

The Colonist. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1895.

A REVIVAL.

Has Fenianism been revived in the interests of party politics in the United States...

That agitation and the utterances of the agitators will have an effect which some at this time do not calculate upon...

Our evening contemporary commenting upon Mr. Laurier's alleged denial that he had used the expression, "Thank God there is not an Orangeman among us Liberals..."

There can be no doubt that Fenianism has made a greater number of opponents to the Irish cause in the Old Country than all its enemies could do in half a lifetime...

offenders promptly and energetically, the permission to reside in parts of the country where there was no local force of foreigners...

When this is kept in view it can be easily understood why good people who are not in the slightest degree vindictive are exceedingly desirous to have the Chinese who committed outrages on missionaries punished.

PRINCIPAL GRANTS' CONCLUSIONS.

Principal Grant, who has written a series of articles on the Manitoba school question, having returned home, was interviewed by the Kingston correspondent of the Witness on Manitoba affairs.

"With regard to the school question I need say nothing, as my views are being expressed in a series of letters to the Globe, and it would be difficult to condense these, or, at any rate, others are just as well able to condense them as I am."

"If this vexed question were only detached from politics it could be settled with comparative ease. I am well aware that this 'if' cannot be realized."

"It is to be desired that the Reverend Principal's hope that the question will be settled without Federal intervention will be realized. We fear that it being made a religious question will do much more to prevent its being considered on its merits, than to prevent the home of contention between politicians."

WRONG AS USUAL.

Our evening contemporary commenting upon Mr. Laurier's alleged denial that he had used the expression, "Thank God there is not an Orangeman among us Liberals..."

Since then, as we see by a telegram dated September 30, Mr. Laurier made an emphatic denial of the statement. But we have not seen what La Patrie has to say to Mr. Laurier's denial.

THE STRUGGLE IN CUBA.

The Cuban insurgents have managed to survive some terrible beatings. If we had to believe all that we read about the defeats of the Cuban rebels we would today find it difficult to realize that there are one of them left alive.

One would feel greater sympathy for the insurgents if he could believe that the men engaged in the struggle for freedom stood any chance, even if they were successful, of permanently bettering the condition of the country.

The people of the United States are taking a very lively interest in the struggle in Cuba. There is a feeling, and it is growing, that the Government of the Republic should recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and in that way compel the Spanish Government to treat them with greater respect and humanity.

A WISE COURSE.

The citizens of Toronto are suffering great inconvenience for want of a better water supply, but it does not seem that the accident to the conduit has had any injurious effect on the public health.

CANNOT EASILY FOOL HIM.

Mr. W. S. Smith, Editor of the Toronto Evening News, knew What He Was Writing When He Signed a Good Word for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Remedy.

Professional men have been strong in their recommendation of Dr. Agnew's in the case of Catarrhal troubles. We have already published in these columns warm words of endorsement from leading clergymen and professors in the educational institutions of the country.

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

SMALL DEBTS COURT.

Judgment Defining the Limits of the Jurisdiction of Stipendiary Magistrates.

Mr. Simpson Declared to Have No Authority Beyond Nanaimo City Limits.

The following is a judgment by His Honor Judge Harrison on an appeal therein explained: In the matter of a plaint instituted in the Small Debts Court of Nanaimo held at Wellington by Charles Scott against Robert William Parsons. This is an application made on behalf of R. W. Parsons for an order prohibiting all further proceedings in an action for debt brought against him by Charles Scott.

So far then as the words of the appointment and of the act constituting the jurisdiction of the police magistrate is limited to the city of Nanaimo and his jurisdiction to hold Small Debts courts must be limited to Nanaimo city, unless his jurisdiction is extended by some other act.

"Every police magistrate appointed after this act shall come into force, shall ex officio be a justice of the peace for the whole county or electoral district for which or for part of which he has been appointed."

"Section 246 enacts that 'Every police magistrate by virtue of his appointment of police magistrate shall be stipendiary magistrate for the city of Nanaimo, and shall exercise the office of police magistrate and of two justices of the peace while sitting outside of the city of Nanaimo, and shall exercise the office of police magistrate and of two justices of the peace within the city of Nanaimo, and shall exercise the office of police magistrate and of two justices of the peace within the city of Nanaimo, and shall exercise the office of police magistrate and of two justices of the peace within the city of Nanaimo..."

On these grounds the police magistrate has only the powers of two justices of the peace while sitting anywhere in the county or electoral district for which he is ex-officio a justice of the peace.

It is remarkable that those who suffer from kidney diseases grow impatient of those medicines that are slow in their cure. Who enjoys pain? The beauty of South American Kidney Cure is that it relieves the sufferer almost instantaneously. What sick one does not know the delight that comes when pain is relieved? Kidney cure, as a plain matter of fact, relieves the most distressing kidney and bladder troubles in six hours. It is hard to say anything more for it. Who wants more said for it? Sold by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Business Improvement in Vancouver - Highway Robbery - Returned From Texada Island.

The Royal City's Exhibition - What the Kootenay Miners Are Doing

Business Improvement in Vancouver - Highway Robbery - Returned From Texada Island. The Vancouver Post and Courier Association met last night and arranged for their coming exhibition. A large amount of correspondence was read showing a real interest in the exhibit throughout the coast. The Vancouver lacrosse club has declined to play Westminster during the exhibition and Nanaimo will be asked to play instead.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 2.—Over four thousand entries of stock, implements, etc., have been received for exhibition this year. The coming exhibition will be by far the largest ever held in Westminster, not only in one or two lines, but in every line.

THE CITY MARKETS.

The commencement of a new month has this week brought about a little briskness in the market, which is more or less augmented by the return of the sailing fleet. There is a marked scarcity of game in the market just now, and grouse (blue) seem to be the only representative of the smaller varieties, are bringing as much as \$1.50 and even more per pair.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Flour-Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per barrel, \$5.20; Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) per barrel, \$5.20; Victoria, 5.00; Lion, 4.50; Portland roller, 4.00; Salsol, 4.00; Rainier, 4.00; Flaxseed, 4.75; Snow Flake, 4.00; O'Brien, 4.00; X X X, 4.00; Premier, 5.00; Three Star, 4.50; Two Star, 4.50; Superior, 4.00; Wheat, per ton, 25.00; Oats, per ton, 25.00; Barley, per ton, 25.00; Middlings, per ton, 25.00; Bran, per ton, 20.00; Ground Feed, per ton, 25.00; Corn, whole, 25.00; Corn, cracked, 25.00; Corn, meal, 25.00; Rolled Oats, per lb., 50; Potatoes, per ton, 16.00; Cabbages, per lb., 3; Hay, baled, per ton, \$3.00; Straw, per ton, 1.00; Green Peppers, cured, per bushel, 25; Onions, per doz., 25; Cucumbers, per doz., 25; Eggs, Island, per doz., 40; Imported, 35; Butter, fresh, 20.00; Dairy, per lb., 25; Hams, American, per lb., 15.00; Canadian, 15.00; Bacon, American, per lb., 15.00; Rotted, 12.00; Long clear, 12.00; Short, 12.00; Shoulders, per lb., 16.00; Lard, per lb., 15; Pork, per lb., 15; Meats, Beef, per lb., 12; Sides, 8.00; Mutton, 7.00; Spring Lamb, per lb., 10.00; Salsol, per lb., 10.00; Chickens, per pair, 1.00; 2.00; Grouse, per pair, 1.00; Venison, 6.00; Chilliwack, per box, 2.00; Oranges (California) per lb., 25.00; Lemons (California) per lb., 25.00; Peaches, per lb., 25.00; Prunes, California, per box, 1.25; Apples, 1.00; Island, per lb., 25; Tomatoes, California, per lb., 50; Grapes, per lb., 50; Eastern Ontario, per basket, 80; Peas, per lb., 80; Musk melons, apiece, 60; Watermelons, apiece, 25.00; Fish - Salmon, spring, per lb., 25.00; Cohoes, apiece, 25.00; Smoked, 10; Halibut, 10.00; Kippers, 10.00.

As a result of the visit of the British Columbia board of trade delegates, it is rumored that two lines will be presented in the delegation will establish branch stores in Kaslo for the sale of their wares.

DURRANT'S DEFENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The defence in the Durrant case to-day called the stand of 159 members of the class to whom Dr. Cheney asked each if he answered to Durrant's name at the roll call. Every answer was in the affirmative.

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DOES NOT IRRITATE BUT HEALS.

South American Kidney Cure Cures Kidney Disease Speedily and Effectively.

THE PROVINCE.

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City's Exhibition—What Footnote Miners are Doing

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DURRANT'S TRIAL.

Another Sensation Sprung on the Court—A Juror Who Has Been Threatened.

Pastor Gibson Interviewed—He Thinks Counsel Have Seriously Injured Durrant's Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—In the opinion of members of the local bar the counsel for the Durrant defence has opened the door for the admission of all the evidence in the Williams case at the present trial for the murder of Blanche Lamont. The defence will fight any proposition that has for its object getting before the present jury any fact regarding the Williams murder. The district attorney says he is satisfied he has put in a very strong case, and does not like to take the chance of introducing testimony that might be declared irrelevant by the supreme court. The defence does not seem to rely so much on an alibi now as it did a few days ago, and its efforts are now being devoted to the introduction of facts in the prosecution. Durrant's hope now rests on the ability of his lawyers to so manipulate proceedings as to create a doubt in the mind of a juror as to secure a disagreement. He can build on nothing more substantial, and it seems impossible to present writing that he can expect an acquittal.

Not one of Durrant's 75 classmates will step to the front and say the accused attended Dr. Cheney's lecture of April 3. The simple fact that nobody recollects his presence is proof positive that the prosecution that he was absent. If Mr. Dickinson fails to put the students on the stand Mr. Barnes will call them in rebuttal, and although their testimony to the effect that they do not know whether or not the defendant was at the lecture will be negative in character, it will thoroughly dissipate from the minds of the jurors any impression created by the introduction of the roll call. In rebuttal the district attorney will attack the roll call and by many witnesses show the carelessness in which the records of attendance at the college is kept. It will be shown that hardly a student has not at some time or other had the roll falsified by having a classmate answer for him.

The Examiner says that a microscopic examination of the roll call shows that there has been an erasure opposite Durrant's name. It is customary to mark an X opposite the names of students who have been questioned and A when they are absent. The mark opposite Durrant's name cannot be clearly distinguished, but it looks more like an A than an X.

Mrs. G. Monnier, the wife of a French liquor dealer, says that on the afternoon of April 3 she saw Theodore Durrant enter Emanuel church, which is on the corner of Mission and Commercial streets. She was on her way to her dressmaker's shop. Investigation proves that Mrs. Monnier not only did not see Durrant enter the church, but that she never saw him until the trial commenced. It is believed that her mind is deranged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—After gathering up a few ragged ends of the testimony left over from last week the defence in the Durrant case this morning began the building of an alibi for the young medical student from April 4 to April 12. The purpose of the alibi is to impeach the testimony of P. M. Oppenheim and W. J. Phillips who testified that some time between April 3 and April 12, Durrant tried to pawn the coat which he was wearing at Oppenheim's store. During the course of the testimony which covered Durrant's movements on April 4 and 5, a struggle was precipitated by District Attorney Barnes, who challenged the reliability of the roll call book at Cooper college. The argument and the result was a defence for as far as the question before the court was concerned, and Judge Murphy sustained the objection to a question propounded by himself to the witness and out of the discussion.

During this morning with a sensation which was quite as unexpected to the prosecution as to the defence. Juror J. J. Truman informed the court that last Thursday, during the noon recess of the court, he was approached by H. J. McCoy, general secretary of the Columbia Club, and who endeavored to engage him in conversation on the subject of the trial. "If you don't hang Durrant," said McCoy to the juror, "we will hang you." The court said the offence bordered strongly on a crime, and that McCoy to appear in court October 3 and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

The defence called to the stand four witnesses by whom it was proposed to test the accuracy of the pawnbroker Oppenheim's memory. They were Marvin Curtis, William Cathart, P. J. Neumann and Leonard Everett, members of the National Guard and the Signal corps to which Durrant belonged. They testified that they had taken various articles of jewelry to Oppenheim's store and had attempted to pawn them. They described the manner in which they were dressed at the time. The descriptions in many cases did not correspond with the descriptions given by Oppenheim when he was asked how the men who tried to pawn the articles were dressed. Each of the four witnesses said he had subscribed money to assist in the defence of Durrant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Now that Rev. George Gibson, pastor of Emanuel church, in connection with the murder which made the church notorious, he has seen fit to break the silence which he has maintained ever since the discovery of the crime. Rev. Mr. Gibson when asked, "What do you think of Dr. Deprey's speech as an argument for the defence of Durrant?" said, "Well, it is a mystery to me how any man could deliver such reckless talk when he held in his hand the life and death of a fellow being."

"Why did you remain silent so long?" "Because as a witness I had no right to talk, and I am willing to take my share of the newspaper criticism."

"Do you think the situation changed?" "Yes, I am virtually accused of murder. My name was singled out among all the witnesses and named in long names to the jury. Mr. Deprey declared the fight of this issue now according to him is between Durrant and myself. The speech gives me the right to conclude that Durrant concurs in accusing me of the murder of Blanche Lamont. The public must have noticed that I never accused him of such a crime."

Rev. Mr. Gibson talked in a sarcastic manner about Deprey, and when asked what he would do if he were actually, that he would send for Deprey to defend him. "Were you surprised at this charge against you?" "Not at all. His accusation is in harmony with all the actions of the defence from the beginning. You surely think I am very stupid if you suppose I have been in ignorance of the work which has been going on in the underground railway."

"Do you think the defence will spring a surprise?" "That is a good question, but I

don't care to answer it in public. I think I can smile a man as well as anyone. I hope the rat for his own sake will choose the right time to come out of his hole, when it appears the owl will not have a bill on its neck."

"Your handwriting is going to figure in the case?" "Yes, so Mr. Deprey says. He knows what he is talking about. He is just as sure of my handwriting as he was of Dr. Cheney's testimony."

"What is your opinion of the handling of the case?" "In these days when analogy does duty for logic it is positively refreshing to know of at least two lawyers intelligent enough to think that people do not see the difference between bluff and fact."

"Don't you think they are faithful?" "No, they are piling up exceptions." "No witness has as yet mentioned Durrant as the action of his attorney, I would rather hang than be saved by such means as Deprey and Dickinson are employing."

"What do you think of Durrant?" "A few but I think he deserves what he is getting. He is unfortunate enough to be the hour of his trouble to have his best friends too men whose fame outshines their wisdom."

FULL SATISFACTION.

China Compelled to Accede to the Demands of France and Great Britain.

Viceroy Liu Degraded—His Bad Record—The Chinese Situation Reviewed.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—It is announced that China has acceded full satisfaction to France for the recent attack made upon French missions in China.

A dispatch from Peking to Reuters' agency confirms the news that a decree has already been published in the Peking Official Gazette, ordering that Liu, viceroy of Szechuen, be stripped of his rank for failing to protect the missionaries in his district, and that he be not permitted to again hold office.

The Times publishes a despatch from Berlin which says that the Chinese government has informed Germany that the leaders of the attack upon the German missions at Swatow have been arrested and measures will be taken to arrest others concerned.

Admiral Buller, with the fourteen ships belonging to the British fleet in Chinese waters, will proceed on Wednesday to Nanjing, and present the viceroy at that place with important despatches from officials of the foreign office.

Viceroy Liu, whose fall is announced, has been in trouble before. It is said he was found guilty last November of misappropriation, and later on, because of French investigations showed he was responsible for the Chenta riots, he was obliged to pay an indemnity of \$800,000 to French Catholic missions from his own pocket.

The present conclusion, which has been brought about apparently by British threats, will not involve the abandonment of the independent investigation into the Chenta riots ordered by Secretary Olney.

There has been a change in the personnel of the commission. Colonel Robert, the naval attaché, has fallen ill, and has been relieved from duty as commissioner by Lieut. Commander John P. Merrill, executive officer U.S.S. Baltimore.

The Standard says, regarding the Chinese situation. The position of the Chinese government is extremely perilous. It has enough on its hands without a quarrel with England. It is too soon to say that the fall of the Manchu dynasty is imminent, but the news of the British demands must not be supported by the presence of our fleet in the Yangtze river, if not by the occupation of Nanjing. We doubt if the Manchu could survive such a shock. If the Mohammedans of the west find a leader, and if at the same time the imperial government is rash enough to defy the powers, a revolution is inevitable.

The Times dwells upon China being a large and factious, whose friendship is not worthy the cultivating by feeble concessions, and her pretensions and her pride. "What we want done," the Times says, "we must insist upon having done, not by futile representations to Peking, but by going to the source in question and seeing it done ourselves."

"A CROWNING INSULT."

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 1.—The Texas legislature met at noon with a quorum present. The Governor in his message reviews the case against prize fighting in Texas, calling attention to the arrests of Eberts, and saying: "All persons have been given notice that the Corbett exhibition would not be permitted, that whatever has been done by its promoters was with full responsibility for its consequences. The public interests require that this exhibition especially should be suppressed. Discouraged by Mexico, outlawed and driven from every state, it is proposed to assemble a horde of ruffians and gamblers and offer this state as a rendezvous to their lawless depredations. Against the interests and pride of the people revolt and your prompt and resolute action will spare them this ignominy and shame."

The Governor recommends a law making prize fighting with gloves a felony. There is a strong lobby here from Dallas, and the leaders of it claim to have votes enough in the house to defeat the emergency clause. There are only three senators opposed to the emergency clause.

Most Pronounced Symptoms of Heart Disease, and How Secure Relief in 30 Minutes.

The most pronounced symptoms of heart disease are palpitation or fluttering of the heart, shortness of breath, weak or irregular pulse, smothering spells at night, making it necessary to sit up in bed to breathe, swelling of feet or ankles, say the most eminent authorities is one of the surest signs of a diseased heart. Nightmares is a common symptom, spells of hunger or exhaustion. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of all cases of dropsy come from heart disease. The brain may be congested, causing headache, dizziness or vertigo. In short, whenever the heart flutters or tires out, whether aches or palpitates, it is diseased and nothing will give such perfect relief or so speedily effect a cure as Dr. Agnew's Care for the Heart. It has saved thousands of lives and yours may be counted among the number if its use is begun at once. This remedy absolutely never fails to give timely relief in 30 minutes, and is as harmless as the purest milk. Sold by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Rumor That Chapleau May Enter the Cabinet—Farmers' Claims to a Portfolio.

Mr. Girouard Elevated to the Supreme Court—Ambassador Pancofote Expected.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—At to-day's meeting of the cabinet, Thursday, November 21, was set apart for Thanksgiving day.

General Duffield, the new chief of the United States geodetic coast survey, and Canadian Commissioner King will make a trip along the Alaska coast next month in connection with the winding up of survey work for the delimitation of the Alaska boundary.

According to present appearances Judge Gwynne will occupy a seat on the Supreme Court bench the coming term. Last week it seemed likely that he would resign before the court met on Tuesday.

Professor Prince is preparing a full report of his scientific investigations in regard to the British Columbia fisheries.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—There has been great commotion amongst the politicians here to-day. Governor Chapleau did not reach Ottawa until 4 o'clock this morning, and desiring to see friends here decided to remain till the afternoon train. Postmaster Danereau, of Montreal, the Governor's guide, philosopher and friend, went as far west as Sudbury to meet him, while Nantel joined the party here. Sir Adolphe Caron was early at the station to welcome His Honor and drive him up town. Expecting him yesterday Sir Adolphe had arranged a little dinner party in his honor. Unfortunately, however, the train was seven hours late and the dinner had to be cancelled. The current talk is that Mr. Chapleau may before long be a member of the Bowell ministry, and that overtures have actually been made to him with that end in view.

Mr. Chapleau's acceptance would mean ministerial changes. Hon. Mr. McCreary, taking the Department of Agriculture under Mr. Chapleau of Trade and Commerce. Meanwhile the farmers are trying to get one of their number as Minister of Agriculture, forgetting that the agricultural question is now in the hands of the minister of agriculture, copyright, quarantine, statistics, all coming within his purview.

Lieut. Governor Chapleau had a long conference with the Premier. When asked if there was anything in the rumors about Mr. Chapleau entering the cabinet, Sir Adolphe laughingly evaded the question. An intimate friend of the Lieut. Governor informed our correspondent that there was no likelihood of Mr. Chapleau re-entering political life until his long vacation had expired. His health would not permit his participation in politics at present.

A big delegation came down from South Ontario to urge the claims of William Smith, a practical farmer, as minister. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he recognized Mr. Smith as being one of the best men of the province who had come to Ottawa in the past few days.

Civil service examinations are to be held at all points on November 12. Collectors of customs have been notified to discontinue the collection of royalties on British copyright works, such collections being illegal.

Sir Julian Pancofote, who has been seen sailing for some days about coming to Ottawa, has at last decided to visit the Capital.

J. C. Glashan, public school inspector at Ottawa, and one of the leading spirits of Ontario, has been appointed civil service examiner vice Le Sueur, superannuated.

Justice Girouard was sworn in as a Superior court judge shortly before 11 this morning. The court was duly organized, and regular hour when Registrar Cassels read the new judge's commission. The Quebec list was then taken up.

Gen. Gascoigne, the new commander of the Canadian forces, assumed the duties of his office this morning. He had a long conference with the Minister of Militia during the day.

T. J. Watters, late acting commissioner of customs, was to-day adjudged the owner of certain mills property in Hull township, the value of which is estimated at \$50,000. In the division court today an interesting judgment was given. Two millwrights, Burns and Durkin, were adjudged to pay the value of a lady's dress upon which they had skirted tobacco juice when sitting behind her at a circus match.

Hon. Mr. Wallace returned from his trip to the Pacific coast to-day and predicts a great mining future for British Columbia. The state governments of the United States have asked the Dominion to exchange statistics of traffic through the St. Mary's canal.

The much expected Sir Julian Pancofote failed to reach Ottawa to-day. He will be here to-morrow.

OTTAWA, October 2.—Premier Turner and wife arrived here to-day. The Premier had a long conference with Sir Mackenzie Bowell on British Columbia matters. He leaves for the coast to-morrow; but will go to Nelson for two or three days before proceeding to Victoria. Mr. Turner is looking remarkably well although somewhat grayer after his severe illness in London.

Sir Hector Langevin is here to-day; he would willingly accept the vacant Quebec portfolio, but knowing politicians admit that he would have no show. He said to-night that Provincial Secretary Helliott, of Quebec, would be offered the position had he not opened his mouth too quickly to the government's action on the school question. He is alleged to have said that no man from Quebec should take the place vacated by Hon. Mr. Angers until the school question is settled.

The story that Mr. Jones, M.P., had been offered the portfolio of Secretary of State and that he had declined it, is simply laughed at here. Mr. Jones would jump at the position if he got the chance.

MONTEREAL MATTERS.

states that his actions can be amply justified and he brought with him a stack of books and papers referring to the different vessels which he boarded. The seizure of the vessels was due he says to the fact that many of them had been engaged in smuggling from Newfoundland to Canadian Labrador.

MONTEREAL, Oct. 2.—The inspectors are rapidly getting the affairs of La Banque du Peuple into shape, and the statement submitted at the meeting of the directors turns out more favorable than was anticipated.

Ferdinand E. Villeneuve, son of Mayor Villeneuve, and a young lawyer, who has been in financial difficulties for the past few months, has not been seen for a week. He is supposed to be in New York.

Alfred Stevens Whitney is suing for a separation from her husband, and an allowance of \$2,000 per year. Miss Maud Bardette, a member of Christ church choir, is co-respondent. Mrs. Whitney is the daughter of James O'Brien, the retired millionaire clothing manufacturer.

A CREAMERY FOR DUNCAN.

Prof. Robertson and the Travelling Dairy Give a Great Impetus to Dairying.

Practical Advice by a Practical Man—Suggestions of Value to Farmers.

DUNCAN, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—The Dominion travelling expert, Mr. Raiddick, gave excellent addresses yesterday and Monday on the advantages of a creamery and on butter making, illustrated by the actual operation of separator and churn and printing and packing the butter so made. The Agricultural hall was well filled on each day. On Tuesday the meeting decided to proceed with the erection of a creamery in the vicinity of Duncan, and 75 shares at \$10 each were agreed to be taken up by a few of those present. The total cost will be \$2,000 or thereabouts.

Professor Robertson also delivered a very interesting address under the auspices of the Cowichan Agricultural Association at the Duncan Hotel at first in a general way and then in more detail on the advantages of the co-operative system of cheese and butter making, instancing a certain parish in Quebec, with an area of not more than 2 miles by 3 miles, which sold fifteen years ago a good amount of dairy produce. The same district sells now over \$10,000 worth of butter, and whereas before that but three farms were mortgaged, at present there is but one farm left still carrying a mortgage.

Prince Edward Island a year short time ago imported cheese for \$1,000,000 worth of cheese per month, and while in Manitoba this summer dairy butter was selling at 8 and 7 1/2 cents, the creamery butter is selling at 15 to 17 cents, and the cheap butter is difficult to place even at the present quotations.

The commissioner went on to say that it was impossible to avoid the competition from other countries or provinces, and therefore the British Columbia farmer was a good market for the Dominion of Canada, and that the difficulty and importance of the methods of production and lessening his cost. He dwelt upon the necessity of organization and the benefit therefrom, and hoped that the agricultural associations of the province would not be satisfied with one annual exhibition and remain quiescent for the remainder of the year, but hold meetings and discussions, when by exchanging ideas one with another, each farmer might take useful hints from his neighbor's methods, and vice versa. He had found there was a great market open in Victoria for first class fresh butter in pound tins, and that a certain class were willing to pay 25 to 35 cents for it. The advantage of the creamery to the farmer was not only an advantage of about five cents a pound over foreign creamery butter, which would of necessity be packed in tubs.

To establish a creamery would require from \$2,500 to \$3,000—this for 500 cows. The building would cost about \$1,200, and machinery from \$800 to \$1,000. It would double pay to begin with 300 to 350 cows; the cost of increasing the herd afterwards; the cost of making and marketing the butter might be set down at 3 1/2 cents; and of hauling the milk, 1 1/2 a pound. The latter could, of course, be drawn by the farmers themselves. This would allow the farmer, if the butter was sold at 25 cents, 20 cents a pound and the cost of making it, at home, and as the separator takes 10 to 15 per cent. more out of the butter fat contained in the milk than the ordinary methods of setting used on the farms, it may be seen that the extra profit would about pay for half at least of the cost of making it, leaving the wife at home free of what is often enough real slavery.

The next question touched on was the feeding of the cow. Prof. Robertson said that they had found at Ottawa they could keep 30 cows on 40 acres of land, and would have this year fed 4000 head of cattle and made early green feed with clover, and peas and oats to follow made excellent soiling crops. Horse beans should be tried in some localities they did very well; they liked it set or damp situation. Corn should be kept in dry weather, and should be cultivated frequently on the surface and preventing the moisture in the soil from escaping. He thought the Northern Dakota and the Compton Early would be found to be the best 90 day crop. For Prince Edward Island, with a climate much like British Columbia, they had found a method of curing which he would describe very successfully.

The corn was sowed in the field in small squares and tied round the top to keep any wet out for a week or ten days and then stacked in a long row, like the sides of a tent against a long ridge pole and two or three twelve inch boards placed over the ridge to keep the centre. The corn should not be laid too thick and the wind freely circulating underneath would keep it from mildewing. Corn put up like this he thought would be found to keep all winter and was very handy to feed. A number of questions were asked and answered, and a motion of thanks to Prof. Robertson was put and carried, the meeting then adjourning. It had been called at very short notice, but an audience of about one hundred people was very much interested, and suggested thoroughly the ability of the speaker.

The president of the district directly tributary to Victoria held a special meeting at Colquhain hall, also to consider the advisability of proceeding with the establishment of a first class creamery.

THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

Spain's Treatment of Cuban Prisoners—The Powers, the Porte and the Armenians.

"Truth's" Criticism of Recent British Athletic Performances in the United States.

THIS IS A PICTURE OF THE FAMOUS CURE FOR SCOTTIC PAINS.

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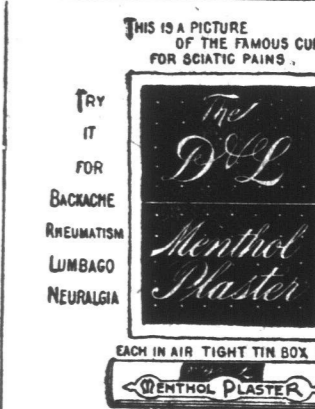
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Doan's Backache Kidney Pills

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ALBERNI MINES BONDED.

A Group of Six Claims on Mineral Hill Bonded to Vancouverites.

Placer Claims Jumped—Five Stamp Mill for Coleman Creek—A New Find.

ALBERNI, via Wellington, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The Alberni group of claims, six in number, on Mineral Hill has been bonded by a Vancouver syndicate. The amount is well into the thousands.

Claim jumping has begun. Nine Hranillo claims have been re-located on Granite creek. Considerable feeling has been caused by this act.

Mr. McAlister, the discoverer of Coleman creek mines is in town. He speaks enthusiastically of the prospect and proposes putting up a five stamp mill.

An opposition stage has been put on the route between this city and Nanaimo. Messrs. F. Creilly and Thompson left for Victoria this morning.

Another fifty foot ledge has been discovered at Sprot Lake.

GRAIN STANDARDS.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 1.—At the meeting of the Grain Exchange yesterday the following resolutions were passed: "That the general meeting unanimously endorse the resolution passed by the council on Thursday last, that inspection fees should be reduced to 40 cents per car and that the whole of the fees go to the inspectors, they to provide assistance, etc., out of stock fees." The exchange opposed paying inspectors by salary unless the government is prepared to assume full responsibility for the inspection, including all loss arising from misgrading. At present the inspectors are under heavy bonds to make good all the loss caused by misgrading.

It was further moved: "That in the opinion of this exchange the present standards board, as at present constituted, is altogether too cumbersome and the exchange recommends to the Dominion government that the grain inspectors at Fort William and Winnipeg and the chairman of the Western board of examiners and arbitrators be constituted a permanent board to select such standards as the department may deem necessary."

It was also moved: "That the standards as made by the last standards' board, other than commercial grades—No. 3 hard and frosted—be rejected, and that the inspectors be instructed to grade according to the wording of the act; and that this recommendation be forwarded to the department of inland revenue."

"That the regular grades of wheat from interior points, containing an admixture of scoured wheat, be binned at Fort William separately from other grain; that in the opinion of this exchange it is advisable to have official weighmen placed at Winnipeg and Emerson in connection with the inspection department, so that any person desiring a government certificate of the weight of a carload of grain going into or out of an elevator at those points may be furnished with the same at a charge of 25 cents per car."

CORONATION OF THE CAZAR.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The announcement made in certain papers here that President Faure has definitely decided to be present at the coronation of the Czar of Russia at St. Petersburg next spring President Faure will, it is understood, go to Cronstadt in a vessel on board a man-of-war and escorted by a representative squadron of French men-of-war, paying visits to the courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm, either on his way there or while returning home. Should the project of this trip take place it will be the first occasion on which President Faure will have official weighmen placed at Winnipeg and Emerson in connection with the inspection department, so that any person desiring a government certificate of the weight of a carload of grain going into or out of an elevator at those points may be furnished with the same at a charge of 25 cents per car.

EXHIBITION AT DUNCAN.

Eminent Success of the Annual Agricultural Show—List of Prize Winners.

Good Competitions and Unmistakable Demonstrations of Prosperity and Advancement.

DUNCAN, Sept. 30.—(Special)—The Cowichan and Salt Spring Island agricultural show on Saturday was favored with "Queen's weather" and the attendance was fully equal to that of last year.

PRIZE LIST. HORSES. Pure bred stallion, draught, any age, having travelled the district, G. T. Corfield.

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From THE DAILY COLONIST, OCTOBER 2. THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Golfers Will Compete for a Hand-some Trophy—The First Match Saturday.

"Challenger Chief" a Very Sick Horse—More "Grousing" Than Grouse the Rule.

Several members of the Victoria Golf Club have kindly offered to present a handicap challenge trophy to be competed for by members of the club.

THE WHEEL. Members of the V. W. C. who intend "taking in" the Westminister and Vancouver race meetings on the 10th and 11th—

SHIPS AND SHIPPING. Local Sealers Brand Captain Folger's Statement as a Gross Falsehood.

Shipping for September—San Francisco Steamers—Canned Fruits Shipped for Winnipeg.

THE GUN. Although the grouse and pheasant season opened yesterday, few birds have yet been brought in by the hunters.

BEE AND THERE. GENERAL GOSSIP OF CURRENT EVENTS. There is fair prospect of a return match between the Victoria and San Francisco chess clubs being arranged for a date in the near future.

COAL SHIPMENTS. The following is the statement of coal shipped during the month of September from the Wellington, Union and New Vancouver companies' colliers:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Tons. Includes entries like 3-Ship Yosemite, San Francisco, 1,887 tons.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Tons. Includes entries like 1-Str Bismarck, San Francisco, 1,000 tons.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Tons. Includes entries like 2-Str Minerva, Los Angeles, 3,300 tons.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Tons. Includes entries like 3-Str Wanda, San Francisco, 1,000 tons.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Tons. Includes entries like 4-Str Wanda, San Francisco, 1,000 tons.

THE CITY. Efforts are being made to influence Miss Ray Frank to deliver another lecture before she leaves Victoria next week.

HON. J. H. TURNER. The Premier interviewed—The Alaska Boundary Question—Colonial Interests in England.

Success of the Provincial Loan—Interest in the Mines of B. C. Increasing.

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WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, Oct. 1.—(Special)—When J. B. Tyrrell was returning some two years ago from an exploratory trip he was compelled to abandon his specimens and instruments and cached them upon the shore of Hudson's bay, at a point considerably to the north of Churchill.

PROF. PASTEUR DEAD. PARIS, Sept. 28.—Prof. Louis Pasteur, the eminent bacteriologist, died this evening at 5 o'clock at Garches, near St. Cloud, in the environs of this city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Secretary Olney received information to-day that the Mora draft of almost a million and a half dollars had been paid in London to-day by the Spanish financial agent.

BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS. CURES DYSPEPSIA, BAD BLOOD, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY TROUBLES, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS.

DOCTOR SWEANY. THE LEADING SPECIALIST OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHY DO THE SICK PEOPLE OF SEATTLE AND OTHER PLACES... BECAUSE MAKING MAKE CURE...

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN POSITIVELY CURED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN. If you are a victim of indigestion, constipation, and uncleanliness, you are on the road to idleness, insanity and death.

POOR WELCOME TO HIS SERVICES FREE OF CHARGE.

METHOD OF TREATMENT. No poisonous or injurious mineral drugs are used.

YOU CAN BE CURED AT HOME. Correspondence, free, by living away from the city.

LEVERETT SWEANY, M.D., Union Block, 118 Front St., Seattle, Wash.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY. Catalogue of books and periodicals.

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, October 3. WRECKED IN TONGAS NARROWS.

The Steamer "City of Topeka," from Alaska. Reports the Steamer "Chilicat" Ashore.

A Cosmopolitan Lot of Passengers Arrive on the Alaska Steamer.

The appearance of a little Alaskan village was what the decks of the steamship City of Topeka presented upon her arrival in port yesterday afternoon. Her decks were crowded with people of all nations dressed in all styles. There was one small Raymond party on board, which included Mr. Rathbone and friends, who were here some short time ago. The greater number of the passengers, however, were miners and cannery men. Of the former there were some three or four of a much larger number who but very recently reached Juneau from the Yukon mines. Those who got down were probably the most lucky of the men on the Yukon this year. One had accumulated some \$20,000 in the two years he claims to have spent in the North, while another did nearly as well as well. They earned their money at placer mining and were fortunate while numerous others had put in a very poor and discouraging season. The Yukon was this year the scene of the most successful mining operations in the whole of Alaska. At Cook's Inlet the miners were reported to be in very distressed circumstances when the City of Topeka started her home, and it was said that the Alaskan authorities intended to send a steamer to bring a number of the poorest of them to Sitka.

Apart from mining, the principal news brought by the Topeka is that of the wreck of the steamer Chilicat, which as will be remembered brought in a load of salmon for Robert Ward & Co. about a week or two ago. It was while returning to port with her second load, probably some four or five thousand cases of the steamer met with her accident. She went ashore in Tongas Narrows last Saturday at midnight. The next day the Topeka called at one of her regular stopping stations, distant a few miles from the scene of the disaster, and heard the news. A few of the City of Topeka's passengers embarked on her for transportation to the Sound. The Chilicat's position is not a dangerous one as regards exposure to heavy seas or with but it is decidedly awkward from its isolation. The steamer was very high up on a somewhat rough beach in a dense fog. She is submerged astern. Opinions differed as the possibility of her being successfully floated. The Chilicat is said to have two large holes in her bottom by which great volumes of water enter. Owing to her proximity to dry land there is little anxiety felt for her cargo, although it is said the salmon will all have to be re-labeled. The steamer is owned in Portland and is known all along the Pacific coast. She is a wooden vessel of about 300 tons register, and is probably worth \$15,000. She is adapted for both the freight and passenger trade.

Among the passengers who came down from the North were Rev. Mr. Lopp, wife and child, of Cape Prince of Wales. Mr. Lopp is an American missionary of the Congregational church, who has labored for many years among the Eskimo. For five years he has been a resident of Cape Prince of Wales, Northern Alaska, and for the greater part of that time he and his wife and child were the only white people resident. He is now on a holiday and is on his way home. He and his family will return to Alaska in the course of a few months, and will continue the missionary work which they appear to have carried on successfully. In reference to the dogs alleged to have been caused by dogs among the reindeer herds of Alaska, Mr. Lopp said yesterday that she had read such reports, but she says there is no truth in them. At Cape Prince of Wales a herd was placed and it has since been very thirty. Mrs. Lopp has some very clever and interesting hand-painted pictures of the North. The Topeka only remained in port for an hour and some of the passengers who ventured up town had a lively experience in catching her. The first to return beckoned to those behind to hasten, and to make the effect still more alarming the steamer changed positions at the wharf. In the hurry one of the men became utterly exhausted and was compelled to give up, but fortunately the steamer waited and took him on board.

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade yesterday morning Mr. Harrison Watson, curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, showed a number of photographs of the various provincial sections, and pointed out the desirability of British Columbia taking steps to make a more extensive showing of her resources. In this the council agreed, the members being of opinion that more attention should be given to exhibiting on the part of the province at the Institute. The matter of a report on the trip to Kootenay was referred to a committee of the secretary submitted a comprehensive report which was adopted. The tender of the Province for maps of Kootenay to be printed in the annual report was accepted. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the publisher of the Merchants' Agency with a view to rectifying some statements in regard to the Rossland mines, made in it.

TIDINGS FROM AMOSA WOOD HOSPITAL

Mr. J. E. Smith Cured of Chronic Rheumatism by South American Rheumatic Cure. The Great Rheumatic Remedy Agents Concur Where Doctors Had Failed.

Mr. J. E. Smith, of Amosa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas, Ont. "For a long time I was afflicted with very bad rheumatic pains, and they became so intense that life to me was a misery. I saw the South American Cure advertised, and determined on giving it a trial, and procured a bottle from R. J. Old, druggist, of St. Thomas. Before taking one-half the bottle I found the greatest relief, and kept on taking it, using in all four bottles. I used that quantity by the direction of the agent, although I had no sign of an ache or pain after taking the second bottle. I can strongly recommend this remedy to all sufferers from rheumatism. I feel confident it will do for them all it did for me." Sold by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

THE CITY.

MATE BYERS of the schooner E. B. Marvin, who is about to leave for Nova Scotia, was yesterday examined de bene esse before Chief Justice D. W. E. Judge in admiralty, in regard to the case of the crown against the schooner.

The new public school for Oak Bay district was taken possession of yesterday by Miss Colquhoun and her little band of scholars, recruited by several new pupils. The school is a neat and comfortable frame structure, centrally located on the Foul Bay road.

It is understood that the injunction proceedings started by the city in regard to the dispute as to the ownership of the road cutting Rev. Mr. Ellison's lot on the Craigflower road, will be dropped, and instead a case in the ordinary course will be proceeded with after court vacation.

The many friends of Rev. W. H. P. Arden, late of the city, who will learn with pleasure of his well doing in Malta and of the good work he has done in the garrison barracks there. He has been offered a living under the Bishop of Glasgow, but has not decided whether or not to accept.

Miss Withrow, who has just resigned from the teaching staff of the last named school was on Tuesday afternoon presented by the boys of her class with a pair of bracelets, from which hang silver five cent pieces to the number of nearly fifty, each boy's name being engraved on one. The presentation took place in the gymnasium. Miss Withrow has been very much esteemed by her pupils, who regret losing her.

BISHOP HILLS (formerly of Columbia), is still very energetically working away in the Norwich diocese. He has two churches under his charge, and has with the assistance of two curates conducted the pastoral care. He conducts a monthly mission to the churches here re-novated; the two day schools are looked after, and he recently gave a garden party to the whole parish, entertaining them with games, refreshments and a band of music.

A VERY pleasant and enjoyable time was spent in the A. O. U. W. hall last evening at the second anniversary of the last named Blue Lodge. Bro. A. McAffee D.D.G.M. presided and the following programme was gone through: Overture, Banty family; recitation, Mr. Spiller; concertina solo, Mr. O'Leary; song, Mr. Ryan; recitation, Miss O'Leary; duet, Miss Baker and Miss Millar; recitation, Miss Furnival; cornet solo, Mr. Proctor; and club singing, Master Tom Furnival. Refreshments having been served by a dance followed to the music supplied by the Banty family.

THE local union, combining the young people of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, met in the last named edifice last evening. A paper on "The Attitude of Christians Towards Politics" was read by H. Siddell and discussed at length. It speaks of the inactivity of the union in making its strength felt politically, and recommended that in all political campaigns the platform of total prohibition should be supported. This opinion was strongly endorsed by the meeting, which was opened with an address by Rev. Mr. Trotter. During the evening Messrs. J. G. Brown and Wheeler sang and Miss Strachan recited, very acceptably.

THE Daily Mail Chronicle, of September 12, announces the presentation to Rev. F. G. Wright, chaplain to the forces, and formerly of the British Legion, of a handsome gold pencil case bearing a suitable inscription, as a token of high esteem in which he was held by all ranks in the army. It was presented at the Santa Margherita chapel from Fort Epine. The Chronicle remarks that Mr. Wright will be greatly pleased and expresses his fondest hope that he may be successful in his teachings and ministrations, and as well liked as those who have helped them, especially the kind-hearted friend who gave them the best-dressed mattress.

THE Friendly Help Association held their monthly meeting on Tuesday. There were more cases reported last month than there were any month before. So far, thanks to the kindness of many friends, every case has been relieved. As the winter is coming on and more relief will have to be given the association will want more help. They therefore urge on all ladies who have collecting cards to be diligent with their collections and bring in the money regularly. Any charitable persons who have clothes, beds, stoves, furniture, etc., that they can spare are informed that their donations will be gladly received at room 41, Market street. The association desire to thank heartily all those who have helped them, especially the kind-hearted friend who gave them the best-dressed mattress.

NEWFOUNDLAND INDIGNANT.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Oct. 2.—Latest reports from the Mariposa wreck show her to be still holding together. The weather is calm and the salvagers are busy taking out the cargo. Indignation is increasing here over the charges of piracy made against Newfoundland fishermen in connection with the wreck. The government will probably take prompt steps to secure a retraction of the falsehoods.

CRUSHED BY THE CARS.

TACOMA, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—Alexander Black, a brakeman on the Northern Pacific, was killed to-night at Meeker Junction, being crushed between cars while uncoupling. His wife and family are at present in Victoria.

AGAINST PRIZE FIGHTING.

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SPLENDOR SINE OCCASU.

Description of the Coat of Arms Recently Granted to British Columbia.

Heraldic Significance of the Design Descriptive of the Position of the Province.

It does not seem to be generally known that the great device in stone recently placed in position over the main entrance to the new parliament buildings is the coat of arms of British Columbia. Hitherto there was no provincial coat of arms, but a crowned lion standing upon an imperial crown was used as a badge, a survival from the crown colony days. This has been preserved as the crest of the "achievement," as it is termed in heraldry. The arms granted are designed to exhibit the position of the province as an integral part of the British Empire, and also to make plain the individuality of the province. Just as in the escutcheon of a family, the particular branch is indicated.

Upon the main part of the shield the Union Jack is exhibited, the national ensign being the emblem common to the whole Empire. Then on a chief Barry undi azure and argent thence a sun setting in base or. This in every day language means that the upper part of the shield there are six alternate wavy lines of white and blue to represent the sea and on it a golden sun setting in base or. This in heraldic language means that the setting sun being taken as the sign of waning strength, there appears below the coat the motto, "Splendor sine occasu" used by a Roman historian to describe the Emperor Hadrian to describe the unexpressive of the fact that the sun's brilliancy never wanes.

Above the shield is the crest, a lion standing upon the imperial crown. Supporting the shield on the left is a star wappail, to represent Vancouver Island, and on the right a mountain goat, indicative of the mainland. The figure of the wappail was drawn from the coat of arms of the provincial museum, while the model for the head of the mountain sheep was a magnificent specimen in the possession of Mr. A. W. Vowell.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Sealers Which Have Been Persecuted by American Cruisers in Behring Sea.

Schooner "Triumph" the "Top Liner" in Northern Waters—Salmon Vessel Arrives.

Aided by the breeze which blew strongly up the Straits the sealers Triumph, Borealis and Ida-Etta were able to make port pretty easily yesterday morning. The two former have just returned from successful cruises in Behring sea. The Triumph being thus far "high liner." Her Behring sea catch was 1,857 skins, while that of the Borealis was 915 skins. Capt. C. N. Cox, of the former, says he was boarded five times during the season by American cruisers, and on each occasion his skins were overhauled. This annoyance the Borealis also suffered, but only upon three occasions. Two of her skins were found to have been struck by a shot gun, but the marks on them were so obviously old that they would not afford a pretext for seizures. The schooners bring no news which has not been previously published. The Ida-Etta, Capt. D. Wallace, came here to pay off her crew, as it was here that they were paid in the season. She spent the year on the Japanese and Copper Island coast, having obtained 574 skins on the former and the balance of her catch of 1,058 skins in the latter grounds.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamship Umaita, now on route for this port from San Francisco, has on board the following Victoria passengers: W. N. Savoille, Mrs. Sarah A. Harris, Mrs. Edwards, Theodore Bryant and wife, F. E. McFoley, Captain Folger, R. W. McNeill, Mrs. C. P. R. steamer Empress of Japan left Hongkong yesterday on route for Victoria. Government steamer Quadra is at Comox this week, rebuying Baynes sound.

CRUSHED BY THE CARS.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Oct. 2.—Latest reports from the Mariposa wreck show her to be still holding together. The weather is calm and the salvagers are busy taking out the cargo. Indignation is increasing here over the charges of piracy made against Newfoundland fishermen in connection with the wreck. The government will probably take prompt steps to secure a retraction of the falsehoods.

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TURKS AND ARMENIANS.

Christians Cut Down on Their Way to Petition the Sultan—Severe Rioting.

Many Lives Lost—Streets of Constantinople Flow With Armenian Blood.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—The serious apprehension felt by the Turkish authorities and the precautions taken by them to keep the military force in the garrison country under arms on account of the fear aroused by the riot precipitated on Monday by the Armenians of this city are shown to be amply justified by the further outbreaks which occurred yesterday. Two Armenian porters were among those subjected to the wholesale arrests of Armenian subjects of the Sultan. They showed resistance to the police and were accordingly killed. It is only by personal investigation that the news of the disturbance can secure any details, as the lips of all the police and government officers are closed, and no reliable information from officials regarding the riot can be obtained. The Armenian quarter of the city is to-day deserted and quiet as the grave. This is the quarter which usually presents scenes of the greatest animation and life, the shops and great bazaars attracting throngs of the city and the streets are most thronged during the day. The authorities have closed the shops and peremptorily forbidden the gathering of groups in the streets, and to insure the observance of this order the streets are constantly patrolled by the military. The guards who are stationed at Babu Thunayan (the high door of the "Sublime Porte") of the seraglio or Sultan's palace, were also strongly reinforced yesterday in apprehension of an attempted attack upon the person of the sovereign.

Yesterday the carriages which were conveying the ministers of the interior, of foreign affairs and of police to the council which was convened to consider measures for suppressing the disturbance, were pierced with bullets as they passed through the streets, fired from arms in the hands of insurgent citizens. The public officials in the carriages escaped injury from the flying bullets, as far as has been learned. Many persons in the streets were not so fortunate, and latest accounts of the number killed and wounded place it at 80. The great church of the Patriarchate, situated in the Greek quarter, which was the scene of the outbreak on Monday, is now surrounded by troops. The court-yard quarter is also in a state of siege.

With regard to the death of Seretev Bey, an officer who was killed in Monday's riot at the Patriarchate, the following details are learned: It is said that he called the Armenians to the riot, and was sought to present to the Grand Vizier as "Chilicat dog." This is equivalent to saying "infidel dog," and is the term of opprobrium used by the Turks toward those who do not profess the Mohammedan faith. The Armenian returned to his home in the evening, in heat until the shooting began. The customs office in the city has been closed during the riot. It is reported that a number of Armenians broke into the law courts of the city during the outbreak and killed two judges. The murders were recognized and subsequently arrested.

An Armenian cashier employed in the department of customs of this city has been taken into custody this afternoon. He was actuated by motives of political revenge. There is a vague and widespread feeling of apprehension here in all circles caused immediately by outbreaks on Monday and yesterday which are feared to have far-reaching content may extend and whose breaking out is to be looked for next.

There is no doubt that the Armenian demonstration which precipitated the disorders has been for a long time in course of preparation. This is shown by the fact that before the outbreak the foreign ambassadors in the city had received a number of anonymous letters announcing that the Armenians intended in a short time to make a pacific demonstration. These anonymous letters also contained copies of the formal protest against the attitude of the Turkish government towards its Armenian subjects which it was intended to forward to the grand vizier in connection with the demonstration. The police also had ample warning of the intended action of the Armenians and had made preparations to prevent it. So far as can be learned up to the present time the following is a detailed and corrected account of the events leading up to and during the disorder of Monday.

On that day there was an assemblage of 3,000 Armenians at the Korumkapani cathedral which had gathered to attend the religious fête of the Cross. At the conclusion of the religious services, which was conducted by the Patriarch himself, twenty Armenian ladies from the cities of Van, Tiflis and Erzerum in Armenia, presented to the Patriarch a petition relative to the circumstances and the venerable position of the Armenians under the present Turkish rule and declared that this position could no longer be borne. The petition concluded by begging the Patriarch to summon his faithful people forthwith to the Sublime Porte of the palace, and of this city, to a petition to the Grand Vizier for a prompt enforcement of the promised reforms in Armenia.

The Patriarch in reply to this petition told them not to attempt such a demonstration, but rather to trust to himself to do all in his power to secure relief for them. The impatient audienoes, however, refused to be pacified, and with excited gestures shouted: "Enough, we have decided; we will have sacred edifice and then attempted to form themselves into a procession outside, intending to march thus to the palace. The Turkish police were on hand to prevent this and their efforts to form into marching order.

The crowd of Armenians thereupon proceeded by mutual agreement, but in doing so they were broken up into small groups and by many directed to another spot. Here it was that, after forming a line, they began to march, carrying banners and flags, and shouting in their march the cry of "Allah Akbar" (God is great). The police were called upon them to disperse and to hand him the petition which they brought to present to the Grand Vizier. At this point the shouting became increased and the crowd became more excited. Upon this the first shots were fired, and several were killed and several genera of arms were wounded. Immediately there was a great tumult and a wild scene of disorder, the gens d'armes charging the crowd and the struggling mob fighting savagely, but in hopeless disorder. The rioters were finally repulsed after which the crowd dispersed. The riot and fighting caused a great panic among the inhabitants of the quarter, who were in fear of their lives and dreading lest their shops should be looted. All these were

INCREASING!



REINDEER BRAND. CONDENSED MILK.

THEORY OF GIBSON'S GUILT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary Olney today received the following telegram from United States Minister Terrill at Constantinople: On Monday several hundred Armenians marched on to the Porte, to demand the redress of grievances. The Patriarch tried to prevent it. A conflict occurred between the Armenians and police. Probably about sixty Turks and Armenians were killed, among others a Turkish major, and many were wounded. The Armenians carried pistols. Yesterday several more were killed. Last night 80 were killed and 200 were imprisoned. The Porte had organized by the leaders of the Hunchak agit revolutionists, who they have captured. Much terror exists. I think the Porte will be able to resist fanaticism.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—Wheat is selling in the country at 48 cents, but the farmers are not anxious to part with it at this price and, in some cases, as high as 50 cents is being paid. Wheat receipts at points along the Canadian Pacific for the month of September just ended, show a great falling off as compared with the same month of 1894. The total receipts for the last month are computed at 1,995,500 bushels against 2,934,470 bushels for September of last year, a falling off of nearly a million bushels. The delay in threshing and the disposition of the farmers to hold their wheat are given as causes for the light receipts.

It is now definitely settled that H. H. Smith, Dominion lands commissioner, will not relinquish his position here to a deputy minister here at Ottawa. Mr. Scarth, it is understood, goes to Ottawa to succeed Mr. Lowe as deputy minister of agriculture. Mr. Harvey, of the London and Ontario Loan Company, was seriously injured yesterday in a runaway accident at Neepawa. The old Queen's hotel building at Regina was burned this morning. The building was unoccupied. The blaze was of incendiary origin. R. B. Angus has resigned as trustee of C. F. B. townships, and L. A. Hamilton has been appointed. More than 50 townships are included in the transfer.

The residents of the south end of the city are alarmed over an outbreak of scarlet fever among the school children. The school closed yesterday as a precaution. Seven special trains are en route to New York on the C.P.R. from Vancouver, ex steamship Empire of India. John Rogers, a farmer's son, of Blythfield, has his leg broken yesterday by a runaway horse. William Harvey, of the London and Ontario Investment Co., of this city, was thrown from his carriage at Neepawa, and had his leg broken.

WILHELM AND HENRY.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—According to the general opinion in court circles, Emperor William of Germany and his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, are on bad terms, and have been doing their utmost to bring about a reconciliation between them. The Emperor and Prince Henry, it appears, recently had a warm discussion on naval affairs in general and upon the management of the Baltic. The Prince differed with the Emperor, and intimated that the recent mishaps in the canal were due to His Majesty's injudicious orders. This is said to be the main cause of the disagreement between them. The matter led up to the present time of the Emperor's leading up to and during the disorder of Monday.

It turns out that there has been a difference of opinion between Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia, which has assumed large proportions, and through the efforts of Empress Frederick to arrange matters, Prince Henry has been practically banished on account of his quarrel, which arose on a question concerning the Baltic canal; he having been given a year's leave of absence. Prince Henry and wife are now at Balmoral, and will probably remain month. They were going to Copenhagen in order to attend the royal wedding, but now probably the Emperor will send someone else to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales next month, and will remain in England to the end of November, after which they will go to Italy and Greece.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Rome, published to-day, confirms the report of the serious disagreement existing between Emperor William and Prince Henry, and adds: "Not only Germany, but foreign diplomats, complain of Philip Von Hohenberg and his four brothers, who flatter him into thinking himself omnipotent. The German people trust him less daily."

TRAMWAY MEN AT NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Oct. 1.—A party of directors of the United Tramway Co., of Dublin, Ireland, are in this city. They have come to this country to inspect the various systems of electric railroads in the United States and Canada, with a view to introducing the best one on their tramways which cover the city of Dublin and its vicinity. The party are Wm. Carr, chairman of the board; John Righam, president of the Dublin chamber of commerce; Wm. Murphy, a prominent politician and director of the Freeman's Journal; and Wm. Anderson, secretary and manager of the company. I. O. G. T. NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The tenth annual session of the Grand Lodge I.O.G.T. met in Temperance hall, New Westminster, this afternoon. Fifty delegates were present representing 28 lodges. The grand secretary reported 972 members in good standing and receipts for the past year \$800. The grand lodge degree was conferred on 12 new members. Dominion lodge No. 4 tendered a reception this evening at Mayor Shillies residence.



REINDEER BRAND. CONDENSED MILK. THE DEMAND FOR.

Is steadily increasing. QUALITY TELLS. Professor Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, says: "Analysis has proved that TREBO CONDENSED MILK—REINDEER BRAND—is superior to the famous Swiss products."

Another point dwelt upon by the defence is the fact that the lock on the library door was pried off, and that the master's chair, both Durrant and King had keys to the lock, therefore the former would not have forced it. The person who forced the lock did not have a key to it, they argue. One of the dramatic points made by Rev. Gibson, by his own admission, was the last person known to have been in the church on Friday night and the first on Saturday morning.

In the Lamont case they have a new ground for suspicion, which has never been made public and which did not appear in the preliminary examination. This is the fact hitherto unknown, by which the defence expects to prove by one or more competent, unimpeachable witnesses, that Blanche Lamont had intended to address the prayer meeting on the evening of April 3. It seems that on the Sunday evening preceding Blanche Lamont's disappearance she returned to the meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which met before evening service and at which Miss Lamont was a faithful attendant, that she was going to speak at the prayer meeting on April 3, on the subject of "My Dual Life," which she intended to deliver the next morning. Monday or Tuesday the defence can prove that she did not attend the meeting, and they can also show that Wednesday afternoon was her first opportunity.

H. J. McCoy, who is alleged to have intimidated a juror, is sorry he spoke. He did speak at Juror Truman's substantially as stated, but says it was thrown out in a paper. Han way, which he now regrets. "I looked at the paper," Mr. McCoy said, "and saw the Durrant matter. Mr. Truman and I were seated alongside of each other, and I saw the article I said to him, 'Truman what he said I did. The moment I had spoken I knew I had done wrong and I wished I knew said nothing, but Truman did not make any reply, and nothing more was said about it. I regretted it as soon as the words were spoken. But I certainly had no intention of influencing Truman, and I do not think he believed I intended to do so. What I said to him was in a jocular manner, such as might be expected between very old friends. It was blameworthy, undoubtedly, and I deserve all the blame that is given me for the foolish slip of the tongue, but there was no ulterior motive for the thoughtless remark. That is all there is to it."

YELLOW OIL.

For Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Cuts, Frost Bites, Croup, Hoarse and Sore Throat, and all internal or external Rheumatic Yellow Oil is an unrivaled cure.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—On the 28th inst., the wife of Thomas Roberts, Canadian Customs, of a son.

BRINKMAN—In this city, at 223 Johnson street, on the 18th inst., the wife of M. Brinkman, of a daughter.

FINLEY—At Frederick street, Victoria, on the 18th inst., the wife of H. B. Finley, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HAYWARD—At Kamloops, B.C., on the 24th inst., Charles, eldest son of Charles and Sarah Hayward, of this city, aged 2 years and 6 months.

LANE—At his parent's residence, 63 Hillside avenue, on the 2nd inst., Ernest, fourth son of Vernon and Ellen Lane, aged 13 years and 6 months.

MEMORIAL. Cards and Stationery, New Styles at the Colonial Office.

WANTED—HELP.

RELIABLE MEN in every locality (local or travelling) to induce the sale of dietary and keepers show cards tacked upon trees, fences and bridges, all throughout town and country. \$45.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited. Any blank when started. For particulars write THE WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., 00-33m London, Ont., Canada.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared for our consumption a pleasant and healthful beverage which may save us many heavy doses of medicine. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a course of regular living will build up a strong and healthy constitution. It is a fact that hundreds of subtle maladies are floating about us ready to seize upon our weakness. We may feel that we are well, but we are not. Epps's Cocoa is a healthy and strengthening food. It is a fact that hundreds of subtle maladies are floating about us ready to seize upon our weakness. We may feel that we are well, but we are not. Epps's Cocoa is a healthy and strengthening food. It is a fact that hundreds of subtle maladies are floating about us ready to seize upon our weakness. We may feel that we are well, but we are not. Epps's Cocoa is a healthy and strengthening food." Sold in all parts of the world by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

BRAND D MILK

TELLS, Professor Robert, says: "Analysis has shown 'BRAND' milk to be the best of its kind."

GIBSON'S GUILT

Net. 2.—A W. Thompson, for the defence of the theory of Rev. Mr. Gibson's entire from the law, to stand by their friends in the defence matter during the trial, from Mr. Gibson in regard to case.

The defence states, Mr. Gibson, that looked like his own story, they only from 6 until 7:30 Williams murder.

In this study and walked in the church on Friday before 8. It occurred at the time when he was in the study.

modified his testimony, at the Vegel's a reason. But, according to him, out, Miss Williams, to the church, must about the same time, obvious. The two were and a half, and their murder committed, the Vegel's and the church on Friday Saturday morning.

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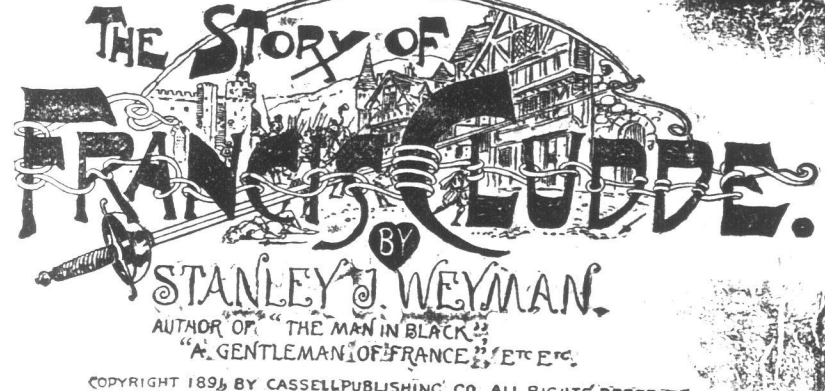
and Stationery, new at the Colonist Office

HELP. Locality (local or new discovery and up on trees, fence, town and country mission or salary issues, and money started. For par-

ICIAL ELECTRIC O London, Ont., Canada.

MORTISING. COCOA SUPPER. Edge of the natural rations of digestion rest application of selected Cocoa. The breakfast and supper ages which may save illia. It is by the of diet that a con- sultant will strength- ency to disease, adies are floating wherever there is a eape many a fatal well fortified with

water or milk. Sold over-labeled, thus onopathic, hemip- gland, cold-w



STANLEY J. WEYMAN. AUTHOR OF 'THE MAN IN BLACK' 'A GENTLEMAN OFFRANCE' ETC.

I covered my face. Alas, I believed him! I who had always been so proud of my lineage, so proud of the brave traditions of the house and its honor, so proud of Cotton End and all that belonged to it! Now, if this were true, I could never again take pleasure in me or the other. I was the son of a man branded as a traitor and an informer, of one who was the worst of traitors! I saw Cotton End, the settle behind me and hid my face. Another might have thought less of the blow, or with greater knowledge of the world, might have made light of it as a thing not touching himself. But on me, young as I was, and proud, and as yet tender, and having done nothing myself, it fell with crushing force.

It was years since I had seen my father, and I could not stand forth to fight his battles as a son his father's friend and familiar for years might have fought it. On the contrary, there was so much which seemed mysterious in my past life, so much that bore out the chancellor's accusation, that I felt that I had never even before I had proof. Yet I would have proof. "Show me the letters!" I said harshly. "Show me the letters, my lord!" "You know your father's handwriting?" "I do."

I knew it, not from any correspondence my father had held with me, but because I had more than once examined with natural curiosity the wrappers of the dispatches which at intervals of many months, sometimes of a year, came from him to Sir Anthony. I had never known anything of the contents of the letters, all that fell to my share being certain formal messages, which Sir Anthony would give me, generally with a clouded brow and a testy manner that grew general again with the lapse of time.

Gardiner handed me the letters, and I took them and read one. One was aught. That my father! Alas, alas! No wonder that I turned my face to the wall, shivering as with the ague, and that all about me, except the red glow of the fire, which burned in the grate, seemed darkened and impulsive, a thing so vile as I had lost at a blow everything of which I was proud. The treachery that could flush that worn face opposite to me, lined as it was with statecraft, and betray the wily tongue into passion seemed to me, young and impulsive, a thing so vile as to brand a man's children through generations.

Therefore I hid my face in the corner of the settle, while the chancellor gazed at me while in silence, as one who had made an experiment might watch the result.

"You see now, my friend," he said at last, almost gently, "that you may be born in more ways than one. But be of good cheer. You are young, and what I have done you may do. Think of Thomas Cromwell—his father was a naught. Think of the old earl of Warwick, who was the Duke of Suffolk—Charles Brandon, I mean. He was a plain gentleman, yet he married a queen. More, the door which they had to open for themselves I will open for you—only, when you are inside, play the man and be faithful."

"What would you have me do?" I whispered hoarsely.

"I would have you do this," he answered. "There are great things brewing in the Netherlands, boy—great changes, unless I am mistaken. I have need of an agent, thin as you are, stout, trusty, and, in particular, unknown to the world, will keep me informed of events. If I will be that agent, I can procure for you—and not appear in the matter myself—a post of pay and honor in the regent's guard. What do you say to that, Master Clunide? A few weeks, and you will be making history, and Cotton End will seem a mean place to you. Now, what do you say?"

"I was longing to be away and alone with my misery, but I forced myself to reply patiently.

"With your leave I will give you my answer tomorrow, my lord," I said as steadily as I could, and I rose, still keeping my face turned from him.

"Very well," he replied, with apparent confidence. But he watched me keenly, as I fancied. "I know already what your answer will be. Yet before you go I will give you a piece of advice which in the new life you begin tonight will avail you more than steel, more than gold—aye, more than silver—Master Francis. It is this: Be prompt to this, be prompt to strike, be slow to speak! Man, it will fill it is a simple recipe, yet it has made me what I am and may make you greater. Now, go!"

He pointed to the little door opening on the screen, and I bowed and went out, closing the door behind me. On the stairs, moving blindly in the dark, I fell over some one who lay sleeping there and who clutched at my leg. I shook him off, however, with an exclamation of rage, and stumbling down the rest of the steps gained the open air. Excited and feverish, I shrank with aversion from the confinement of my room, and hurrying over the drawbridge sought at random the long terrace by the fish pools, on which the moonlight fell, a sheet of silver, broken only by the sundial and the shadows of the rosebushes. The night air, cool and clear from the forest, fanned my cheeks as I paced up and down. One way I had before me the manor house—the steep gables, the gateway tower, the low outbuildings and corn stacks, and stables—and flanking these the squat tower and nave of the church. I turned. Now I saw only the water and the dark line of trees which fringed the farther bank. But above these the stars were shining.

Yet in my mind there was no starlight. There all was a blur of wild sensations and resolves. Shame and an angry resentment against those who had kept me so long in ignorance—even against Sir Anthony—were my uppermost feelings. I smarted under the thought that I had been living on his charity. I remembered many a time when I had taken crutch on myself, and he had smiled, and the remembrance stung me. I longed to assert myself and do something to wipe off the stain.

But should I accept the bishop's offer? It never crossed my mind to do so. He had humiliated me, and I hated him for it.

and gray sky overhead—nay, the very cry of the bitter fishing in the bottoms— seemed to be at one with my thoughts, for she was dreary and sad enough.

But hope and a fixed aim form no bad makeshifts for happiness. Striding the broad London road as I had purposed, I slept that night at Ryton Dunsford, and the next at Towcester, and the third day, which rose bright and frosty, found me stepping bravely southward, and in fact, indeed, but dry and whole. For a time I rose with the temperature. For a time I put the past behind me and found amusement in the sights of the road—in the heavy wagons and long trains of pack horses and the cheery greetings which met me with each mile. My spirits rose with youth and strength, and the world before me, and particularly Stony Stratford, where I meant to dine.

There was one trouble common among wayfarers which did not touch me, and that was the fear of robbers, for he would be a sturdy beggar who would rob an armed foot passenger for the sake of an angel, and the goats were gone. So I felt no terrors on that account, and even when noon I heard a horseman trot up behind me, I sat there calmly, just as if he were a servant of my household. I kept my hand on my sword, but a thing which might have seemed suspicious to some—I took no heed of him. I was engaged with my first view of Stratford and did not turn my head. He had whisked so far, that I did not know it struck me as odd that the man did not pass me.

Then I turned, and shading my eyes from the sun, which stood just over his shoulder, said, "Good day, friend."

He was a stout fellow, looking like a citizen, although he had a sword by his side and wore it with an air of importance which the sunshine of opportunity might have ripened into a swagger. His dress was plain, and he sat a good hackney as he might be called. His face had the last thing I looked at. He raised his eyes to it, I got an unpleasant start. The man was no stranger. I knew him in a moment for the messenger who had summoned me to the chancellor's presence.

The remembrance did not please me, and reading in the fellow's sly look that he recognized me and thought he had made a happy discovery on finding me, I halted abruptly. He did the same.

"I shall not stay here," he said, taken aback by my sudden words, and he stood as if an indifference which the sparkle in his eye belied. "A rare day for the time of year."

"It is," I answered, gazing steadily at him.

"Going to London?" Or may be only to Stratford?" he inquired. His eyes gazed comfortably under my eye, but still pretending ignorance of me.

"That is as may be," I answered.

"I shall be glad to see you," he said, taking a quick glance up and down the road, and then he turned to me. "I have no doubt that you will be of use to me."

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I shrugged my shoulders. After all, you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and if a man has not courage he is not likely to have good fellowship. But the words angered me nevertheless, for the shabby, hunched fellow lounging at my elbow, overheard me and grinned.

"Eyes, easy, Tom Miller!" the host interposed, affecting an air of assurance, even while he cast an eye of trouble at his feliches. "It will be another ten years before they carry us again. There is Potter's Purse! They never took a tester's worth from Potter's Purse! No, nor from Preston Goblet! But they will go to them next, depend upon it!"

"I hope they will," I said, with a world of gloomy insinuation in my words. "But I doubt it."

And this time my hint was not wasted. The landlord changed color. "What are you driving at, master?" he asked mildly, while the others looked at me in silence and waited for more.

"What if there be one across the road now?" I said, giving way to the temptation and speaking falsely for which I paid dearly afterward. "A purveyor, I mean, unless I am mistaken in him, or he the chancellor, who has come straight from the chancellor's hall, warrant and all. He is taking his dinner now, but he has sent for the hundredman, so I guess he means business."

"For the hundredman?" repeated the landlord in a brow meeting.

"Yes, unless I am mistaken." Then the man they called Tom Miller dashed his cap on the floor, and folding his arms defiantly looked round on his neighbors.

"Has come, has he?" he roared, his face swollen, his eyes bloodshot. "Then I will be as good as my word. Who will help? Shall we sit down and be horn like sheep, as we were before, so that our children lay on the bare stones, and we pulled the plow ourselves? Or shall we show that we are Englishmen, and not slaves of the Frenchmen? Shall we teach Master Purveyor not to trouble us again? Now, what say you, neighbors?"

So fierce a growl of impatience and anger rose round me as at once answered the question. A dozen red faces glared at me and at one another, and from the very moment of the passion of the men as they snarled and threatened the room seemed twice as full as it was. Their oaths and cries of encouragement, not loud, but the more dangerous for that, the fresh burst of fury which rose as the village smith and another man came in an angry huff, the menacing gestures of a score of brandished fists—these sights, though they told of the very effect at which I had aimed, scared as well as pleased me. I turned red and white and hesitated, fearing that I had gone too far.

The thing was done, however, and, what was more, I had soon to take care of myself. At the very moment when the hubbub was at its loudest I felt a chill run down my back as I met the monk's eye, and, reading in it whimsical admiration, I felt that in some way besides, and that was an unmistakable menace. "Clever lad!" the eye said. "I will expose you," it threatened.

I had forgotten him—or, at any rate, that my acting would be transparent though to him holding the clew in his hand, and that he would give me as great a cold water to the face as I could wish. How keen the wits grow on the grindstone of necessity. With scarcely a second's hesitation I drew out my only piece of gold, and unnoticed by the other men, I slipped it into my pocket, and I felt that I had left an unpaid bill behind me, forgot even that I rode—a well, a borrowed horse.

I jumped into the saddle and twitched the reins off the hook.

But before I could drive in the spurs a hand fell on the bride, and the monk's face appeared at my knee. "Well!" I said, glaring down at him. I was burning to be away.

"That is a good cloak you have got there, but be muzzled durdly. Where, strapped to the saddle, you fool! You do not want that. Give it me. Do you hear? Quick, give it me!" he cried, raising his voice and clutching at it fiercely, his face dark with greed and fear.

"I see," I replied as he yanked it out of my hand. "You may keep it. I am to steal the horse that you may get. And then you will lay the lot on my shoulders. Well, take it!" I cried, and so gave way as fast as you can.

"Throwing it at him as hard as I could, I shook up the reins and went off down the road at a gallop. The wind whistled pleasantly past my ears. The sounds of the town grew faint and distant. Each bound of the good hack carried me farther and farther from present danger, farther and farther from the old life. In the exhilaration and excitement of the moment I forgot my condition, forgot that I had left an unpaid bill behind me, forgot even that I rode—a well, a borrowed horse.

(To be continued.)

U. S. FISH COMMISSION

SEATTLE, Oct. 2.—U.S. fish commission steamer Albatross, Commander Drake, arrived to-day, via Bellingham Bay and Port Townsend from Behring sea, where for several months she has prosecuted her usual scientific work in addition to a great deal of work in common with the patrol of the sea by the United States and British vessels.

The work this year in Behring sea and the seal islands will be of more far-reaching effect than anything that has occurred for a long time, and the congress of the United States at its next session will be able to make facts to wrestle with that will result in great importance to the seal fisheries. A serious mistake was originally made in the determination of the Siberian coast line of one minute of longitude, equal to fifteen miles, the coast line as determined and charted being that distance too far to the eastward. This mistake was discovered and verified by the scientific laborers of the Albatross and her corps of astronomer.

Other important work in Behring sea was the completion of two lines of soundings and the scientific determination of the bottom of the sea from the American coast line across to the Siberian coast. This work, as Commander Drake has not yet made out and forwarded his report, he is at liberty to fully discuss and announce, not the other very important work in connection with the investigation of pelagic sealing in Behring sea. There was much work done in determining the boundaries of Behring sea as claimed by the United States government, and as well as a great deal of inland work around the Frilyoff islands, the special breeding grounds of the seal herd. A full and comprehensive report on the season's work will be made out and forwarded to the proper department at Washington City, and it will be of such a nature that Commander Drake believes that the coming congress will give it very great and close attention and active measures will follow.

The result of the season's work of the Albatross will be such as to effect a complete reconstruction of the present hydrographic charts of the northwest coast, and the magnitude of the work to scientific people at least will be readily inferred from this statement. The Albatross, Commander Drake says, will remain on the Sound for some time to prosecute scientific work in connection with the annual salmon run up the fresh water streams. This work, of course, will be carried out with a view to the preservation of this important species of fish.

To the uninitiated there probably is not much meaning to the commander's statement of the Siberian coast being charted fifteen miles too far east. It nevertheless will probably have a great bearing on the seal fisheries of the future. It is understood, however, that the Albatross will not be sent on a longer cruise, but that she will stay near the coast until the water starts to freeze, when she will be sent to the southward.

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I caught a glimpse of him, wild eyed and frantic with fear.

A villager or two also had dropped in, and the scene two peddlers lying half asleep in the corner. All these picked up their ears more or less at my words. But like most country folk, they were slow to take in anything new or unexpected, and I had to drink fresh and say again, "Here is bad luck to purveyors!" before any one took it up.

Then the landlord showed he understood. "Maybe, so say I," he cried, with an oath. "Purveyors, indeed! It is such as they give the queen a bad name."

"God bless her!" quoth the monk loyal to the crown.

And down the purveyors! a farmer explained. "They were here a year ago and left us as bare as a horn sheep," struck in a village, speaking at a white heat, but telling me no news, for this was

The Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1895. PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING BY THE Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited Liability.

TERMS: PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10 00. Parts of a year at the same rate.

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING is distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government Notices, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

PROGRESSIVE QUEBEC. It is believed by a great many that the French-Canadians are unprogressive, that they are satisfied to remain as they are from generation to generation.

WEATHER PROPHETS.

The faith of many people in Wiggins as a weather prophet is very remarkable. Wiggins prophesied that there would be a storm on the 20th of last month and hundreds of thousands of intelligent people looked for a storm on that day.

The faith in Wiggins is the more extraordinary as experience and reading have convinced every thinking man that the weather is a very dangerous thing to prophesy about. Atmospheric changes are, to all appearance, most capricious.

What American newspaper correspondents know about the intentions of cabinets and the inner workings of Governments is really wonderful, and it is equally wonderful to observe how little they know of the open and every day doings of those about whom they write.

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN. The following letter has appeared in the London society paper called "Vanity Fair," and it is written, we are glad to see, by a "British Columbian."

Dear "VANITY":—A paragraph which appeared in Vanity Fair on the 25th July containing some remarks concerning Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen has been copied into several newspapers on this side of the Atlantic, and presumably, therefore, is regarded in some quarters as credible.

mean, as calculated to prejudice ill-informed persons against really valuable and well-devised methods of usefulness in such matters.

Her Excellency spares neither time nor trouble in Canada in helping on humanity to higher aims, and it is very painful to her friends to see her unselfish exertions misinterpreted and misrepresented.

Obviously the conduct attributed to Lady Aberdeen would (if she were guilty of it) have been inconsistent with courtesy and good taste, and Vanity Fair said as much at the time; and while we are sorry that any voice should have been given by Vanity Fair to the alleged methods of Lady Aberdeen, we are glad to print our correspondent's denial of the truth of the allegations made, as the denial of one who is in a position to know.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SEALERS.

What American newspaper correspondents know about the intentions of cabinets and the inner workings of Governments is really wonderful, and it is equally wonderful to observe how little they know of the open and every day doings of those about whom they write.

IN GOOD TIME.

The Opposition seem to be a good deal exercised about the general elections. They have been prophesying that the elections are to come off soon. Some very bright, Grits asserted that the Leader of the Government would bring on the elections some time before January because an early dissolution would free him from his promise to convene Parliament shortly after the opening of the new year.

keep within the law, and as the result shows they have been remarkably successful.

As to what the American telegraph correspondent says about the intentions of the United States and Russia with respect to the preservation of the fur seal it is safe to set it down as the merest rubbish, invented for the purpose of gratifying those in the United States who hate Great Britain.

BRITISH CAPITAL.

The information contained in the interview with Mr. F. S. Barnard, M. P., which we published yesterday was most important. The complaint has hitherto been that British capitalists were shy of British Columbia. It was seen that they were ready to invest their money in countries far less promising than this province and it was a little difficult to understand why they did so little to aid in the development of its resources.

To take advantage of the opportunities which this company offers will require much prudence and the strictest integrity. A local excitement, let it be ever so intense, will have no influence on a company of this kind, neither will the glowing representations of men who, elated by the appearance of success, allow their imagination to run away with their judgment.

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BOUNDARY OF ALASKA

To THE EDITOR:—Whilst agreeing with your terse and clearly expressed editorial on the boundary question, in the COLONIST of the 29th inst., I must dissent from the conclusion at which you have arrived relative to the course of the boundary line as marked on the provincial map recently issued by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

That map, as far as the "approximate" boundary line is concerned, is only a copy of the "official" map published by the former Chief Commissioners, Mr. Smith in 1884, and Mr. Vernon in 1893. The line in the map of 1884 is evidently used on orders-in-council passed by the executive. An elaborate report of a committee of the council appears in the seasonal papers of 1885. In the report referred to there is some confusion in applying and using the names Portland canal and Portland channel, which are two distinct bodies of water; the former, viz. Vancouver's Portland canal, is situated where he describes it. In his survey of 1793, and places it on his charts and maps as commencing near the entrance of Observatory Inlet, after passing Portland Inlet, as it is similarly shown in the United States chart issued in March 1891; the latter, the Portland channel, is the strait between the British Columbia and the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, thence "the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel as far as the point of the continent, where it strikes the 56th degree of latitude."

Now, Mr. Editor, I agree with you, that the line on the provincial maps is correct as far as the entrance to Behm canal, but that instead of leaving "the channel called Portland channel" there, it should continue to follow Clarence Strait around Cape or Point Caamano until opposite Ernest sound, and thence diverge easterly along that channel (a continuation of Portland channel) until the point is reached where the line strikes the 56th degree of latitude, as required by the treaty. The above I believe to be the correct location of the water boundary as far as the 56th degree on the coast of the continent; and I am prepared to adduce evidence to show and prove from the original records in the Colonial office that this was the point of intersection, on the part intended by the original framers of the treaty. British Columbia desires to conform to the treaty—the whole treaty and nothing but the treaty.

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne and that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 12 1894.

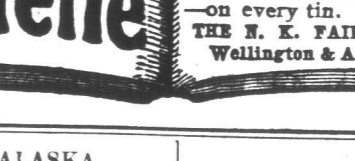
TABLE Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the Year 1895.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint ERNEST CROMPTON, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, M.R.C.S., to be a Coroner within and for the Victoria City, North and South Victoria, and Registrar Electoral Districts, vice E. S. Hasell, Esquire, M.R.C.S., resigned.

PURE BRED English Fox Terrier Pups for Sale. About two months old. Price \$20 each. Apply A. H. GARDORN, Quamichan, B. C.

BOOK COOK

member these elections using tolene. For a never use in two-thirds as much as you would use when frying with ways put it in a co. it with the pan. duces the best result, hot, but as it reaches point much sooner should be taken no—when hot enough cately brown a bit a minute. Follow in using Cottolene never again be per kitchen or in your Cottolene is sold eve with trade-marks—steer's head in colto—on every tin—THE E. K. FAIRBANKS, Wellington & Ann



PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION. D. M. FREEST, WHEREAS it is provided by section 103 of an Act passed by the Legislature of British Columbia in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign, intitled "An Act Respecting the Public Health," that the said Act shall not come into force until a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, notice of which shall be published in the British Columbia Gazette; and whereas Our said Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to proclaim, by an Order in Council in that behalf, the twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, as the day on which the said Act shall come into force.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint JOHN CHAPMAN DAVIE, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, M.D., to be Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health.

ALFRED THOMAS WATT, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, M.D., to be Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health.

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