontal of about a mile on the left end, which is rock for two hundred yards. In spite of the difficulties of the ascent the movements of the British troops were fairly well covered, except in the case of small valleys one hundred and fifty yards wide half way up the ridge and exposed to a direct fire from the cliff.

When the Gurkhas reached the summit the top of the cliffs burst into flame, for a thousand tribesmen had re-occupied the fire of their rifles until that moment. The Gurkhas, however, the little mountaineers struggled across the dip and reached the shelter of the rocks, when, led by their officers, they made a dash for the cover on the cliff side, but the others could not follow, and the Gurkhas, with the military instinct, re-occupied their fire.

Though the remainder of the Gurkhas, Derbyshire and Dorsetshires appeared on the fringe of the dip, yet a step into the fire zone meant death; but the Dorsetshires again tried to advance to the support of the Gurkhas. Thirteen men struggled into the open space, only to drop before the other side could be reached.

Already the little dip was strewn with corpses, and so blood-thirsty were the enemy that the wounded men had but to move their limbs to become the object for a dozen marksmen.

Already the Gurkhas had begun to descend the hill, and the Gurkhas had already fallen. The enemy were shouting defiance and waving their standards, confident that their position was impregnable, and certain of success.

But the Gordon Highlanders had to be reckoned with. Rapidly forming his brave men and after his now historic speech: "Men of the Gordon Highlanders! Our general says that the position must be taken at all costs; the Gordon Highlanders will take it." Col. Mathias, the commanding officer, dashed out at the head of his regiment.

In a moment they were across, carrying every one with them in their onrush, storming the ridge with a resolution that was resistless and beating down all opposition.

The men kept pouring into the passage, and the leaders struggled across to the cover. Then there was a lull, and as one paper remarks: "One had time to see how cruel had been the struggle. Then the enemy, seeing the barrier swept away left their loopholes and rock barriers and fled precipitately down the slopes without waiting for the line of cold steel which was then nearly on the crest of the ridge."

Piper Findlater was among the first to show the way across the deadly strip, and when, after traversing a few yards, he was laid low by a shot through both legs, he managed to prop himself up against the boulders and continued with unabated energy the stirring music of his pipes.

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A RIVAL OF BRYAN.

Sovereign Aspires to be President of the United States.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15.—The Courier Journal this morning under the caption "Sovereign's Vaulting Ambition," says: "The great secret is out at last. Mr. J. H. Sovereign, the retiring General Manager of the Knights of Labor, resigned his position in order that he might push his candidacy for president of the United States in 1900."

TURNER'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

Some Sensible Resolutions Passed by the Sunnas Town Council.

London, Nov. 15.—Even municipal councils condemn the railway policy of the Turner government. It has just been learned here that the Sunnas Council has passed a resolution to the effect that railways should be built and operated by the government in preference to voting land or cash subsidies to private individuals or corporations. Sunnas people also disapprove of the way money appropriated by the government and donated to municipalities is dealt with. The council has also passed a resolution declaring that the expenditure on road and bridges should be controlled by municipal bodies, but the work approved by the government inspector of roads.

DISQUIETING SYMPTOMS.

More Trouble

WHERE MONEY HAS NO VALUE

Men in Dawson City Who Spend \$1,000 a Day—Dancing and Gambling.

Not One-Fifth of the Rich Diggings Have Been Properly Worked or Prospected.

Dawson City, N.W.T., Sept. 22.—The one place in all the world where money has no value is on the Klondike. Men think no more of spending from \$300 to \$1,000 a day than of eating three square meals.

Not One-Fifth Worked.

One year ago the 22nd of this month the first gold was taken out of the tributaries of the Klondike. I have made careful inquiries among the trading companies, the wealthy and more intelligent class of miners, the government officials and with the ordinary run of miners themselves, and, averaging their estimates, it is safe to say that between four or five tons of gold have been taken out of the Klondike since that time.

The Dance Halls.

The dance halls open about 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening and the bands play on till late in the morning. A dozen or more women, many with young and rather pretty faces, are in attendance. They have little or no time to rest between the dances and when morning comes peeping over the mountain summits they are a tired looking crowd.

DON'T GO IN BY SKAGWAY

Some Good Advice From Klondikers for Those Intending To Go.

The Adventures of the Trip—Held Up By Canadian Customs Officials.

Camp on Lewis River, about 30 miles below Five Fingers, Friday, Sept. 17, 1897.—We left Lake Lindeman on the 7th of September. We left Lake Bennett with a fair wind and all sail set on the 8th at 10:25 a.m. Sailed across Bennett—twenty-six miles—in four and one-half hours and camped at Little Windy Arm on Tagish Lake.

Dawson City is situated on the north-east side of the Yukon, forty miles in a direct line from the Alaska boundary and twice that distance from where the river crosses the line. The population is about 2,500 or 3,000 people, including a dozen families and about 25 or 30 children. The Klondike river comes down on the east side and cuts the town into two parts. The portion of the town on the south side where the Klondike joins the Yukon is called "Louse Town," and, in fact, was the original site used in years past as an available camping ground, and occasionally roving bands of Indians stopped there.

BURLEIGH'S BOATS.

Two 5,000-Ton Steamers for the Yukon Route. Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—The most important project yet launched for transportation to the Alaskan gold fields was consummated here, when the Yukon Company, of Seattle, Wn., executed a contract with the Beach Shipbuilding Company at Chester, Pa., for two 5,000-ton steamships to ply between Seattle and St. Michaels, to connect at the latter point with the fleet of twelve Yukon river steamers to be built by Moran Brothers at Seattle. The ships to be built at Beach's will be the largest and most complete American steamers on the Pacific coast. They will be 418 feet long, 48 feet beam and 27 feet deep, and will have a carrying capacity of 4,200 passengers and 1,000 crew members.

GRECIAN SCANDAL.

Brindisi, Italy, Nov. 12.—Letters received here from Athens say that the torpedo scandal continues to be the sensation of the Greek capital. The basis of this scandal was the discovery that the cartridges fitted to the torpedoes during the war with Turkey were not provided with percussion caps and containing mercury, and that therefore they would have been useless in case they were needed.

MARCHING TOWARDS HAVANA.

Key West, Fla., Nov. 12.—Riots in Havana province, has been attacked, however, to enter the town. The insurgents were under Juan del Gado. The Spaniards made no resistance. Gaito Garcia is said to be marching towards Havana through Matanzas province with a large insurgent army, many large guns and plenty of ammunition, arms and dynamite.

Much in Little

Especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small a space. They are a whole medicine.

Hood's Pills advertisement with logo and text: Hood's Pills, Purgative and Best for Bilious and Dary. No adulteration. Never cakes.

TELEGRAPH LINE TO DAWSON

To Be Built in the Spring—So Declares Manager Hosmer.

Among the guests at the Palace Hotel is C. B. Hosmer, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Montreal, and who holds the position of general manager of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Company and vice-president of the Commercial Cable Co., says the San Francisco Chronicle. He has been in the Northwest for some days past, looking into the proposition now contemplated by the Dominion government of building a telegraph line to the Klondike, and he brings the information that the line will be built and in operation early in the coming year.

The provisions they were very light on, but when it came to clothing the duty was just smeared all over everything. Our outfit weighed 2,200 pounds, all of which was provisions and hardware, etc., except about 300 pounds of clothing. We were taxed \$75. By a little lying I could probably have gotten off for \$50. An outfit of four men who came just after us only paid \$32. But we unfortunately had no clothes, except about 300 pounds of clothing. We were taxed \$75.

CLAIMS HER DAUGHTER.

The Mother of Mrs. Fred James Comes From Vancouver. Mrs. Fred James, the handsome young woman who entered a house of ill-fame in this city as she said, at the solicitation of her husband three months, will return to her home at Vancouver, B. C., says the Seattle P-I.

BIG DOPE TRICK TURNED.

Puget Sound is connected in a story recently published at Honolulu with the suggestive name of a character known as "Opium Brown." He was originally called Billy Stansfield, but that was in the halcyon days of childhood, before the discovery that he had a mission in life. "Opium Brown" has been purchasing successfully with his customers at the beach, and in a recent trick he is supposed to have used an American bark loaded with dope from Puget Sound.

LADUE'S POCKET PICKED.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Joseph Ladue, who struck it rich in the Klondike, was robbed of \$700 worth of nuggets at the depot of the Lake Shore railroad today. The thief managed to secure them while Ladue was walking from his train to the depot door.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Sir:—Please inform your readers, that I have been informed that a certain person, who is well known to you, has been selling your pills, and that he is doing so in a very dishonest manner. I have been informed that he is selling your pills at a price which is much lower than the price at which you sell them. I have been informed that he is selling your pills in a very dishonest manner, and that he is doing so in a very dishonest manner. I have been informed that he is selling your pills in a very dishonest manner, and that he is doing so in a very dishonest manner.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. HITCHCOCK IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Advertisement for Castoria medicine, featuring a bottle image and text: 900 DROPS, FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. HITCHCOCK IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to give you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will please every baby."

AND IT RAINED IN VANCOUVER.

"A little molet this morning." "Yes, thank you." I am after some of Dixie's snappers.

DRIP! DRIP! Pabst Malt Extract and Vin Mariani for the Wet. Salmon Bellies and Black Codfish for Breakfast. New Fruit for Plum Pudding. Ontario Port Wine, 40c. California Port Wine, 50c. Oporto Port Wine, \$1.00.

Morgan Oysters, in Tin and Shell. Dixie H. Ross & Co.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE. A Canadian Says New York Customs Officers Take Bribes.

The following letter, from "A Canadian" is interesting as showing how the customs examination may be evaded.

"I have travelled between Liverpool and Montreal, via New York, for nearly 20 years, and invariably pay the customs officer £2 to pass my luggage. If I failed to do so I should not only be compelled to pay a duty on my clothing and personal effects which would be into Canada the next day, but I should also be delayed at least 24 hours in New York. I advise every passenger whose time is worth £2 a day to do as I do."

"I remember on one occasion the customs house officer asked me to leave his feet at a certain hotel and he would call for it. He said that he was suspected and closely watched, and if his superior officer detected him receiving a fee he would compel him to hand over half."

"Some years ago congress passed an act forbidding Chinamen to enter the United States, and yet every ship from China to a Pacific coast port brings Chinese passengers. The recognized bribe to the customs officials is £10 a head. In case the customs officer is landed, arrested and locked up by the police. The next day habeas corpus proceedings are taken out by his friends. He is brought up in court and discharged by the magistrate before any charge can be made. The magistrate's services command a bribe of £10, although at times competition between the customs officers and the magistrate tends to lower prices."

"That the system is not confined to the customs department, the following will show: A few years ago I was obliged to get an amending act passed by the legislative assembly of one of the western states. The leader of the party undertook to put the bill through both houses for £200. He explained in a short speech that the act was required to amend a geographical error in a former act, and it was passed without discussion. Before the end of the annual session I was sent for by the governor of the state. He told me that his signature was necessary before the act could become law, and unless I could satisfy his secretary that the matter was urgent he should refer it back to the legislature for further consideration the following year. I satisfied his secretary, and the governor's signature was affixed within half an hour. It cost me £100."—London Times.

Many people, when a little constipated, make the mistake of using saline or other drastic purgatives. All that is needed is a mild dose of Ayer's Pills to restore the regular movement of the bowels and nature will do the rest. They keep the system in perfect order.

CUBAN AUTONOMY. Madrid, Nov. 13.—A royal decree, granting autonomy to Cuba, will be formally granted on November 28th.

What the Provincial Press is Saying

(New Advertiser.) During the last few months have appeared in different parts of the fact that the premier of this and other members of the government had become directors of companies organized in London to carry on and other enterprises in British India. We have not before referred to these facts, because, although we have expressed very strong views in regard to such a procedure, we have not before referred to them, because, although we have expressed very strong views in regard to such a procedure, we have not before referred to them.

We regret, however, that we have been disappointed in this respect, and that the members of the government appear to be allowing their names to be put forward for the directorships of the companies, and that the public press is not giving its attention to the subject, in which we are referring would cause them to resign their positions on the boards of these companies, as any public man must, that is not afford to allow even a hostile criticism to be whispered in the ear of the minister, which they occupy in the administration of provincial affairs.

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Gastoria is put up in one-dose bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else as the plus or minus that is in "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

AINED IN VANCOUVER. "A little mist this morning." "Yes, thank you. I am after some of Ditt's snaps. DRIP! DRIP! Pabst Malt Extract and Vin Mariani for the Wet. Salmon Bellies and Black Codfish for Breakfast. New Fruit for Plum Pudding. Ontario Port Wine, 40c. California Port Wine, 50c. Oporto Port Wine, \$1.00.

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CUBAN AUTONOMY. Madrid, Nov. 15.—A royal decree, granting autonomy to Cuba will be formally granted on November 26th.

What the Provincial Press is Saying.

(News-Advertiser.)

During the last few months criticisms have appeared in different quarters on the fact that the premier of this province and other members of the government had become directors of companies organized in London to carry on mining and other enterprises in British Columbia. We have not before referred to the subject, because, although we have in the past expressed very strong opinions in condemnation of such a practice, and our view in regard to it was, therefore, well known, we did not wish to say anything which might be supposed to be actuated by political animus to an administration to which we are opposed. We also hoped that the mere fact of these criticisms being published in a paper which the different members of the government had taken in the matter to which we are referring would at once cause them to resign their positions on the boards of these companies, realising, as any public man must, that they could not afford to have even a breath of hostile criticism to be whispered against them in the important official positions which they occupy in the administration of provincial affairs.

We regret, however, that we have been disappointed in this expectation, and that, on the contrary, some of the members of the government appear to be utterly regardless of public opinion, and are allowing their names to be used in that connection even more extensively. So notorious has the thing now become that the public press in London is giving its attention to the subject, in a manner which cannot fail to be extremely detrimental, not only to the reputation of the members of the provincial government, but to the province itself, and to the credit of the province in the eyes of the world. In fact, the matter has now become nothing less than a public scandal in London, and we should be falling in our duty if we did not protest, on behalf of the people of British Columbia, against the premier and other members of the government continuing any official connection with these companies, as members of their boards of directors.

From among the comments which have appeared recently in some of the leading newspapers in London we may cite the following: "The Times, referring to the prospectus of the Dawson City (Klondike) and Dominion Trading Corporation, says: 'We regret to observe the names of the prime minister and the president of the executive council of British Columbia on the company's advisory board. Men in their position are establishing a bad precedent when they allow their names to be connected with undertakings of this class, however sound they may be.' The Pall Mall Gazette, quotes the Times, and says that 'we entirely agree with this, but largely on the ground that the company does not commend itself to our opinion.' Westminster Gazette takes up the subject in a vigorously denunciatory tone, under the following headlines: 'Premiers and Promoters; Sinking From Bad to Worse.' Another well known newspaper, Money, discusses the subject on non-personal grounds, and urges that such a practice is becoming a financial scandal. Another newspaper says that 'a good deal of discussion has been carried on in the financial journals, and other journals by the repeated appearance of the names of Premier Turner and other British Columbia ministers on the directorates of mining concerns. One Klondiker especially has been criticised, because it is claimed that Mr. Turner's directorship gives the company access to information.' Other journals discuss the matter in somewhat similar terms.

"We should be very sorry to believe for one moment that Mr. Turner would think of using his high official position, as premier of British Columbia, to acquire an advantage for himself or any company with which he is connected. Indeed, we refuse to think that such a thing could be possible. But the fact that such a suspicion should have been entertained in the columns of reputable London newspapers shows on what dangerous ground Mr. Turner is treading in becoming connected with a company as one of its directors. At the same time, it would be placing a very low re- sult on Mr. Turner's business sagacity to assume that he does not realize that the reason of promoters being anxious to have his name on their prospectus is because of his official position as premier of the province. It is not to be assumed that the Canadian government, whether a company is respectable or not; whether its avowed field of operations is legitimate, and it has reasonable prospects of success, matters little in the eyes of the London newspapers are taken. The failure of these companies would, of course, bring much obloquy on Mr. Turner, and cause serious damage to British Columbia's reputation as a good field for the investment of capital. But that is merely an accident. The real ground of complaint is in ministers of the crown using their official positions in the manner which has called forth these criticisms. There are different degrees of offence in such a line of action. It is one thing for a member of the government to remain on the directors of a company when he holds that position before he became a minister, and quite another for him to accept a seat on a board subsequent to his becoming a minister. Then there are different classes of companies. The directorship of a life insurance company or an established bank is not an institution so likely to cause hostile criticism as that of a mining company, or a company engaged in the speculative enterprise, especially if it were the case in regard to the latter that it might come into contact with some department of the government, or be likely to ask concessions from the legislature.

But, after all, a wise and sagacious minister will take care to avoid even the appearance of evil, by absolutely refraining from accepting directorships while he is a member of a government. If the pursuit of wealth is an object in view to him, and he thinks it can be attained by connection with the promotion of companies, the way is open

to him to secure what he wants by the resignation of his ministerial position. Then he becomes a private citizen, and is free in every way. The same members of the provincial government have committed serious blunders in regard to this matter. There can be no question, and we hope that they will retrieve themselves, as far as it is now possible for them to do so, by withdrawing from all official connection with these companies. It must be apparent to them, and to the boards of directors, that their being on the boards of directors, being of benefit to the province, it is just the reverse, as the appearance of these criticisms in the London newspapers cannot fail to injure British Columbia interests at the capital of the empire.

(New Westminster Columbian.) In the calling of Wm. Templeman, managing editor of the Victoria Times, to the senate, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government has not only honored Mr. Templeman in every way deserving of such an honor, and who will do credit to the position, but has given graceful recognition to the public services of the press as well. The appointment is one, it will be trying to the government to note, which has been universally approved by the press of the province, irrespective of party; the only objection that has been raised being as to the residence of the new senator, which is at Victoria, whereas this portion of the province, as has been pointed out, was entitled to the appointment.

The Vancouver World, by the way, has made a great deal of this objection, which it calls an "insult tendered to this section of the mainland," and warns the federal government that it will not be tolerated. The World is a paper of the character of the people who have been so unjustly deprived of a position which they held to be in every respect equal to a sacred or vested right. It is not only a party blunder, but a grossly committed, but an unwarranted wrong done them." Seeing how nobly the World has borne up for years, without a single sincere protest, under the grossest result and outrage which have been systematically practised by the provincial government upon the great majority of the people of the province, its hysterics about this very insultatory appointment are somewhat disproportionate, to say the least. When we remember that Senator Melnes has been a resident of Victoria almost from the time of his appointment as senator, it will be more difficult to see what we have lost in the appointment of another resident of that city as senator, more especially when the appointment is one that is so thoroughly approved personally. Other things being equal, we should certainly have held out for a Lower Mainland appointee; but we are decidedly of the opinion that any protest on that ground should, in all the circumstances, be waived on this occasion; without prejudice, of course, to our rights in the premises.

(Nanaimo Free Press.) There is hardly a man in British Columbia who is not prepared to admit that the wide-famed gold discoveries on the Klondike section of the Yukon river have passed beyond the problematical stage. The placer mines in that portion of the Dominion of Canada can be relied upon for several years at least to attract, if not to furnish profitable employment, to many thousands of people from all quarters of the globe. With such an influx of prospectors, miners and other goldseekers, there must of necessity be a corresponding increase in the volume of commercial and industrial requirements. At the present time there is a comparative lull in the race to secure this trade. After the Christmas holidays there will, no doubt, be a keen rivalry between the cities of Puget Sound and the cities of British Columbia to secure this trade. All the indications point to the fact that Canada has the most practicable and certainly the cheapest route to the upper Yukon. This route is known as the Sitkew-Teshin route, and will do but the most for the next season. The natural advantages of this route are plainly apparent, so much so that our American cousins are branching out, so as to secure to a large share of the benefits of this highly favored and highly remunerative trade. Already a company or syndicate has been formed in Washington State to operate steamers on this all Canadian route. The special advantage of this route is that the only long steamer for loaded vessels to contend with is the short distance to the Skeena river, while from Teslin Lake down to the Klondike the loaded vessels would have the current with them all the way. The American route, via Sitka, Seattle and Fort Yukon means that the loaded vessels have to contend against a strong current for nearly eighteen hundred miles. Under these conditions it is safe to assume that the Canadian route can be operated at least at half the cost of the American. The Klondike mines being in Canadian territory, it will be found advantageous for intending Yukoners to outfit in British Columbia, for by doing that they save the cost of the expense of the Canadian duty.

The Roseland. Hon. Senator Melnes has the appointment to Carey Castle as Lieutenant-Governor, which he has sought, gently, but for which he had little support from the Liberals of the province. Indeed, he has done little for the party that he should be thus advanced. He was appointed to the senate by Sir John Macdonald, and was glad to be thus preferred, giving the leader a cordial support. He likes to be with the winning side, and made a dash for the fence as soon as the Liberals came into power. According to the Ottawa correspondent, the recognition of greater worth goes to Mr. William Templeman, of the Victoria Times, who is to get the senatorship rendered vacant by Mr. Melnes' advance, and who was the postulant of the Liberals of the province. From reports it appears that Mr. Templeman cannot well be spared from the active field of politics, hence he is given the senatorship which does not interfere with managing his paper and leaves him a free hand.

(Nelson Economist.) Just after the Economist went to press last week the announcement was made that Senator Melnes had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and that Mr. William Templeman would receive the senatorship vacant by Senator Melnes' acceptance of the office of Lieutenant-Governor. It

is said that Mr. Templeman was offered the Lieutenant-Governorship, but gave way to Senator Melnes that harmony might be "restored" in the Liberal ranks. This was probably the case, but the Economist may be excused if it expresses some surprise that there should be found a Liberal who would throw away a lieutenant-governorship for a seat in the senate. As to the appointment of Senator Melnes there will be very little fault found. He is a good citizen and will in all probability administer the duties of the office credit to himself and his country. The appointment of Mr. Templeman to the senate will be hailed with pleasure by his many friends in the province. The only grievance we have against him is that, but seen a too persistent disseminator of the pernicious doctrines of Liberalism, but that will not prevent us from extending to him our hearty congratulations on his appointment to the senate.

(Vancouver World.) The sensational correspondent of the worst enemy British Columbia, and especially Victoria and Vancouver, has on the coast, in the shape of a newspaper, been struck by a quarrel, and he could find no garbage to feed upon, but has succeeded in magnifying a little difference between two gentlemen of prominence in the province into the most violent quarrel of a quarter of a century. He has succeeded in magnifying a little difference between two gentlemen of prominence in the province into the most violent quarrel of a quarter of a century. He has succeeded in magnifying a little difference between two gentlemen of prominence in the province into the most violent quarrel of a quarter of a century.

The Vancouver World, by the way, has made a great deal of this objection, which it calls an "insult tendered to this section of the mainland," and warns the federal government that it will not be tolerated. The World is a paper of the character of the people who have been so unjustly deprived of a position which they held to be in every respect equal to a sacred or vested right. It is not only a party blunder, but a grossly committed, but an unwarranted wrong done them." Seeing how nobly the World has borne up for years, without a single sincere protest, under the grossest result and outrage which have been systematically practised by the provincial government upon the great majority of the people of the province, its hysterics about this very insultatory appointment are somewhat disproportionate, to say the least. When we remember that Senator Melnes has been a resident of Victoria almost from the time of his appointment as senator, it will be more difficult to see what we have lost in the appointment of another resident of that city as senator, more especially when the appointment is one that is so thoroughly approved personally. Other things being equal, we should certainly have held out for a Lower Mainland appointee; but we are decidedly of the opinion that any protest on that ground should, in all the circumstances, be waived on this occasion; without prejudice, of course, to our rights in the premises.

(Nanaimo Free Press.) There is hardly a man in British Columbia who is not prepared to admit that the wide-famed gold discoveries on the Klondike section of the Yukon river have passed beyond the problematical stage. The placer mines in that portion of the Dominion of Canada can be relied upon for several years at least to attract, if not to furnish profitable employment, to many thousands of people from all quarters of the globe. With such an influx of prospectors, miners and other goldseekers, there must of necessity be a corresponding increase in the volume of commercial and industrial requirements. At the present time there is a comparative lull in the race to secure this trade. After the Christmas holidays there will, no doubt, be a keen rivalry between the cities of Puget Sound and the cities of British Columbia to secure this trade. All the indications point to the fact that Canada has the most practicable and certainly the cheapest route to the upper Yukon. This route is known as the Sitkew-Teshin route, and will do but the most for the next season. The natural advantages of this route are plainly apparent, so much so that our American cousins are branching out, so as to secure to a large share of the benefits of this highly favored and highly remunerative trade. Already a company or syndicate has been formed in Washington State to operate steamers on this all Canadian route. The special advantage of this route is that the only long steamer for loaded vessels to contend with is the short distance to the Skeena river, while from Teslin Lake down to the Klondike the loaded vessels would have the current with them all the way. The American route, via Sitka, Seattle and Fort Yukon means that the loaded vessels have to contend against a strong current for nearly eighteen hundred miles. Under these conditions it is safe to assume that the Canadian route can be operated at least at half the cost of the American. The Klondike mines being in Canadian territory, it will be found advantageous for intending Yukoners to outfit in British Columbia, for by doing that they save the cost of the expense of the Canadian duty.

The Roseland. Hon. Senator Melnes has the appointment to Carey Castle as Lieutenant-Governor, which he has sought, gently, but for which he had little support from the Liberals of the province. Indeed, he has done little for the party that he should be thus advanced. He was appointed to the senate by Sir John Macdonald, and was glad to be thus preferred, giving the leader a cordial support. He likes to be with the winning side, and made a dash for the fence as soon as the Liberals came into power. According to the Ottawa correspondent, the recognition of greater worth goes to Mr. William Templeman, of the Victoria Times, who is to get the senatorship rendered vacant by Mr. Melnes' advance, and who was the postulant of the Liberals of the province. From reports it appears that Mr. Templeman cannot well be spared from the active field of politics, hence he is given the senatorship which does not interfere with managing his paper and leaves him a free hand.

(Nelson Economist.) Just after the Economist went to press last week the announcement was made that Senator Melnes had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and that Mr. William Templeman would receive the senatorship vacant by Senator Melnes' acceptance of the office of Lieutenant-Governor. It

problems that so vitally affect the interior districts. To them the railway situation in Kootenay and Yale is a matter of absolute indifference. They are so wrapped up in a catch-penny Klondike boom that they have no time to utter a word of protest against the establishment of a railway monopoly through southern and southeastern British Columbia. They are too busy as mummies concerning the question of economical smelting facilities. They apparently fail to grasp the idea that the erection of a ore reduction works on the proper basis in Kootenay means lower rates for treatment of Kootenay ores than ever known before anywhere. It seems beyond their comprehension that under such conditions and with perfected transportation facilities, the cost of hauling ore from the mines to the smelters would be reduced to a minimum; that the mines of the Slokan, which at present are compelled to ship to American smelters more than 2,000 miles away, would save the ruinous freight charges and the 1 1/2 cent per pound United States import duty; that the low grade ore of Roseland and Boundary would be eagerly sought for their admirable fluxing qualities; that the large custom smelters in the United States, deprived of Slokan ores, would be seriously crippled; that the product of the mines of the Western States would seek a market here, as Kootenay mines have had to seek a market in the United States; that the product of the refineries would necessitate the establishment of many manufacturing enterprises.

The coast newspapers steal their Kootenay news from the up-country press, and invariably get it horribly mixed, owing to the fact that they do not know enough about mining to be able to distinguish between a sump hole and a rawhide trail. The weekly journals are little better than useless in building up a country. (The Province.) It was hardly to be expected that the Vancouver World would feel like a thing of heavy and a joy forever over the appointment of Wm. Templeman, of the Victoria Times, to the senate, seeing that the gifted but unappreciated genius who controls the destinies of the World is a man of such a character, however, at the same time, how that the World should be made, the World should show better taste than to go around growling like a bear with a sore head. We cannot say that the senatorship is a thing of heavy and a joy forever over the appointment of Wm. 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EVENLY MATCHED

First Rugby Match Between Victoria and Vancouver Results in a Draw.

Senior and Junior Association Football Matches Played Here on Saturday.

The much talked of meeting between the Victoria and Vancouver football clubs took place on Saturday afternoon at the Caledonia grounds and ended in a draw, the score being three all. The day was hardly an ideal one for the game. The ground was heavy and a raw wind out of the south-east brought with it a sprinkling of rain that made mackintoshes and umbrellas very desirable for onlookers, yet the character of the play was decidedly above the average, and the five hundred enthusiasts who sat on the grand stand saw a close contest played to the end.

The play was quite as even as the score would indicate. Victoria was unfortunate in losing the services of Goward in the second half through an injury to his back, and the referee had to play one man short. The Vancouver men were short two of their players, Rose and Branch, and their places were filled by two Victorians, O'Brien and Cornwall.

It was after three when the referee, Mr. J. D. Quine, of Nanaimo, gave a tout to his asthmatic whistle and the men trotted out to take their positions, thus:

Victoria—Back, H. Haines; three-quarters, C. Wilson, C. Gamble, K. Scholefield and F. Oullin; halves, A. Goward, A. Belfry; forwards, A. G. Langley, F. J. Nafie, W. R. Atkins, W. L. Loveland, D. Crease, J. K. McCrae, J. D. Pemberton, L. B. Bullock.

Vancouver—Back, H. Senkler; three-quarters, Tait, W. Miller, H. C. Akroyd and Warren; halves, J. H. Spinks; forwards, W. O'Brien, Needham, J. E. Cornwall, T. Cornwall, C. Worsnop, Morley, Parham and Woodward.

Vancouver took the toss and took advantage of the quartering wind. Crease's kick-off was well followed, but Warren returned with a punt which Gamble fumbled at centre and the ball was sent into touch. From this throw out Spinks secured and headed a clever run to Victoria's twenty-five, where he was neatly nailed by Haines. A series of close scrimmages followed, in which Vancouver gained ground slowly, until at last from a neat head out Goward secured. There was some clever passing, Wilson, Scholefield and Cullin in turn handling the pigskin, and the last-named reached Vancouver's twenty-five with a splendid run. Here a forward pass, spoiled things, and Tait securing from a scrum made a splendid punt a long way into Victoria territory. The ball was wet and slimy, and Haines fumbled the return, but managed to get it into touch at his own twenty-five line. From the side play of their opponents Vancouver got a free kick, but gained little by it. Goward got in one fine run and reached the centre, but a long punt by Miller was again made by Victoria's defence, and the home team was once more on the defensive. Goward had his back severely strained in a scrimmage and changed places with Haines for the rest of the half. Morley made a good drive from centre to Victoria's twenty-five, where Scholefield brought him to grass by a hard tackle. Scholefield, by the way, was one of the few Victorians who displayed the slightest acquaintance with the proper way to tackle. The ball was in scrum at Victoria's twenty-five when it was plainly handled by some of the home men, and the referee gave Vancouver a free kick. Tait, who is a Scotchman with an interesting record, took the kick and placed the ball beautifully over the bar. It was a clean bit of work, considering the wind, and was heartily applauded.

Vancouver's Victoria O. There was no further scoring in the half, but the play was slightly in favor of the visitors. Twice they had the ball almost on the Victoria goal line, but were beaten back by Wilson, who once with a splendid run, and the second time Victoria cleared with a free kick for Vancouver's off-side play. Then Victoria's stock went up. From a scrum at centre Haines made a good pass to Wilson. The big Victoria man went down the field like a scalded cat through the back kitchen. Senkler failed to stop him, and he almost reached the Vancouver goal line before he was tackled. Half time came with the ball in touch at Vancouver's twenty-five.

Vancouver's Victoria O. It was seen that Goward had been forced to retire, and Pemberton went to full back. Vancouver's kick-off was smartly returned, and the ball was held at mid-field. Miller, securing from the scrum, made a pass to Tait, who punted well into Victoria's territory. This was followed by a series of well followed punts by Vancouver. The visitors' scrimmage was obviously stronger, for they got the ball out just as they wanted it. A fine punt by Senkler sent the oval to Victoria's goal line, but McCrae saved with a run to the twenty-five. Belfry and Haines did a neat bit of passing, which gained the centre of the field again, and a fine punt by Wilson sent the ball into touch five yards from Vancouver's goal line. Some fierce scrimmaging followed, but the Victoria forwards were unable to hold the advantage their back division had gained. Twice the Vancouver men made dangerous rushes, and both times Scholefield cleverly saved into touch at centre. Then Victoria managed to break up the enemy's tightly packed scrum and Wilson went through. He ran twenty yards and punted. Senkler muffed the catch, and the ball was held close to Vancouver's goal line. Penkinson, who played good football throughout, saved by a fine dribble to centre, where Gamble grasped him. Victoria got a free kick for Vancouver's handling in scrum, but the Victoria forwards went off-side and the advantage was lost. Cullin made a good run and passed to Scholefield, who missed the catch, but started on a dribble. Senkler should have stopped him, but he

made a bad mess of it, and, to the delight of the on-lookers, the Victoria man got across the line and fell on the ball for a try, not an instant too soon, for he was pounced on by half a dozen quickly following Vancouverites. Gamble tried the kick, but failed to score. Victoria finished the score. Darkness was fast coming on, and the slippery condition of the ball made really good football an impossibility. The play was of an in-and-out order for the balance of the time, and though it was nearly always Vancouver's ball, the visitors failed to realize. Time was called with the pigskin in dangerous proximity to the Victoria goal line.

CROW'S NEST BRANCH. One Hundred and Ten Miles of the Roadway Has Been Graded.

Ross Mackenzie, who is one of the officials connected with the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the C.P.R., is in the city on a visit to his brother, B. Mackenzie, local agent of the C.P.R. Mr. Mackenzie rode from Macleod to Rossland on horseback, the journey occupying two weeks. He could have made the journey in much less time, but as he was on official business he was detained at several points during the trip. He reports that the Crow's Nest branch has been graded from Lethbridge to Macleod and from Macleod to Crow's Nest, a considerable distance of 110 miles. On a considerable portion of this district the rails have been laid. In fact, rails have been put down as far as the crossing of Pincher creek at Le Grandeur, about 22 miles from Macleod. A permanent bridge, with cement piers, is being put in there. Mr. Mackenzie is a noted athlete, and excels as a jockey on horseback, and at another time was superintendent at Montreal for the C.P.R. Ross Mackenzie and his brother Archie have not met for some time and did the long-journey act when they met yesterday.

Rossland Miner.

COWICHAN INTERESTS. To the Editor:—I see in the Semi-Weekly of the 14th inst. that Mr. J. H. Anderson says my statements in the Times are incorrect, which shows that Mr. Anderson did not read the whole of my communication, or else he is entirely ignorant of the whereabouts of Cowichan district. I stated plainly that I did not refer to the electoral district of the municipality of Cowichan, but to the electoral district of the Cowichan district, which he will find by studying the map are not in Cowichan district, the former being in Quamichan and the latter in Shawangin district. I reiterate the statements I made in the Times, that neither Patterson nor Anderson have ever subscribed to the Semi-Weekly Times, and therefore do not see so many notices and advertisements concerning the appointments and movements of government officials as the favored readers of the Colonist, hence my mistake about Mr. Patterson being employed in the Dominion instead of the Provincial Government.

COWICHAN SETTLER.

EAST KOOTENAY. Its Great Resources Which Will Be Opened Up by the Crow's Nest Pass.

East Kootenay is a wonderfully rich country not only on the eve of development but also in its present wealth. This region has been known for years, and in the early days of placer mining it almost rivalled California in its yield of millions, but the lack of means of communication and the heavy cost of transportation of supplies and machinery, combined with the discovery of other parts of the province which were more easy of access, naturally retarded mining operations seriously and prevented the work of development reaching those immense proportions which under more favorable conditions would have been attained. The early completion of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, now under rapid construction by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, will remove these impending obstacles, and its completion will open up the vast resources of this hitherto unexplored region, and a new mining empire—second to none in the world, the magnitude of the latent riches of this tract can now accurately be estimated, nor will the full extent of its mineral deposits be known for some years, for throughout the work of prospecting has been vigorously prosecuted, and the results there is still a large area to be explored. The existence of immense bodies of coal has already been established, how wide their distribution is can only be determined by actual search. Prospecting has been carried on in all directions, and the discovery of rich veins of copper and practical mining opportunities for diamonds and other minerals are being discovered. Mining operations are being carried on successfully notwithstanding the disadvantages under which East Kootenay has hitherto labored, in the long stretch of the coast between Golden on the north and Moyle lake on the south, and the silver-lead mines of the North Star and Sullivan groups, the extensive hydraulic works on the Columbia, and the numerous gold, silver, copper and silver-lead, East Kootenay possesses what is believed to be the greatest coal deposit in the world—seems overlying each other for an exposed depth of 150 feet, and it is obtained from ore situated within short distance. With the proximity of these two minerals there is every prospect that great manufacturing centres will arise in East Kootenay whose coal measures will also supply the coke required for its own smelters and for those of West Kootenay.

The resources of East Kootenay, unlike those of mining regions generally, are not confined to minerals. Irretrievable oil wells exist in the south-eastern part, the quality of whose product is said to be the purest ever discovered; in the wide valleys are great stretches of arable and orchard land, the most favorable conditions exist for raising stock, grain and ordinary farm produce, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, the settler being assured an excellent cash market close at hand.

What is many towns—Golden, Donald, Beavermouth and Palliser on the main line of the Canadian Pacific; Warner, Cranbrook, Shuswap and Moyle City on the main line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, and with the anticipated coming development there will be an increase in population and wealth, but others will arise in the different sections—East Kootenay Miner.

Col. Donville, M.P., and Mrs. Donville leave for Skagway on the City of Seattle to-morrow.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

Hamilton Byers has been appointed a member of the boards of licensing and police commissioners, Kaslo.

Mr. R. Anderson and Miss Tillie Carlson were married yesterday by Rev. D. Macrae at the manse, Victoria West.

At a recent meeting of the Victoria Kennel Club Mr. Wm. J. McKean, Jr., was elected secretary, vice Mr. Emil Pfriemler.

At the next session of the legislature Alexander Begg and sons will apply for a charter for a railway to run from Burroughs Bay, Behm Canal to Glenora with power to construct a branch line to Portland canal.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital netted \$207.00 for the children's ward by the annual ball, the receipts being \$390 and the expenses \$182.40. The ladies wish to thank those who assisted in any way to make the ball a success.

In the current issue of the Gazette are published the certificates of incorporation of the Yukon Pioneer Gold Fields Co., Ltd., of this city, particulars of which have been published in the Ashcroft, Lake Teslin and Yukon Transportation & Trading Co., Ltd., of Ashcroft, capital, \$250,000.

Messrs. Gemmill & May, of Ottawa, give notice of their intention to apply at the next session of the legislature, as well as to the Dominion parliament, for a charter for a railway from Cranbrook, East Kootenay, to the headwaters of the Fraser river, and thence by way of the Parsnip and Finlay rivers to Yukon.

Charles Harris, who in company with his brother, James Harris, and Leon King, is accused of stealing a bicycle from Mr. White, the station master at Sidney, was brought before Police Magistrate Macrae in the provincial police court this afternoon and remanded to Monday next. His brother and King are out on bail.

Messrs. R. B. McMicking and Fleming leave for Vancouver on a lecturing tour, which is being financed by a Victoria company. They will start from Portland and work east, telling of Victoria's advantages for outfitting for the Yukon. The lecture will be illustrated with views furnished by Mr. William Ogilvie, F.R.G.S.

Much favorable comment has been made regarding the new concrete sidewalk surrounding the Hotel Victoria, corner of Johnson and Government streets. The work reflects the highest credit on the contractors, Messrs. Heles & Bell, who are now engaged in similar work for a street firm and for many orders ahead.

Yesterday's Gazette contains the notices of two companies which have been registered under the provisions of the licensing extra provincial companies. The companies are the Fairview Gold Mining Company, of London, capital, \$100,000, John R. Mitchell, of Vancouver, president, and the Colonial Gold Fields of Scotland, capital, \$100,000, D. H. Macpherson, of Three Forks, attorney.

Brigadier Howell, who has charge of the Salvation Army in Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia; Adj. Hay, of Ontario, who comes to this city to take charge of the light brigade; and the junior soldiers' district meetings in the S. A. barracks on Saturday and Sunday next, four meetings being held on the latter day. They will be assisted by Adj. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. Jublin, Capt. Bowers and Lieut. Gaines.

Superintendent Hussey, of the Provincial police, has received word from Constables McKenna and Murray. The officers sent up to investigate the Queen's mureder mystery, which leads him to believe that a murder has been committed. The two officers have gathered up the evidence in proof of this, and the evidence has been discovered by bringing the crime home to Loney, the accused Indian. In fact, the Indian boy has been found to whom Loney confessed this crime, which from the evidence gathered up to the present seems to have been committed from the most heinous cause that a large percentage of crimes are committed—jealousy. It seems that Loney enticed the murdered Ne-Oay to a lonely spot by the river side and murdered him, cutting his body into a very small and casting them into the river. The discovery of one piece and of the blood-stained club and moss was the first clue obtained. 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J. PIERCE & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS. Miners' Outfits A SPECIALTY. VICTORIA, B.C.

HAWAII'S DESTINY The Massachusetts Reform Club Dines and Talks Over the Annexation Question.

Speakers Divided on the Subject—Hawaiians Fit to Become American Citizens?

Boston, Nov. 13.—The Hawaiian question was discussed at the dinner of the Massachusetts Reform Club at 10 o'clock last night. There were about 100 members present and Edward Atkinson presided.

"We do not need Pearl harbor. They have ceded Pearl harbor to us. But it is of no use. Now, I would like my naval friends to explain what they call strategic importance. I cannot see how, if we were at war with Spain, the Azores would be an advantage to us."

"The Hawaiian islands should be neutral ground. They are neutral ground at this moment by the guarantee of four great nations. By our treaty of reciprocity the islands agreed to allow no other power to assume a protectorate. Now, if we propose to assume control in Hawaii, we should have the ill will of the islands great powers. We do not want to teach land getting, but to teach the principles of Christian religion."

Morfield Story said: "The question of Hawaiian annexation is perhaps as important a question as the country has been called to pass on for a long time. The speaker said the present government of Hawaii is in power simply through a revolutionary act, which depends for success on the support offered by American bayonets. So far no vote has been cast in the matter. We have no right to steal it. It is said we need the islands in case of war. The statesmen who now threaten our peace are not of foreign governments, the perchers of war are all to be found under the dome of our own capital."

"If we take these islands we shall have to 'buy' the 'spending' 'bribe' sums for justifications. I think the opinion of a naval officer on the subject expressed the situation. He said to me: 'If we do not have the Sandwich islands and we have a big fleet, we can take them. If we have them and no fleet we cannot keep them.' 'The citizens of Hawaii are not fit to be admitted to citizenship of the United States. Annexation means the introduction into our body politic of corrupting elements; it is a crime for us to consider it.'"

Professor Hallis said: "I do not believe either that the Sandwich islands are governed by a set of unscrupulous, nor do I believe that the United States are governed by a set of scoundrels." The speaker drew a picture of the inhabitants of the islands and said that discovery was made by Captain Cook only in the last century.

"The Sandwich islands have come to be almost a part of the United States, and I believe it is for the best interest of the islands to be annexed. The only salvation for the natives depends upon us and us alone. The islands are right in the way of Pacific commerce and are sure to become very important. The time when it becomes necessary for this nation to take control of them no international guaranty will stand in the way."

The discussion was closed by Mr. Gillman who said that there was but one solution of the Hawaiian question and that is the annexation of the islands. FREDERICK THE GREAT. The magnificent monument to Frederick the Great which adorns the space between the palace of old Emperor Wilhelm and the University of Berlin furnishes a striking illustration of the racial difference between a constitutional and a military government. The monument I refer to is one of the greatest equestrian compositions in the world, made by the foremost sculptor of his day, paid for by a grateful population, and commemorating a monarch not only glorious as a soldier, but also the patron of arts and letters. This monument, says every American tourist who is supposed to bring together all the great men who lived under this king—something after the manner of the Albers monument in London.

Among the dozen who crowd in effigy about the base of the statue I could discover but two whose profession was not exclusively that of killing their fellow-men. These two were Kant and Lessing, the only names in the whole crowd that would to-day be generally known among fairly educated people.—Harper's Weekly.

UNFORTUNATE INITIALS. Miss Nellie E. Taylor and Paul D. Quinn were engaged until they were out of town for a few days. They exchanged the following telegrams, and thoughtlessly signed them as follows: "Dear Nellie, Come home to me." "Dear Paul, Am coming." —New York Journal.

Neil McArthur, the Yukon miner, returned last evening from a visit to his former home in Durban, Ont.

Provincial News.

GRAND FOLKS. Grand Folks, B. C., Nov. 13.—Patrick O'Connor, the owner of the famous Humming Bird property, up the North Fork, while repairing the chimney on Mr. Jeff Davis' store yesterday afternoon slipped on the icy roof and fell some 20 feet to the ground, striking on a piece of brick and breaking both legs below the knees.

VANCOUVER. Vancouver, Nov. 11.—The jury at the assizes to-day acquitted Mr. Nadelman, who had been charged with fraudulent assignment, with intent to defraud his creditors. The case was regarded as one of more than ordinary importance, and the counsel were Messrs. Chas. Wilson, Q.C., Deputy Attorney-General Smith and E. P. Davis, Q.C., for the crown, and Mr. D. G. Macdonnell and Mr. J. Martin for the prisoner. Mr. Davis, Q.C., originally held a watching brief for the creditors, but as the prisoner was anxious to have his active assistance in the case, he was given a brief for the crown. In his opening remarks to the jury Mr. Davis informed them of the facts of the case, the crown being asked to establish, relating that on the 11th of September last the prisoner, being as was really claimed insolvent, made an assignment of some moneys, about \$1,800, with intent, as alleged, to defraud his creditors. His creditors, the sum being part of an amount of \$2,500 received by the prisoner, and of which he did not render any satisfactory account. The time past he had not kept a cash book, and the circumstances, it would be contended, went to show that the prisoner had been preparing for the time of his insolvency by setting aside certain moneys for his individual use later.

Conservatives attended a meeting to-night for the purpose of organizing an association. Ald. William Brown was elected president; Chas. Wilson, Q.C., vice-president; Mr. Bull, of Bull Harris, secretary; and W. M. Foreman, treasurer.

The census of the city is being taken as usual. The population will be shown to be growing but slowly, as the count will not enumerate more than 17,000 persons as far back as 1891, there were 13,641.

Vancouver, Nov. 12.—Information has just been received of another Klondike victim in the person of Hiram K. Adams, of this city. He had been some months ago and met his death at the very spot where ex-Mayor Gope, of this city, perished. The boat in which deceased was in was overloaded and capsized. Adams and another man were drowned, the third occupant being rescued.

There were two accidents on the train line between Vancouver and New Westminster yesterday afternoon. About 3 p.m. the work car, otherwise known as the Dutchman, collided with the tower repair car. The scene was half way between the Burnaby power house and what is known as the junction—the place where the line now runs. It seems that both cars were running at full speed, and the fog prevented them from seeing one another until they were only about two pole lengths apart. The "Dutchman" car was somewhat damaged. The men on the tower car jumped off. Mr. Semple, section foreman, Mr. Arthur, the superintendent, were on the front of the "Dutchman" and they both stayed at their post until the crash came. Mr. Semple had one hand somewhat bruised.

A new arrival in the city is Mr. P. H. Stuckling, late of Toronto, who has been associated with matters musical for many years. He has come to the province with the intention of making it his home. When the newrolley comes on the Vancouver and Vancouver railway is completed, it is said that the cars will easily be able to cover the distance in thirty minutes. Miller, the tool of Harris, who uttered forged checks here recently in exchange for goods, was to-day sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. J. W. Haskins, charged with a conspiracy to defraud the shareholders of the Ontario Bay Mining Company, was continued all day to-day at the assize court. Before the final address of counsel Mr. Justice Drake said that the prosecution had made out no case. If foolish people would buy dollar stock in London, they would only have themselves to blame if disaster followed. According to law there was no evidence that Haskins had conspired to defraud the creditors. His action in issuing writ and selling the property was legal.

The other directors were aware that the manager and secretary had voted themselves, while directors, salaries to the amount of \$200 a month, when there was but \$17 in the treasury and \$2,000 in stock was sold altogether, and still no action was taken, although these other directors were notified. The mine was never solvent from the start, and it was evidently Haskins' plan in issuing the writ and forcing the sale to try and get all he could when the hope of carrying on operations at the mine was gone. The evidence did not show, however, that he had unlawfully taken legal proceedings in getting judgment against the company.

A new Catholic church is in course of erection here and it is now well advanced. It is situated on the English property on the side of No. 1 road and opposite Chatham street. It will have accommodation for a congregation of from 80 to 100 persons. Mr. M. O'Connell is contractor and he appears to be making a good job of it. To-morrow there is to be a large sale of stock and crop on Mr. Harding's farm. As the stock is good there will likely be some keen competition and good prices. Four Chinamen were before the magistrate to-day charged with a breach of the Sunday Observance Act by building a dyke on Mr. Blaine's farm last Saturday. They all pleaded guilty and were fined \$1 each with \$1.00 costs.

We have now practically reached the close of our magistrate's first session's work here. Mr. Peterson has been subjected to a considerable amount of abuse, chiefly because he strove faithfully to enforce the Sabbath observance and the liquor laws. We venture to think that he has discharged his duties in the premises as to the court, and that they have been very generous and multifarious, but he has honestly endeavored to act fairly towards all interests throughout. He has tried altogether 310 cases, small debt and police court, since the 1st of July. In addition to that he was the means of unraveling many little matters between contending parties who came to him for advice free of all costs, and his services were often requested by Indians in particular. Stevenson, Nov. 13.—Mr. Harding's stock sale on Thursday was very successful. There was a large attendance of farmers and others and all were in good mood to bid. Eleven horses were offered and netted \$502, one nine-year-old yearling netted high \$135, and five two-year-olds brought \$170. The cows ranged from \$28 to \$37 and a young Jersey bull sold for \$28.

Before Mr. Harding's sale was over the deputy minister of agriculture and Professor Paterson for at the municipal hall waiting for the farmers to meet and talk over institute work. After some delay a fairly respectable gathering was obtained and Hevee Rowan was called to the chair. Mr. Alex. Philip was appointed secretary of the meeting. Mr. Anderson briefly stated the object of the institute, and in passing the institute act and explained its provisions. Professor Paterson, he said, had been engaged to tell the farmers of the work done by the institute since its organization. Professor Paterson, after pointing out what was being done in other lands to further the very important interests of agriculture, gave a short history of the rise and progress of the institute in Ontario. In 1854 only 12 meetings had been held, but these were all addressed by two of the professors of agriculture. Since then the number of meetings had increased to 700 meetings altogether, and the province was divided up into 12 districts for the work. At some of these meetings they had as many as 400 farmers present. He indicated briefly the different subjects that were discussed at these meetings. In this province they had many problems owing to the variable character of the climate in different places, and the different kinds of soils. They had also to face heavy land clearings, and the power of importers in their markets. Cheap money would also be a legitimate subject to consider, and freight rates. In conclusion he pointed out the advantages of the institute and urged the importance of it once getting down to business. A man named S. H. Boardman, who has a wife and family in Vancouver, was brought down yesterday from Kamloops by a provincial officer and taken to Vancouver to answer to a charge of desertion and wilfully neglecting to supply food and clothing to his wife and family. When arrested at Kamloops he was living with his wife's sister, whom he had persuaded to leave Vancouver with him, and by whom he had had a child.

Warden Armstrong of the provincial jail and Constable Dickinson yesterday removed to the penitentiary the prisoners Edwards, Williams, Harrison and Johnson who were sentenced at the Vancouver assizes to various terms of imprisonment. Guards McLean and McLaren of the Kamloops jail arrived in town yesterday, bringing with them two men who, it will be remembered, stole a band of horses at Kamloops a short time ago and who were arrested near Princeton. These men took speedily to flight before Honor Judge Spinks, and on pleading guilty were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

STEVESTON JOTTINGS. Steveston, Nov. 10.—The choice autumn weather which we enjoyed has now given place to the rain and occasional frosts. But for our plank roads and sidewalks we would have mud-galore. Mud we have in plenty along those parts of the dykehead which are not planked, and it is of that plastic nature which will serve either for sliding on or painting with. The farmers are well advanced with their work, although they would have liked more ground ploughed over. With so much ploughing as they have, if the rains are not too heavy and there is a fair crop of wheat, it should tell most favorably on next season's crop. It is rather surprising to see so little use made of farmyard manure in this neighborhood. The land is certainly rich, but it does seem a gross mistake not to return to it at least that can be given. Besides farmyard manure has always proved a good admixture with clay soil, both for pulverizing and drainage purposes. The men at the gold mine, Lady Lilliook, who started last Thursday at noon and will be back here by the evening of Saturday, December 4th, in order to make a full month's run, it was originally intended to start the mill up on November 1st. The following work they were doing would produce practical results. Nevertheless, like a great many experts who condemned this camp through unfamiliarity with its means of operation, they were mistaken, and should not be blamed if, through lack of backing, their work met with inadequate results.

"I hold that not one dollar that the people of Canada contributed towards the opening of the eyes of both investors and experts could reasonably be considered a loss. It has made the outside world conversant with the fact that we have a marvelous deposit of mineral bearing ore in West Kootenay, and there was no open sesame of the problem is for those who have mines and cannot develop them to cast their fortunes with those who have the means to open up such properties. "What would you suggest, governor?" he was asked. "As things stand, there is no better made for the mine owner and capital to come together than for the latter to turn over his property to some strong, substantial company in return for stock in the same. No better evidence could be given of the faith of the vendor than the fact that the foreign investor most looks for, since, argues he, if the property is so exceedingly rich, why is the owner so anxious to rid himself of it? In conclusion, Governor Mackintosh called attention to the fact that a petition is being prepared in the east, for presentation to the British Columbia legislature, praying that an annual tax of 10 per cent be levied upon the value of all properties in the province which are not being worked.

otherwise dealing with the balance of the said trust shares unaided. For such other advice and direction in the premises as to the court, shall seem meet. G. For costs of this action.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Yesterday morning Mr. D. H. Miller, of Messrs. Miller & Thompson, livery stable keeper in this city, was married at Cloverdale to Miss Isabella Christina MacKenzie, youngest daughter of Mr. Donald MacKenzie, of Clover Valley. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William Bell, vicar of Christ Church, Surrey.

A decision of importance to the legal fraternity was given by His Honor Judge Beale yesterday in the case in re Jacob Grauer. This was an appeal from a decision of Police Magistrate Pierson, at Steveston, which came up in the regular sitting of the county court, holden in October last, at which court the conviction was quashed, with costs, under the ruling in Regina vs. J. J. Surrey, 2 Q. B. 1882. The above application was made by Mr. A. Williams for the appellant, and Professor Paterson for the respondent. The case was heard in the county court, and a decision was handed in by His Honor Judge Beale, which was as follows: "The appellant, Jacob Grauer, refused to pay costs, following the case of Regina vs. J. Middlesex, in re St. Nazaire."

In the case of a new point of law being decided, it is the practice not to allow costs. Mr. Jenns acted for the appellant. On Tuesday evening in St. Barnabas' parish room quite a large number of parishioners, present and past, gathered to receive their new pastor and his wife, the Rev. and Mrs. Field Yoland. A most hearty and welcome greeting was accorded to them, and after the introductory remarks had taken place, refreshments were handed round, during the course of which selections were rendered on the pianoforte as well as on the violin. Two or three of the gentlemen present also gave recitations of an amusing character. The Rev. P. Yoland has started in his new field of labor under very favorable auspices, and there is no reason to doubt but what his congregation will increase in number and his church work in good and beneficial results.

The resignation of the city treasurer is causing a considerable amount of comment in this city. No public reason has yet been given for his retirement. Mrs. George's hotel at South Steveston, altho' she had some time on Friday night by a thief, who abstracted the sum of \$20 from the till in the bar room. The provincial police have the case in hand. A man named S. H. Boardman, who has a wife and family in Vancouver, was brought down yesterday from Kamloops by a provincial officer and taken to Vancouver to answer to a charge of desertion and wilfully neglecting to supply food and clothing to his wife and family. When arrested at Kamloops he was living with his wife's sister, whom he had persuaded to leave Vancouver with him, and by whom he had had a child.

Warden Armstrong of the provincial jail and Constable Dickinson yesterday removed to the penitentiary the prisoners Edwards, Williams, Harrison and Johnson who were sentenced at the Vancouver assizes to various terms of imprisonment. Guards McLean and McLaren of the Kamloops jail arrived in town yesterday, bringing with them two men who, it will be remembered, stole a band of horses at Kamloops a short time ago and who were arrested near Princeton. These men took speedily to flight before Honor Judge Spinks, and on pleading guilty were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

STEVESTON JOTTINGS. Steveston, Nov. 10.—The choice autumn weather which we enjoyed has now given place to the rain and occasional frosts. But for our plank roads and sidewalks we would have mud-galore. Mud we have in plenty along those parts of the dykehead which are not planked, and it is of that plastic nature which will serve either for sliding on or painting with. The farmers are well advanced with their work, although they would have liked more ground ploughed over. With so much ploughing as they have, if the rains are not too heavy and there is a fair crop of wheat, it should tell most favorably on next season's crop. It is rather surprising to see so little use made of farmyard manure in this neighborhood. The land is certainly rich, but it does seem a gross mistake not to return to it at least that can be given. Besides farmyard manure has always proved a good admixture with clay soil, both for pulverizing and drainage purposes. The men at the gold mine, Lady Lilliook, who started last Thursday at noon and will be back here by the evening of Saturday, December 4th, in order to make a full month's run, it was originally intended to start the mill up on November 1st. The following work they were doing would produce practical results. Nevertheless, like a great many experts who condemned this camp through unfamiliarity with its means of operation, they were mistaken, and should not be blamed if, through lack of backing, their work met with inadequate results.

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ASHCROFT. D. Murphy, the barrister, who now has his law office in Ashcroft, made his first appearance in the court held here last Monday, and made quite an impression on the people here of his abilities as a lawyer. Mr. Murphy has been in the court for a long time, and has been doing a large practice in the district and the Cariboo country, where he is well known. Chas. A. Semlin, leader of the Opposition in the Yukon, and his party on Tuesday from a trip through West Kootenay, where he had been looking over the district to get a better idea of the wants of the country. Mr. Semlin was much pleased with the business outlook of the district, and also from a political point of view, as the same feeling prevails in that country against the present government. The men at the gold mine, Lady Lilliook, who started last Thursday at noon and will be back here by the evening of Saturday, December 4th, in order to make a full month's run, it was originally intended to start the mill up on November 1st. The following work they were doing would produce practical results. Nevertheless, like a great many experts who condemned this camp through unfamiliarity with its means of operation, they were mistaken, and should not be blamed if, through lack of backing, their work met with inadequate results.

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ROSSLAND. Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, yesterday accepted the invitation of Managing Director Drewey, of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Ltd., to visit the Sunset, No. 2 mine. Accompanied by Mr. Sifton's secretary and Mr. McKenna, they drove over to the mine and examined its workings. Mr. Sifton expressed himself as being especially pleased with the splendid ore being taken from the shaft on the No. 3 vein, and warmly congratulated Mr. Drewey on the fine plant and tidy, business-like appearance of everything about the mine. Mr. Sifton also visited the Centre Star, Le Roi and West Eagle mines during his brief stay in Rossland. The barometer yesterday stood at 25.8 and this indicated that the present storm has not quite spent its fury. The milkmen, teamsters and about all who run vehicles have realized that winter has come to stay and have placed runners on their rigs, and the tinkle and jingle of sleigh bells, that have been heard so often, are again heard, and their music is not at all unpleasant, as it reminds all that the time for winter sports has again arrived. All of Rossland's population may now be said to be forward to at least five months of winter.

The city council held a meeting last evening. A letter was received from John A. Manly, asking authority from the council to purchase gas for lighting and heating purposes. Mr. Manly asked that a committee of councilmen

be appointed to confer with him and his colleagues, relative to arranging for a settlement of scales and prices. The letter was a surprise to the councilmen and the finance committee was instructed to confer with Mr. Manly.

A rumor is in circulation to the effect that tenders have been called for to construct the C.P.R. from here to Tolson. According to the story the bids will be opened on the 15th inst. C. E. Perry, the chief engineer for the company, who is in the city, denied having any official knowledge of the matter, but thought that perhaps the story was essentially correct.

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NEEDS OF ROSSLAND As They Were Outlined to Minister Sifton—The Minister's Pleasant Reply.

He Said the Great Need Was Means of Treating Low Grade Ores—Railway Commission.

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