

Baking Powder BY PURE

"Mr. Fitzstubs answered.

question by Mr. Justice Crease: "Who employ for that kind of work?" Fitzstubs answered: "Bunker, McAre and Lane."

Question by Mr. Justice Crease: "How you employ them?" Mr. Fitzstubs replied: "Bunker was employed digging the ground, laying out beds, and fixing the fence."

Question by Mr. Justice Crease: "Why you not make a separate voucher and it down to the government, saying you had been obliged to exceed the appropriation and asking that it be allowed on the supplementaries?" Mr. Fitzstubs answered: "I knew the general objection the government made against appropriations were exceeded; and year, the government had voted me a large sum, and I did not think would allow it."

Fitzstubs put in a general denial to Sanderson's versions of the conversations that had taken place between him regarding adding names to payments.

Law Intelligence.
The weekly sitting of the Chambers of Trade was called this morning, Mr. Justice Crease presiding. The following applications were disposed of:

Al Yuen & Co. vs. J. Leamy and others. This case was on application of J. Leamy, defendant, for leave to give notice under the Third Party Procedure Bill for further time. Order made defendant to pay costs. J. A. Alkmank, Jackson & Melmekian) for the plaintiff.

Wheaton, Breon & Co. vs. Alice & Lt.—Renewed application of plaintiffs to leave to sign final judgment under XIV. Order made granting application subject to filing further affidavits. A. L. Belyea for plaintiffs; G. Morris (M. & S. Morris) for defendants.

D'Arcy & Varrallmann and Victoria Phoenix Brown Company garnishee—application for Gorder absolute against the above company (garnishee). Order made as asked for. C. E. White (E. & C. White) for plaintiff.

Harrison vs. Kelly and others—Application to examine Kelly and for leave to issue execution. Order made to issue execution. A. L. Belyea for plaintiff nonposed.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.
News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

G. B. Burland, president of the British North America Bank Note company, was married to Mrs. Cowper Cox, of Ottawa. The C. P. R. traffic earnings for the week ending September 7 were \$331,000; for the same week last year they were 427,000.

Justice Fournier has applied for leave of absence from sitting in the superior court bench next term. The judge is suffering from ill health.

Bishop's College, Lennoxville, will in future confer the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, being the first college in Quebec to take this step.

The Ottawa lumbermen met to consider the saw dust question. Next May they have to stop throwing mill refuse into the river. They will endeavor to get an extension of time.

A new organ, called Le Reveille, has been started in Montreal to take the place of the famous Canada Revue. It inaugurated its campaign by a violent attack on the Castors, announcing as its motto "No Castors."

Reports come from all parts of Ontario of numerous fires caused by an electric storm. A great many barns, with the season's crops of grain and all their contents, were burned. The estimated loss so far reported has reached fully \$50,000.

The committee on itinerancy of the Methodist general conference at London has decided to recommend the adoption of a four years' term for ministers in Canada in case three fourths of the vote of the quarterly board of the stationing committee be obtained.

The French, a party of thirty, comprised of French loyalists, have sent a telegram of condolence to the Countess of Paris. It is said that a wreath will be deposited in their name on the coffin of the deceased. An address will be sent to the Duke of Orleans signed by many of the leading Frenchmen of Montreal.

John Radcliffe, commonly called "John the Rattle," a man named Haight and John Warwick, a prominent farmer, with several others, were drinking together at Tilbury Centre, when an altercation arose, resulting in Warwick stabbing Radcliffe and Haight. The former died within a few hours. Haight was not seriously hurt.

The Quebec provincial exhibition was opened at Quebec by Lord Aberdeen. In the course of his speech welcoming the governor-general Senator Landry said: "We proclaim to the glory of England that her colonial policy, enlightened in conception and compulsory in form, has done more than her victorious legions to conquer this province and win the affections of the race which inhabits it."

The ladies aid of the Metropolitan Methodist church will give a harvest home supper on Oct. 2.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.

LATE CORING COLLEGE.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and Picturesque buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty. British University Graduates. Commercial, Professional, Commercial, and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply — PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

1013 a.m.t.w. 1y

Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEP-

TEMBER 10th, 1894.

Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 10—NO. 17.
WHOLE NUMBER 490.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

PART 1.

PEARY'S EXPEDITION.

Several Members of the Party Arrive at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Lieut. Peary and His Companions Remain in the Far North.

ment is preparing to one imposing a tax on the import of saccharine and other chemically composed sweets that enter into competition with German beet sugar. This is intended to meet the complaints of the German sugar manufacturers, who are dissatisfied with the new American tariff.

EX-CONSUL MYERS INJURED.

Burned by an Explosion Which Followed a Train Wreck.

St. Johns, Nfld., Sept. 16.—The steamer Falcon, Captain Bartlett, returned yesterday afternoon, bringing back the whole personnel of the Peary expedition of last year, except Lieut. Peary himself. Hugh Lee, a companion, and Matthew Henson, a colored servant, all of whom will remain at Bowdoin bay for another year, hoping to accomplish the work of the expedition, which is still left unfinished. The story of the expedition itself is not very thrilling. The final incident of note was the birth of Mrs. Peary's baby on September 12th, 1893, a month after the Falcon left last year. The various scientific observations were pursued all winter. The meteorological observations were most successful. They were taken by Mr. Baldwin.

On March 6 last the main expedition started across Greenland to Independence Bay, the farther point north reached by Lieut. Peary on his previous journey. The storm reached their worst point during the equinoctial gales in March. The party were then in camp about 50 miles from Anniversary lagoon, in a temporary house at the head of Bowdoin bay. The thermometer dropped to 56° and 60° degrees below zero, and remained so for two days, while a gale blew about 50 miles an hour. The dogs perished in great numbers. After the storm the whole party started to Anniversary lagoon, where they left three sick men. Then the four healthy ones, Lieutenant Peary, Ingraham, Clarke and Baldwin, started again and continued onward for fourteen days. But the dogs continued to die and those that were left were unable to draw the sledges and provisions. The party was so weak from exposure and the time taken in travelling was so long as to render it impossible to reach Independence Bay in time to accomplish anything. Consequently Lieut. Peary returned to headquarters, which they reached on April 20. The party was absent about 45 days, and got only 140 miles away. It started with 100 dogs and returned with only 26, after having abandoned all the sledges on the way. It covered only a quarter of the distance necessary, and never made more than twenty miles in any one day. All had narrow escapes from being frozen to death. Davidson was sick for four months after his experience. The party regained their health, and other explorations in the neighborhood were made. A trap covered the unexplored miles of Melville land and charted one hundred miles of it. Lieut. Peary and his wife made a short journey to Olafson bay, 100 miles distant. Ingraham and Dr. Vicent tried to reach Kane's winter quarters at Littleton island, but the ice broke up, compelling them to return.

The auxiliary expedition which sailed from here July 27 found the Peary party all in good health and spirits, and glad of the opportunity to return home. The Falcon, while going north, searched Carley Island, Cape Faraday and Clarence Head, but found no traces of the long-missing Swedish explorers, Björn and Kalagene. Their death is now regarded as certain. Lieut. Peary decided to remain another year in the north and try to cross Greenland next year. Lee and Henson agreed to remain with him. Lt. Peary accompanied the Falcon as far south as Cape York, where he discovered a magnificent iron meteorite which he wished to send to the United States. The ice blocked the ship out from the land, and therefore he was obliged to give up the attempt to send the meteorite.

ARMY MANEUVERS.

Reforms Which Emperor William Is in Favor Of.

FORCED TO MARRY.

A Father Sells His Daughter to Secure His Own Release.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—The latest public utterance of Emperor William is his proclamation issued from Schlobben at the conclusion of the army maneuvers which was addressed to the president of the provinces of East and West Prussia. In it the emperor cordially thanked the people of those portions of the empire, the Duke of himself and the empress, for the magnificent reception which was accorded to their majesties. The emperor also expressed gratitude for the attention and comfort bestowed upon the troops who were quartered upon the inhabitants during the maneuvers, adding: "I am delighted to see that the memory of my grandfather is kept alive in the girl's father, got into a quarrel with Calbe and treated him roughly. McSharer was arrested and bound over to the superior court to answer to the charge of assault with intent to kill. Calbe visited him in jail and the trial followed. McSharer agreed to receive his daughter in case Calbe would secure his release. The deal was carried out, and the wedding ceremony was performed. Agreed the bride of an hour, refused to live with her husband and will sue for a divorce. A host of friends have proffered aid in shielding the girl.

Condensed Dispatches.

The first whaleback built on the coast is to be launched at Everett, Wash., about the end of October.

Governor Pennoyer of Oregon has taken proceedings to compel Oregon banks to hand over to the state the balances standing to the credit of intestate estates.

Outat Hayes.

New York, Sept. 17.—The steamship Clyde from Cape Hayton, which arrived to-day, reports that up to the time of her departure no further outbreak had occurred in San Domingo or Hayti.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Among the new bills which the govern-

CHINESE ROUTED.

The Japanese Make a Combined Attack at Ping Yang With Success.

Sixteen Thousand Chinese Killed and Wounded—soldiers Panic Stricken.

Superior Manoeuvring Wins the Day for the Mikado's Brave Men.

London, Sept. 17.—A Seoul dispatch this morning says that the Japanese made a combined attack on the Chinese at Ping Yang yesterday morning, and within half an hour captured the Chinese position. The fragments of the tank exploded through the air with a noise like bombs and a shower of burning oil fell upon the people. Among those injured was Levi W. Myers, formerly U. S. consul at Victoria, B. C., of Walpole, Ia., hands and face burned, body saved by tearing off clothing.

No one supposed there was any danger, as the oil had been burning for some time. The tank contained about 6000 gallons of oil.

GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Delegates Arrive at Chattanooga and Entertained.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 17.—Several thousand delegates to the 70th annual convention of the sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., arrived Saturday. Hon. C. T. Campbell, grand sire of the sovereign grand lodge, was present. The grand lodge sat last night and was joined by the subordinate officers of the grand lodge. The city is gaily decorated in honor of the event. The Tennessee committee of arrangements opened headquarters this morning. W. W. Canfield, commander-in-chief of the Patriarchs Militant, and Gen. W. S. Frost of Baltimore, chief of staff, have also opened headquarters for the Patriarchs. Nearly one thousand cavalry have already arrived. On Saturday the delegates were entertained with a steamboat excursion on the Tennessee river and yesterday attended services at St. Paul's Episcopal church in a body, and a sermon on Old Testament stories. The Patriarchs Militant, and Gen. W. S. Frost of Baltimore, chief of staff, have also opened headquarters for the Patriarchs. Nearly one thousand cavalry have already arrived. On Saturday the delegates were entertained with a steamboat excursion on the Tennessee river and yesterday attended services at St. Paul's Episcopal church in a body, and a sermon on Old Testament stories.

USO UNDER INFLUENCE.

Contest Over the Estate of Mrs. Sanford.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 17.—Katherine Field and George Riddle are contesting the will of Cordelia Sanford of New York and Newport, the widow of Milton H. Sanford. Mrs. Sanford died a few weeks ago and her will was filed for probate here where she claimed a residence. The party regained their health, and other explorations in the neighborhood were made. A trap covered the unexplored miles of Melville land and charted one hundred miles of it. Lieut. Peary and his wife made a short journey to Olafson bay, 100 miles distant. Ingraham and Dr. Vicent tried to reach Kane's winter quarters at Littleton island, but the ice broke up, compelling them to return.

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ment is preparing is one imposing a tax on the import of saccharine and other chemically composed sweets that enter into competition with German beet sugar. This is intended to meet the complaints of the German sugar manufacturers, who are dissatisfied with the new American tariff.

Discussing the situation. There is a constant procession going in and out of Platt's headquarters. Platt tells his callers he has no interest outside of the head of the ticket. Morton certainly will be nominated on the first ballot. Wadsworth is believed to be sure for lieutenant-governor. It is believed Judge Haight of Buffalo will be nominated for judge of the court of appeals. Depew is expected to name Morton.

CANADIANS AT LOURDES.

Remarkable Recovery of the Wife of a Montreal Physician.

Pilgrims From the Dominion Received at Rome by the Pope.

California News.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—A prominent fruit dealer of this city, when shown a dispatch from London stating that fruit dealers there are annoyed by the fact that no California fruit is arriving, gave a few facts why growers do not continue their shipments. "Sol Runyon," he said, "one of whose orchards is near Courtland on the Sacramento river, has been among the largest shippers in California. This year he sent thirty thousand cases to Chicago and some to London. A few days ago he got his returns, and they showed that after the freight, commission and brokerage had been paid there was only \$3500 out of pocket. Mr. Runyon's case is not a solitary one; all the shippers have come out on the wrong side."

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 14.—At the session of the state of Y. M. C. A. to-day Dr. Edward Collins, chairman of the state committee, reported that notwithstanding the scarcity of funds a state and a college secretary had both been kept on.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—Spencer presented his report, in which he stated that new quarters had been secured at Redlands and San Francisco. He had travelled 143,320 miles during the year and had attended ninety meetings of associations and boards of directors and had assisted in raising \$16,690. College Secretary Harry Hallard made a report of the work done in different colleges and academies, showing that almost all the towns in the state have associations established.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

A Desperate Convict Shot While Attempting to Break Jail at Toronto, Ont.

Fatal Accident to a Lady in Queen Victoria Park Niagara General News.

THE DUTY OF LAWYERS.

The Obligation Which Rests Upon the Legal Profession.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 17.—A horrible accident occurred in Queen Victoria park late on Saturday afternoon. An American lady was the victim. Shortly after 3 o'clock a trolley car on the Niagara Falls Park and River railroad with a trailer was coming down the road, when an elderly lady suddenly walked out on the track opposite Inspection point, and despite the warning of the motorman and the frantic struggling of a lady in an approaching carriage the woman stepped in front of the trolley and was instantly killed. Her head was severed from her body, which was also badly mangled and cut. The lady was Miss Elizabeth Edmonstone of Plainfield, N. J.

Dispatches received at the Chinese legation here officially confirm the report of the crushing defeat of the Chinese.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—The Japanese legation here has received official confirmation of the great victory of the Japanese at Ping Yang. Nothing has been received at the legation with regard to the progress of the fighting in the vicinity of Pekin.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 21.

THE TRUE EXPLANATION.

The Colonist thinks "it is somewhat unfortunate for the Times that the weakness of the opposition leader on the trade question and his shiftiness on the school question have been remarked by the most able journalists both of the west and the east." The able journalists to whose wisdom our neighbor appeals appear to be the editors of the Montreal Gazette and the Winnipeg Nor-west. If these able journalists were honest in their criticisms of Mr. Laurier's addresses their criticisms would show nothing more than that able journalists, like all other men, occasionally make fools of themselves. But it is well known that the gentlemen whose conclusions we are asked by the Colonist to accept are not disinterested critics—that they are in fact paid for such work as misrepresenting the Liberal party and its leader and belittling their efforts to enlighten the people on political matters. It is unfortunate for these "able journalists," and for their conductor the Colonist, that Mr. Laurier in his tours through the country speaks to a great many more people than they do. It is further unfortunate for them that the great majority of their own readers who go to hear Mr. Laurier are quite intelligent enough to form their own judgment in regard to his utterances without any assistance from the aforesaid able journalists. It is, for instance, vain for the Colonist to tell the great crowd of people who listened to Mr. Laurier on Monday night that his speech was too indefinite to mean anything in particular. Scarcely one of them, we should say, will look on the Colonist's criticisms as anything but an insult to his understanding. A man must necessarily be a fool who cannot tell what Mr. Laurier means when he talks in this way: "Let me tell you what is also the difference between the policy of the Conservative party and the policy of the Liberal party. The Liberal party believe that as long as we are compelled to raise our revenue by a customs tariff, where only the self-constituted interpreters could hear him, then they might have some hope of palming off their misrepresentations on the public, but when so many people have the opportunity of listening to the speeches the effort to misrepresent seems worse than useless."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Reid, the new premier of New South Wales, is a vigorous free trader and a believer in federation of the Australian colonies. He recently sent to the premiers of Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania the following letter:

"I have the honor to invite the special attention of your government to the position of the federal movement. In some colonies, if not all, political viscidness and the stress of urgent local questions seem for a considerable period to have endangered the continuity of the movement. Your colony, however, at the present moment perhaps a larger number of urgent reforms pressing for settlement than in any other, but my colleagues concur with me in the opinion that methods of promoting federal union can be adopted without prejudice to the performance of these pressing obligations. The government is prepared, therefore, to take up with genuine earnestness the question of a united Australia. Indeed, it appears to us that even from a most strictly provincial point of view the establishment of a federal compact is of commanding interest to every Australian state, for it is clearly impossible for any one of them to have full scope for the development of its resources until the whole continent is freed from the provincial trade restrictions. Before proceeding further, however, I have to ask whether your government is disposed to join us in placing the question of federation once more in that position of practical and urgent importance to which, in the opinion of this government, it is pre-eminently entitled."

THE NANAIMO RECEPTION.

It would be useless to dispute with our contemporary about the enthusiasm evinced at Nanaimo during Mr. Laurier's visit to that city. The matter is not, perhaps, one of very great importance, and excepting that the feeble efforts of the Colonist to minimize the effects of the visit of the leader of the opposition are supported by falsehoods, which are known to be such by thousands of people, very little notice would be taken of them by the readers of that paper. The reception at Nanaimo, we have reason to know, pleased Mr. Laurier and his friends. A very large number of citizens—several hundred at least—were at the depot to welcome the party to the city. They were very cordial in their greeting, although, it is quite true, no shouting or hurrahing was indulged in. The party was driven to the hotel in carriages, and there luncheon was partaken of hurriedly to permit of the departure of the visitors to Wellington at 2 p.m. At the luncheon, the correspondent says, no prominent citizen was present save the police magistrate. Besides Mr. Planta, Superintendent Sharp, Marshal Bray, Mark Bate, Ald. Cocking, T. Keith and others were present. Ald. Wilson, Tully Boyce and other prominent Liberals were unavoidably absent. The gentlemen named are all prominent in Nanaimo. At Wellington an impromptu meeting was held, and it was well attended. The sympathy of the audience was undoubtedly with the speakers, and the applause was frequent and unstinted. At the meeting in Nanaimo the opera house was crowded to the door. Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Fraser received a splendid hearing, the only interruptions being the frequent and hearty outbursts of applause that came from every quarter of the room. Throughout the city, flags were flying in honor of the visitors and at the hotel nearly all the "prominent" citizens—including Mr. Haslam, M. P., called to pay their respects to the Liberal leader. These are the facts, and in face of them it is absurd to say the reception of the Liberal leaders by the citizens of Nanaimo was anything else than satisfactory. The employees met before going to work this morning, and decided to accept the reduction." So reads a Hamilton dispatch. The weavers will no doubt have

the Canada Colored Cotton company mills closed some time ago, opened today. They will run full time, employing 350 hands, but an order was posted of a ten per cent reduction in wages, commencing to-day. It was thought there might be trouble with the weavers, as they had their wages cut a year ago. The employees met before going to work this morning, and decided to accept the reduction." So reads a Hamilton dispatch. The weavers will no doubt have

all classes of the community. In proportion to numbers, Nanaimo and Wellington were in no way behind Victoria in their efforts to make the visit of the Liberal chieftain a success both socially and politically. Any other statement—apart from being a perversion of the facts—is a stupid libel upon the people.

A WASTE OF EFFORT.

The Colonist has produced a new group of witnesses against Mr. Laurier, composed of Dalton McCarthy and the St. John Sun. Mr. McCarthy, it so happens, is precisely in the same position as Mr. Laurier so far as the outlining of his policy is concerned, and therefore he condemns himself if he condemns the Liberal leader. He asserts that the third party, of which he is the head, is certain to gain the balance of power at the next election, and therefore will be able to frame the policy under which the country will live. Has anybody heard Mr. McCarthy set forth that policy in detail? None that we know of. He has stated most distinctly that the country has had too much of "protection," and that it is high time to change, but he has not yet undertaken to give more than the general outlines of the course he would pursue if he were in power. Nor would it be reasonable to ask him to do so. Therefore, while Mr. McCarthy as a former upholder of the N. P. is now a most important witness against it, he cannot be considered a formidable critic when he undertakes to find fault with a proposed substitute policy as vague and "trimming" when it is more clearly defined than his own. As to the St. John Sun we need say nothing more than it is Tory to the most extreme degree. There is one important fact which all Mr. Laurier's critics seem to forget—that it is quite useless to the people who hear his speeches falsehoods in regard to them. The Colonist and his friends must have reached an advanced stage of imbecility if they expect their readers to throw aside their own judgment and accept the opinions of such interested critics. If Mr. Laurier's speeches were delivered in private, where only the self-constituted interpreters could hear him, then they might have some hope of palming off their misrepresentations on the public, but when so many people have the opportunity of listening to the speeches the effort to misrepresent seems worse than useless.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is intimated that the Enderby Milling company have made another drop in the price of wheat. No reduction, however in the price of flour is experienced; it still remains at \$1.50 for a pound sack. We have heard of the miller keeping the grist and giving the customer the toll. It is under consideration to boycott flour made from cheap wheat. One good turn deserves another.

The announcement that the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier will not visit this city during his present tour will occasion general regret and disappointment. It was confidently expected that arrangements could be made to have him address a meeting here, but on Saturday Mayor Marston received word from Kamloops that he would be unable to do so, as the time allowed for the province was fully occupied and it would be impossible to give even one additional day to British Columbia. This is unfortunate, as in no interior town would he be likely to meet so large an audience as his presence will attract to this city from the surrounding districts. We hear that several of our citizens intend to take advantage of his presence at Kamloops to hear the eloquent Liberal leader. Reduced fares have been given on the main line of the C. P. R., but for some unexplained reason no reduction has been granted on the S. & O. branch.

Sir Peter Walker and Hon. W. S. Power two English gentlemen who left on Tuesday on a hunting trip after canoeing in the Harris creek and Fire valley country, were brought up before Mr. Price Ellison, S. M., on Monday, charged with an infraction of the game laws. The information was laid by Mr. Charles Meek, who had been sent up for this purpose by the New Westminster District Game Protective Association, and charged them with killing mountain sheep and goat out of season near Lytton. They pleaded guilty, and stated in extenuation that they had a strong impression as to the validity of the act, which they thought permitted game of this description to be killed after August 1st. In consideration of their ignorance of the amended act and the difficulty which strangers find in construing it the fine imposed was a light one, \$10 each and costs, which amounted to about \$70 in all. In addition to this they were compelled to take out a shooting license of \$50 each.

Slocan Times.—The deal has been closed which consigns to the Omaha & Grant smelter, eight hundred tons of ore from the Alpha mine, and the shipment will begin without delay. A three dollar rate from Silverton to Nakusp has been secured. This will be the largest individual shipment yet sent from the Slocan country, the largest, at least, made from West Kootenay, the exception being a shipment of one thousand tons made from the Le Roil at Trail Creek, last spring.

The Humphrey-Moore concentrator, which will be the first mill in active operation in the Slocan country, is located at the mouth of Howson creek, on a rocky spur about one mile below Three Forks. A more suitable location could not well have been chosen to handle the ore from the Idaho and Alamo mines, and other properties in their neighborhood. An elevated tramway running straight down the creek will discharge the ore on the upper levels of the concentrator building, and the lower level, where the finished product comes out, is only a few feet from the railroad grade.

W. C. Ward, general manager of the Bank of British Columbia, and G. V. Holt, local agent at Nelson, arrived at New Denver by steamerboat on Monday evening last. Their principal business was connected with the payment soon to be made on the Alpha mine and the large shipment of ore which is to begin on Monday next. He said busi-

their opinion of the N. P. as a wage-raiser a good deal improved.

Winnipeg Free Press.—By the use of a specially constructed telescope an astronomer claims to have discovered vegetation on the moon. Perhaps, by the aid of such an instrument and a vivid imagination, it might be possible to discover, somewhere in this western country, the beneficial effects of Mr. Daly's vigorous immigration policy.

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Proposition to Start a Fruit Cannery in Mission Valley.

Vernon News.

The A. and T. association proposes to start a fruit cannery in Mission valley with a capacity of a ton a day.

The agricultural association have agreed to combine with the city council in welcoming Lord Aberdeen on his arrival to open the fall show. A committee from the society will consult with the civic fathers of the city to determine what arrangements will be made accordingly. An address of welcome will probably be presented to his excellency, and while we understand it is not the intention of the committee to make any very elaborate display, they will endeavor to welcome the governor-general in a hearty and becoming manner.

The department of agriculture at Victoria has, through their agent, Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, sent circulars to the farmers of that district inviting them to contribute specimens of fruit for exhibition at the Imperial Institute at London, England. In a recent issue of the *Canadian Farmer* several of the local fruit growers have complied with the request, and among those near the city who have forwarded samples are Messrs. L. Girouard and Frice Ellison. The latter's exhibit consisted of plums, Bartlett pears and apples. The pears are especially worthy of mention, being magnificent specimens of their variety, and some of the apples were veritable monsters in size, averaging in girth about fifteen inches. The Okanagan district is gaining an enviable reputation as a fruit producing country, and this exhibit serves to bring it prominently before the British public.

A good deal of fall ploughing will be done this year on the commonage. Mr. Quin Faulkner will commence in a few days to break about 100 acres on his new pre-emption. This week will about finish threshing throughout the district. With some fortunate exceptions, the farmers generally complain of crops being much below the average.

It is fortunate that an unusually large hay crop has been cut this season, owing to the dry summer and ranges will not be in very good condition for winter.

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Slocan Times.—The deal has been closed which consigns to the Omaha & Grant smelter, eight hundred tons of ore from the Alpha mine, and the shipment will begin without delay. A three dollar rate from Silverton to Nakusp has been secured. This will be the largest individual shipment yet sent from the Slocan country, the largest, at least, made from West Kootenay, the exception being a shipment of one thousand tons made from the Le Roil at Trail Creek, last spring.

The Humphrey-Moore concentrator, which will be the first mill in active operation in the Slocan country, is located at the mouth of Howson creek, on a rocky spur about one mile below Three Forks. A more suitable location could not well have been chosen to handle the ore from the Idaho and Alamo mines, and other properties in their neighborhood. An elevated tramway running straight down the creek will discharge the ore on the upper levels of the concentrator building, and the lower level, where the finished product comes out, is only a few feet from the railroad grade.

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NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Proposition to Start a Fruit Cannery in Mission Valley.

Vernon News.

The A. and T. association proposes to start a fruit cannery in Mission valley with a capacity of a ton a day.

The agricultural association have agreed to combine with the city council in welcoming Lord Aberdeen on his arrival to open the fall show. A committee from the society will consult with the civic fathers of the city to determine what arrangements will be made accordingly. An address of welcome will probably be presented to his excellency, and while we understand it is not the intention of the committee to make any very elaborate display, they will endeavor to welcome the governor-general in a hearty and becoming manner.

The department of agriculture at Victoria has, through their agent, Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, sent circulars to the farmers of that district inviting them to contribute specimens of fruit for exhibition at the Imperial Institute at London, England. In a recent issue of the *Canadian Farmer* several of the local fruit growers have complied with the request, and among those near the city who have forwarded samples are Messrs. L. Girouard and Frice Ellison. The latter's exhibit consisted of plums, Bartlett pears and apples. The pears are especially worthy of mention, being magnificent specimens of their variety, and some of the apples were veritable monsters in size, averaging in girth about fifteen inches. The Okanagan district is gaining an enviable reputation as a fruit producing country, and this exhibit serves to bring it prominently before the British public.

A good deal of fall ploughing will be done this year on the commonage. Mr. Quin Faulkner will commence in a few days to break about 100 acres on his new pre-emption. This week will about finish threshing throughout the district. With some fortunate exceptions, the farmers generally complain of crops being much below the average.

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MAKING A STRONG FIGHT.

Sugar Trust Magnates Set Out to Control the Louisiana State Elections.

Demonstrations Being Made to Get Concessions on This Year's Bounty.

Washington, Sept. 14.—From all appearances the sugar trust has set out to control the coming elections in Louisiana for the purpose of intimidating Democrats who are desirous of seeing the monopoly wiped out of existence. That the trust is behind the threatened revolt of the sugar planters in that state admits of little doubt, and close figuring is being done as to the complexion of the next house. The situation is giving the Democratic campaign managers no little concern. Thus far the movement has been almost exclusively engineered by the Republicans, with ex-Governor Warmouth, who was one of the Republican carpet bag executives, at their head. But it is not unlikely that some of the Democratic planters will be enlisted.

Reports of secret meetings were made at the time the graft bill was under discussion, and it is the general opinion that the present movement is instigated by the sugar trust for the purpose of influencing the Democratic senators not to pass a "flat" Dutch sugar bill at the short session. The planters are making the demonstrations solely for the purpose of getting some concessions on this year's bounty, and the real design of the movement is to prevent the passage of a sugar bill that will cut off the differential duty. The prospectus of the concern says that individual experts earn from \$25,000 to \$75,000 yearly net profits, and that consequently a well organized company can make a profit out of proportion to the expenses incurred.

The labor department of the government under the jurisdiction of the board of trade, yesterday issued its report on trades unions for the year ending Sept. 1. A total number of trades unions, making return for the year, is 559. These have an aggregate membership of 1,237,367. The total income for the year of these unions aggregated \$8,954,210, and the expenditures were \$8,826,930, so that the amount of income in excess of expenditure was only in the neighborhood of \$125,000. The net increase in membership of the English trades unions during the year was but a trifle over two per cent. The accumulated funds of the unions at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$8,826,930 the bulk of which is deposited in the postoffice or other savings banks, while many of the unions have large investments in government, railway, municipal and other stocks.

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COUNT OF PARIS.

His Remains Will Probably be Removed to France.

London, Sept. 18.—It is believed that after a long time has elapsed the remains of the Count of Paris, by permission of the French government, will be removed to Drez, where rest the bodies of Louis Philippe and his wife.

After the vault had been closed yesterday the ladies returned to Stowe House, and the Duke of Orleans, accompanied by a number of friends, went to London, where he held a reception at the Grosvenor hotel. It was attended by all the visiting royalists. The reception commenced punctually at five o'clock, and it was estimated that the young duke received fully one thousand Frenchmen. When the assemblage was completed the Duke of Orleans addressed the royalists in a firm, solemn voice, saying:

"It is with sorrowful emotion that I receive the homage of your devotion, and I thank you for it. Your presence constitutes your respect and attachment to us we have lost, but it also proves your fidelity to the principle of a national and traditional monarchy, of which I am the representative, whereof he has transmitted to me the heritage. Fortified by your aid and by that of absent friends, who from all parts of France have already sent me the expression of their devotion, and making an appeal to all men of heart, I will fill, without faltering, the mission which falls to me."

At the conclusion of the address the Duke of Orleans cordially thanked his father's counsellors and addressed a few words of thanks and sympathy to nearly every individual member of the royalist party.

The Prince of Wales came to town yesterday and called upon the Due d'Almane and other eminent Frenchmen who attended the Count of Paris' funeral.

Montague was arrested at Vancouver yesterday at the instance of Detective McCarthy, who wired to the Vancouver police from San Francisco to arrest him on a charge of embezzlement. Montague says he is innocent and will be a free man an hour after reaching San Francisco. The first night the prisoner slept with his boots on, and the jailer becoming suspicious pulled them off. In one of these were four pawn tickets. The strange conduct of the prisoner made the jailer suspicious, especially as he attempted to bribe the jailer not to say anything.

A GOOD APPETITE.

Always accompanied good health, and an absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, is to its merits of restoring the appetite, and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be used for any medicine.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liverills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

HIS TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

Vancouver Receives Mr. Laurier With as Much Enthusiasm as Island Cities.

A Conversion Which Indicates the Impressions the Leader's Visit Has Left.

London's Chief of Police After the Massacre Establishments.

London, Sept. 14.—As a result of the investigation into the so-called "massacre establishments," that have of late sprung up by the score in the West End and other aristocratic neighborhoods, some twenty-five establishments have been ordered to cease business after to-morrow under penalty of criminal prosecution. The investigation was directed by Chief of Police Sir Edward Bouverie Bradford, K. C. B., at the instance of the Crimean Investigation Department of the government, and no less than twenty detective agencies were assigned to duty in connection with it. Several of the places ordered closed are conducted by Americans and all of them employ female operators for male patrons and male operators for female patrons. The latest development in the massage sensation is the formation of the American-Parisian Massage Company, organized with a capital of \$200,000, and which proposes to open premises in first-class style in the West End of London, and also at Brighton, Hastings, Bournemouth and other fashionable resorts for the purpose of the proper and scientific carrying out of the science and arts of massage, and medical electricity. The prospectus of the concern says that individual experts earn from \$25,000 to \$75,000 yearly net profits, and that consequently a well organized company can make a profit out of proportion to the expenses incurred.

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The duties are more favorable to sheet glass, and in that branch of industry some benefit is expected. But it is the chemical trade of the town that will benefit mostly from the new tariff; and a considerable revival therein is expected, especially on soda the duty on which is reduced from \$25 to \$12.50. The Widnes chemical manufacturers express like opinions. Mr. Morrison, local manager of the United Alkali Company, does not expect the improvement immediately. He looks for the advantage to show itself gradually, and not much before the end of the year. About six hundred men have been stopped of late in the Alkali Works of Widnes, about ten per cent of the whole, and most of those employed are working half time. Mr. Morrison expects that before long work will be found for all hands.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 21.

PROTECTIONIST ARITHMETIC.

The News-Advertiser does not often imitate the Colonist, but in its criticism of the speech of Hon. D. C. Fraser, M. P., it has come dangerously near the style of our morning contemporary. The Colonist is deeply concerned about the character of the reception tendered Hon. Mr. Laurier, which, with boyish pettiness, it thinks to belittle, while our Vancouver contemporary put a statement in the mouth of Mr. Fraser which he did not make and then proceeds to show how ridiculous the alleged assertion is. Says the News-Advertiser:

In his speech on Thursday evening, referring to the tariff, he illustrated the meaning by instancing a case where the duty was 35 per cent. "For instance," said Mr. Fraser, "\$35 on every \$100 worth of goods. Now reduce that duty, for example, to 17 1/2 per cent, and the people can buy \$200 worth of goods for the same money." This has puzzled some plain people in Vancouver who can only find that they would have, under the reduced duty, \$17.50 more to spend.

Of course, Mr. Fraser did not say anything of the kind. Speaking on the question of revenue under a reduced tariff he claimed that the increased importations would make up the deficiency, and illustrated his argument by saying that \$200 worth of goods at 17 1/2 per cent. would yield the same amount of tax to the government that \$100 worth now does at 35 per cent.

The story told by Mr. Fraser is of wide application. For instance, some of the people of Vancouver who attended the meeting can say, "we may not know much about arithmetic, but we know the News-Advertiser well."

THEIR POOR DEVICE.

It is but natural that our Conservative contemporaries should be anxious to make Mr. Laurier's visit and its effects appear as insignificant as possible. Unfortunately for them, in what they seem to think the performance of their duty they must show themselves lacking in either common intelligence or common regard for the truth. The Colonist tries to persuade the people that they could learn nothing of Mr. Laurier's policy from his speeches, thus assuming that they have not the power of understanding plain English. That is a rather insulting assumption and could be suggested only by feeling of desperation. The News-Advertiser is equally successful in making itself ridiculous, as this extract from its labored effusion of Sunday will show: "We sincerely sympathize with the Liberal leader in his disappointment in his lack of success in his mission to the Pacific province, for he has clearly been the victim of misplaced confidence." It is a fact known to thousands, including the News-Advertiser's own readers, that Mr. Laurier was not disappointed at his lack of success, for he had no lack of success. If he found his expectations in any way wrong, it must have been that he found them falling short of the reality. His confidence could have only reached the point of expecting fair and honorable treatment; he could not have supposed that in a province heretofore showing itself solidly Conservative he would have been extended a welcome so cordial and enthusiastic. Why should the Colonist and the News-Advertiser try to give a false idea of the reception with which Mr. Laurier met, and of the impression to be gained from his speeches? Of course there is only one reason; they are thoroughly frightened and therefore ready to seek advantage from any weapon. Prevarication is a poor and stupid device, an old Conservative brethren will find it injuring themselves much more than anybody else.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hon. Peter Mitchell recently returned to Montreal from a trip to the Maritime Provinces, where he is very likely to understand public opinion. He said: "I found all through the country a hostile feeling against the government. I would not say that this may resolve itself into a serious defection at the general election, but undoubtedly there is a strong feeling against the government of the government." If I go back again I shall be as independent as I ever was. That reminds me of McCarthy. I was coming up with him, and he says, "Well, Mitchell, will you join our third party when you get back to the house?" Third party, said I. "Why, Dalton, when you were a joint in Sir John's tail I was the third party, even though it was covered by my hat. But if you think about joining the third party (tapping himself on the breast) I will listen to what you have to say. Ha! ha!"

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Sept. 15.—The Lobb murder case was again brought up yesterday, when Mr. Jamieson was examined for the prosecution. His evidence was of no weight although counsel for the defense objected to the witness stating what became of a pistol given him by the accused. Counsel for the defense asked for an adjournment of one week, which was granted.

The Dempsey-Halton assault case has been disposed of by the defendant being bound over to appear when called upon, under two sureties of \$100 each, and was further bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

The first of a fleet of vessels arrived here yesterday for a cargo of New Vancouver Company's coal. The mines have been idle for a few days owing to all the vessels being at sea at the same time, and now that may be expected to work steadily for the future.

The bicycle tournament opened this morning on the Caledonian grounds, and a large number of entries have been made in the different events.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Two English Yachts to be Built to Compete for America's Cup.

Victoria Wins the Lacrosse Match at Vancouver—Saturday's Horse Races.

From Saturday's Daily. Bad weather and the consequent heavy track interfered with the races yesterday afternoon. Despite the rain, however, a large number of people were in attendance, even a few ladies braving the annoyances of wet cloaks and umbrellas and platters of suds of a couple of miles. The event of the day was the mile and a quarter dash for the Bowker park stakes, \$300 and a piece of plate. There were three entries, Doncaster, All Smoke and Bennett. The last two were left, Geo. Byrnes' Doncaster and All Smoke, the Calgary horse, to fight for the prize. The race was a fairly good one for the first three-quarters, but Doncaster running under disadvantages was good, but not after the half. He carried 22 pounds more than All Smoke and was not nearly as well ridden. There was lots of betting on the event, those who had seen the two horses run at Vancouver were not unanimous in their opinion as to who would win. The last two were left, 10 to 6, the Calgary and Mainland met, taking the favorite and giving lots of Victoria to back the local horse at the odds offered.

Mowers, Doncaster's stable mate, had very little to do, running the last mile dash for \$300. Her opponents were Johnny Hooker and Jim Murphy, two old timers. Hooker as usual was bally and took Gannon to keep him from going through the fence, which kept him out of the race, followed him around the track, then, later, taking the lead but soon loosing it to Byrnes' pretty little mare, who drew ahead and came home easily. Murphy laboring hard under the whip.

The trotting and pacing 223 class, for a purse of \$200, was won by Hylas Jim, the son, in three straight heats. Davis Boy made the favorite work hard in one or two of the heats, but Primero was outclassed, being distanced in the second heat. The first heat was a pleasure from start to finish. Primero was running in the air rounding the first turn and being followed by Davis Boy. Only once was the leader pushed, but he was always ready for such emergencies and could leave space between himself and the next horse, who was called Primero. He took the race steady race throughout, not making a skip. Time 2:32 1/2.

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STEEL PLANT PROPOSITION.

Submitted to Council Last Evening
by J. P. Withrow—What
He Asks For.

Council Fail to Agree on Election
of Water Commissioner—
Endless Talk.

There was a special meeting of the city council last night, with the full board present. There was a good deal of general discussion, but very little work was accomplished.

Harrison & Wakely wrote saying that they had only received \$100 for work done on the McClure's sewer and asking that the balance due be paid. The letter was referred to the sewerage committee and city engineer to investigate.

The following letter from James Withrow was then read:

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 10, 1894.
To the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipal Council, Victoria.

Gentlemen.—Following up the interview that you were pleased to extend me some few days ago relative to my proposal to secure the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of iron and steel in the province, I submit for your consideration the following matters and facts:

It has been definitely ascertained beyond any doubt that Vancouver Island is provided with large deposits of iron and the presence of large quantities of iron in the very best quality for manufacturing purposes. eminent experts both in the United States and England have pronounced samples of Vancouver Island ore submitted to them by me to be unsurpassed by any ore in the world for the manufacture of phosphorus and steel having a percentage of phosphorus and the objectionable element of many iron ores, being shown to be infinitesimal small.

Vancouver Island has, as it is needed for the iron and steel plant, plenty of good coking coal, so that the raw materials for the manufacture of iron and steel can be brought together at comparatively little cost.

The success of a properly constructed and equipped iron and steel plant established at a convenient point in British Columbia would be assured if a reasonable amount of encouragement and assistance were given, both by reason of the presence of the raw materials and the favorable favor and conditions already pointed out, and by reason of the bounties offered by the Canadian government of \$2 per ton on pig iron and pig steel, as well as on account of the lowering by the United States and England of the tariff on iron and steel, and of the large market opening up in Japan and the Australian colonies.

In an interview which I have recently had with the Japanese representative in San Francisco, I was assured that the Japanese government would give orders for half the output of the proposed plant, there being a rapidly growing demand for iron and steel in that country, and almost an entire absence of the requisite ore for its production.

There is also a certainty of a very large market available to the business on the Pacific slope, the distance and freight rates between the coast and iron centres of the east favoring a potential market to any formidable extent from these sources. The states and territories of this coast are, as you know, in the early stage of development, and will in the near future consume vast quantities of structural iron and steel.

I propose, in the event of obtaining a sufficient expression of approval and encouragement of the project from your honorable body, to organise a company in London with a capital of \$3,000,000 for the purpose of establishing an iron and steel plant or near Victoria, and plant to cost about \$2,000,000, to employ about two thousand hands and to have a producing capacity of at least 50,000 tons of iron and steel per annum.

I beg leave accordingly to submit to your honorable body the following proposition, namely: That in the event of a company being organized in London with the capital stock above mentioned and of the amount of capital being subscribed, and in the event of the company having funds adeqated to the satisfaction of three responsible persons to be named by the council, the mayor to be one, that the council, the raters to the authority, and the ratepayers to the interest on the bonds of the company at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum to the extent of \$1,000,000, payable in twenty years, such guaranteed bonds to be issued from time to time as the progress, and amount of capital may be required, upon the assets of the company and upon the bounties available from the Canadian government, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the council and city solicitors.

Ald. Harris disagreed with Ald. Vigilus and supported Ald. Wilson.

Ald. Baker believed that \$100 was enough to raise Mr. Raynor's salary and opposed to making Mr. Raynor commissioner.

Ald. Munn said if they made Mr. Raynor water commissioner they would very likely have to have an independent audit of his books, but Ald. Dwyer said that the money would all pass through the treasury. He believed Mr. Raynor would place the department on a good basis. He would certainly give the financial part good service.

Ald. Baker proposed to make Mr. Preceo water commissioner and have Mr. Raynor look after the clerical work.

Ald. Munn said he believed Mr. Wilmot agreed to the request of his assistants and he believed Mr. Raynor would place himself in the same way. He believed the council should have given Mr. Wilmot clearer instructions and left him in his place.

The mayor said it might be well to leave Mr. Wilmot in charge and have Mr. Raynor do the clerical work.

That brought Ald. Baker up with a protest. He renewed his former arguments and protested against returning the engineer to power.

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Ald. Vigilus said that inasmuch as the question was one of vital importance and it had been up for so short a time he would move that the letter be tabled for a week.

Ald. Munn seconded, and it was carried.

S. Perry Mills, solicitor for Mrs. Caroline Archibald, wrote asking that the purchase by the city of a certain lot on School street be completed. The letter was referred to the finance committee.

The provincial government applied for admission to the old men's home of David Murray of Comox. The application stated that it was desired to keep him there only until the Kamloops home is opened and that the government would make the usual allowance. Referred to the home committee.

Ald. Baker said he did not desire to embarrass Ald. Humphrey, and suggested that the whole matter be dropped for a time.

Ald. Styles was out for an expert who could design the work to be done and prepare a whole scheme.

Finally it was agreed to withdraw both the amendment and the motion.

Ald. Humphrey called attention to the halots used in the recent election. The paper was so thin that the pencil marks could be seen when the paper was folded.

City Engineer Wilmett presented an estimate of the cost of the extension of the Douglas street sewer to the north ward school. He placed it at \$2800.

Ald. Humphrey raised a peculiar point as to the proposition to do the work by day labor. He regarded it as a dangerous proposition. The property owners were going to pay the bills, and if the cost averaged up 20 or 30 per cent higher than the work done by contract there would be a complaint against paying.

Ald. Wilson said the point was well taken, and Ald. Dwyer and the mayor agreed. They were both in favor of having a small section of the work done as an experiment.

Ald. Harris moved that they reconsider their vote of last week and call for ten fully

ders for the work. Ald. Baker seconded the motion.

Ald. Ledingham believed they could so regulate the work and wages as to get as good results as the contractor.

The motion of Ald. Harris was defeated with the understanding that if the work was found to be costing too much it would be stopped.

E. D. Wilmett submitted estimates on the cost of some minor street improvements. They were referred to the street committee.

Ald. Wilson's motion authorizing E. C. Smith to act in the absence of City Treasurer Charles Kent was passed.

Ald. Wilson's motion re the expropriation of lands around Elk and Beaver lakes and naming Cornelius Booth as arbitrator was then read. In support of it Ald. Wilson said he had no doubt of the ability of the man named in the resolution.

Ald. Baker wanted to know if the city assessor would not do, and Ald. Humphrey said he regarded the motion as necessary. The latter said the act fully authorized the water commissioner to do all that.

Ald. Ledingham said they were hardly going ahead properly. Should it not be first decided how much land they were going to appropriate?

Ald. Munn thought they should first get pure water, and he wanted to see what the filters were going to cost.

The mayor said he too wanted to know what the filters were going to cost.

Ald. Munn said he knew the amount of land depended on the scheme of improvement. Some people believed only from 50 to 200 yards was needed.

Ald. Wilson said that the city engineer had made a survey of the water shed and told what was needed and they had a record of it. There were a number of streams feeding the lake which should be secured. They would have to act quickly, as on the five acre tracts people were building houses. He believed the scheme outlined by the engineer in March should be followed very closely.

The act was produced and showed that the course was clearly marked out, and the motion was laid over, the mayor saying, "We will comply with the act."

Ald. Dwyer's motion to apply to the commissioners for the position of caretaker was read, and several wanted to know why a caretaker was wanted particularly.

Ald. Dwyer said that was easily explained. There were fences to be built, doors hung, pipes boxed, boats painted and all manner of jobs done. They wanted a "handy" man. It was agreed that the man did not need to be a carpenter, and the motion was carried.

Ald. Humphrey's motion naming James L. Raynor as water commissioner was then read. The alderman explained that Mr. Raynor could attend to the inside business and Mr. Preceo to the outside. As to salary, he wanted to hear from the board.

Ald. Styles said he wanted to see an expert on water appointed.

Ald. Wilson said he heartily approved of the motion. The gentleman proposed was a capable man, who would put the department on a good basis. The engineer was capable as well and could still be called on for expert work in his line. He would support the salary mentioned and did not see how it could reasonably be increased.

Ald. Vigilus differed from Ald. Wilson on the matter of wages. He said Mr. Leach had done his work faithfully for years for \$125. The city engineer had certain work taken from him and a reduction in proportion should be made. He believed \$160 a month enough, and moved in that direction. He said he believed he was simply carrying out the wishes of the ratepayers.

Ald. Harris disagreed with Ald. Vigilus and supported Ald. Wilson.

Ald. Baker believed that \$100 was enough to raise Mr. Raynor's salary and opposed to making Mr. Raynor commissioner.

Ald. Munn said if they made Mr. Raynor water commissioner they would very likely have to have an independent audit of his books, but Ald. Dwyer said that the money would all pass through the treasury. He would certainly give the financial part good service.

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THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

THE DANGERS OF THE SEA

Strange Accidents of a Similar Nature Which Befell the Little Boats.

Floating of an Oar Which Told of a Death-Home After a Rough Cruise.

The sealing schooner Libbie, Captain Fred Hackett, arrived home at nine o'clock last evening from a voyage replete with accidents of a serious and strange nature. Two of her crew were drowned on the Japanese coast by the smashing of their boat by a "killer," a third had a narrow escape from drowning. Three of the crew met with a similar accident off the Copper Islands, and but for a combination of fortunate circumstances would have been lost. The schooner was at different times roughly handled by gales of wind and on her return nearly lost her lives and companions nearly lost their lives handled up in the stern davits and attracted a lot of notice with its bottom nearly gone.

plentiful. A schooner was passed off Cape Flattery on Wednesday night. She

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.



SLOT MACHINES MUST GO.

The Craze Becomes too Apparent to be Overlooked.

The slot gambling machines must go. So say the police, and their edict in cases of this kind are generally obeyed without any argument. Sergeant Walker this morning visited all the saloons where the machines had been placed and gave orders for their removal. The machines were not seized, but the saloon keepers were simply told to place them bottom up.

Several weeks ago a couple of men, one of them formerly a citizen of Victoria, arrived in town and soon had slot machines placed in almost every saloon in town. The machines were of various kinds but they worked on the same principle. Drop a nickel in the slot, if it entered the right niche it opened a box and the player got what former players had placed in that box, or it might, as was generally the case, enter a box to stay there until someone more lucky opened that box; or, last but not least by far, it entered the "kitty" and finally found its way to the pocket of the owner of the machine. The saloonkeeper of the owner divided the proceeds. Of course the percentage is against the players, but despite this fact, "hitting the machine" became quite a craze and all classes of men were playing, not only a nickel but dollar after dollar. They would go around from one saloon to the other, trying, but seldom succeeding, to beat the machines. Of course a few of the smarter ones had schemes to beat the machine, such as steering a nickel into the proper niche by attaching a string to it, while others with tempers waited until early morning, when they got their money back by breaking open a machine and pocketing the contents. Both of these schemes have been successfully worked in more than one case. But the machines must go and the fads will have to go without amusement for a short time at least, or until some other similar "amusement" is provided for them.

BEATEN AND ROBBED.

Chinaman Assaulted and Robbed on Government Street Last Night.

A Chinese laborer was assaulted, brutally beaten and robbed of \$10 in a dark part of Government street near the Victoria-Phoenix brewery late last night, and in a few hours later James Mackie was arrested for the offence and booked on a charge of robbery and violence. Mackie is identified by the Chinaman, acted suspiciously and tried to escape when the police arrested him and when searched his pockets were found to contain a pistol.

Chief Stewart was not prepared to go this morning, but will be to-morrow. The coolie was seized from behind by the quean and so quickly and roughly handled that he has a poor recollection of all the facts.

PILOT BAY'S COAL SUPPLY.

Report That the Smelter Will Have Trouble Getting Coal Denied.

The Pilot Bay correspondence in the Nelson Miner contains the following: "We observe that E. J. Mathews, ore buyer for the Grant and Omaha smelters, in an interview published in the Spokane Chronicle, challenges the success of the smelter here on the grounds that the location is unsuitable, the transportation facilities inadequate, and the impossibility of getting from the British Columbia mines the five tons of dry ore to melt each ton of coal. The success of the smelter is also admitted to. The above opinion is of course taken as a biased opinion. All these matters have been considered and figured out and as the projectors are themselves Americans it must be presumed they know their own business best. At all events the smelter will be run and its capacity to treat the ores of Kootenay demonstrated, negotiations being now in progress to obtain exclusive control of large dry ore properties."

Speaking of the alleged lack of coal and dry ore supplies Joshua Davies said this morning: "You can add to the above that we can get coal from Dunmore by way of the C. P. R. and revolution, from Lethbridge to Shelly on the Great Northern and then via Bonner's Ferry and Kootenay Lake, and from Wilkeson to Spokane over the Northern Pacific and to Nelson over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway. There are dry ore and coal at Trail on the Columbia, on the Goat river and in the Ainsworth camp."

KOOTENAY NEWS.

Interesting Items Culled from the Interior Papers.

Nakusp Ledge.

The citizens of Rosebery have sent a petition to E. H. Fletcher, asking that a post office be established at that point.

G. M. Spencer has prospected considerably this summer in the vicinity of the town. A short time ago he found some rich float on the bank of Kookenais creek, and tracing it up he found a ledge, two feet wide, of gold-bearing quartz. He stripped the ledge for 25 feet, and obtained some fine specimens, free gold being visible to the naked eye in one of them. The claim, which he named the Hidden Treasure, is less than three miles from direct line from Nakusp.

Sing Mothers!

Actor writes:
when the strength of the mother is
on milk scanty.
S MALT EXTRACT
results." It also improves the quality

largely prescribed
to assist Digestion,
over the Appetite,
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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

IS A HARD LUCK SEASON.

Three More Seafers Which Have Met With Misfortune Re-
turn to Port.

The Favorite Seized on a Silly Pre-
text—Florence M. Smith
on the Rocks.

This is a hard luck year for seafarers. The schooner Favorite is home from the sea under seizure upon the silly pretext that could possibly have been used to drive her from the sea, the schooner Florence M. Smith is piled up on the reef beyond Coffin Island at the mouth of the harbor, and the little schooner Labrador is back with all of her canoes gone and everything movable swept from decks, all lost in a terrible gale on August 20. The schooner Oscar and Hattie with 1911 seal skins, 27 days from Copper Island, is the only one of a fleet of four schooners which arrived between midnight last night and day-light this morning that has not a yarn of misfortune to spin.

THE SMITH FLOATED.

At 3:45 this afternoon at high tide the schooner Florence M. Smith was hauled off the rocks by the tug Sadie. The operation was not difficult, it did not consume much time, and it is believed that the schooner was not damaged. She was brought into the harbor at four o'clock.

UNEARTHED AT BABYLON.

American Scientists Accomplishing Won-
ders at the Ancient City.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—An account of the scientific exploration of the ruins of Niffer, near ancient Babylon, which is being made by American scientists under the auspices of the Babylonian exploration fund, which was subscribed by Philadelphians in 1888, has been furnished to the state department by Minister Terrell. The work of excavation was begun in 1887 by Dr. Hilphicht. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty Arabs are constantly employed, and the work is done by hand, with no machinery. The United States steamer Mexican boarded the vessel at Unalaska, and when asked about firearms I showed them this. To my surprise they seized me. I talked to Commander Clark and told him I would pay \$500 apiece for all the seals he would kill with it. He said that I was not to blame, and that he believed I would have no trouble getting clear. However, he thought my gun came under the provisions of the President's proclamation and could do nothing but send me to Unalaska to report to H. M. S. Pheasant. I went to Unalaska and was ordered to report to the collector here. I lay there several days and made the run to Victoria in ten days, not including two days I was in Kyotogut. When seized I had 1245 skins, all taken in the sea. We brought a canoe's crew from the Minnie to Kyotogut. The got lost and we picked them up. These men were lost by the Fawn, but managed to get to the Pribilof Islands in their boat. The Corvina brought them to Unalaska on August 28, and H. M. S. Pheasant took them out to try and find the schooner. The Pheasant had just left a few days before we did and the men had then been 14 days away from their schooner. When they left her she had 100 skins. The Walter L. Rich had 800 skins for the sea on Aug. 24. The Minnie had 606 skins and the Katherine 371. There was a big gale on August 20, and it gave some of the schooners quite a shaking up."

BUCKELS TO THE BANKERS.

What the Comptroller of Currency Says About Finances.

Bay City, Mich., Sept. 14.—The event of the second day's session of the Michigan State Bank Association's annual convention was the address of Hon. Jas. H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, which was delivered yesterday morning. Mr. Eckels spoke at some length of the far-reaching importance of banking; its commanding position in the financial and commercial world; its necessity to the country as the greatest source of business and activity, and the judgment and integrity so necessary to its successful management. He continued:

"Never was the importance of the banks so exemplified as during the distress of 1893. The severest strain of the unwise silver legislation fell in the first instance upon the banks of the country, causing depletion of deposits and necessary reductions of loans and discounts to meet the demands made upon them. These conditions were soon reflected in the decline of commerce in agriculture, business and suspension of industries, the foreign investors depriving the banks of their resources, the people taking from them the means heretofore available for purposes of business. As the then deadened condition of the banks reflected the status of our commercial world, so now their increasing business causes the return of commercial activity."

"Our country's return to prosperity, within the very order of things, will be substantial in character," aid long continued if the people on the one hand restrain from undue speculation and on national legislators to the other hand from legislation that will have the financial caprice of those who demand from the government a great volume of money without regard to the intrinsic or representative value. The banks can in a large measure check the speculative tendencies of the people and deny unto them a credit which their enterprises do not warrant. It rests with the people to say whether they shall suffer from legislative folly.

"Unwise financial legislation always in the end falls on the mass of the people and brings upon them the greatest ruin. It may be long before the history of the creation of every bad law upon the subject of the currency of the country proves the truth of the assertion. If there be any in this state who doubt the truth of the statement let them read the history of the effect of the first financial legislation in Michigan, enacted immediately upon its admission to the union. Your distinguished citizen and jurist, Judge Cooley, sums it all up in these words: 'Such were the fruits of the experiment of giving equal and practically unlimited rights in banking to everybody who wanted a shorter road to wealth than that trodden by labor and industry.'

"The next state under the bold but inexperienced guidance of its youthful governor, disdaining the lessons of history, had determined to try for itself the experiment of manufacture of money by the printing press. The condition after the experiment might be compared to a forest after a cyclone. Everything was prostrated and in confusion. One of its lessons was that neither real estate nor anything else not convertible into money can support the credit of bank currency."

"I'll pay half a million marks, if necessary, to clear my name, but I respectfully decline all future honors," he said.

The police are still tugging away at the mystery, but in spite of all rumors and theories no one has succeeded in guessing even at the guilty parties with any degree of certainty. There is indeed a legend that the Archduke E—had a hand in it, and that his removal from this city some months ago has had something to do with that fact. It is difficult to believe, however, that the future ruler of E—would do such a thing. Of all German princes he is really a learned man and a so-called bookworm, who cares very little for social pleasure.

Rumors have been afloat in diplomatic

A BERLIN MYSTERY.

Troublesome Letters Whose Author Cannot be Found.

The whole story of the arrest, by or order of the Emperor, of Baron von Kotzebue, charged with being the author of anonymous letters which inculpated in grave scandals various high personages at court, and of his subsequent release, is recalled to the memories of the Berliners by a resolve which the Empress Augusta Victoria has just taken.

She is said to have arranged during her recent visit to her mother-in-law, the Empress Frederick, in Friedrichs-Kron,

and 176 at Copper Islands, making 1911 for the season. She hunted to the south of the islands and had quite rough weather, with few seals. She spoke the Penelope, with 240 for Copper Islands and 1500 for the season, the Hattie with 100 for the Islands and 1100 for the season, and the Theresa with 50 for Copper Islands. The Oscar and Hattie had a long voyage down, being 27 days on the way. She had no accidents during her cruise and the topmast missed from a shore view is on the deck.

The young Empress wishes the matter sifted to the bottom.

The Empress Frederick is disposed to think that the whole affair should be buried in oblivion. The difference of opinion between the two imperial ladies has already led to some very lively colloquies. It is believed that the Kaiser is likely to side with his mother-in-law.

But the young empress is a woman of much resolution. She has an idea that her dignity has been diminished by the scandal. She is resolved to purge the court of any persons implicated. May she not make some startling discoveries?

With this in mind the Berlin correspondent of the New York Morning Journal set out at once to see Baron von Kotzebue, and to hear from his lips his own version of a case which bids fair to attain world-wide celebrity. Baron von Kotzebue has been out of jail for some time. Connected with his imprisonment is a tale mysterious and inexplicable, perhaps the most unique in the history of European scandals.

Berlin was startled, some weeks ago, on hearing that the Kaiser's chief master of ceremonies, Baron von Kotzebue, had been placed under arrest in the military prison at Linden Strasse. The local papers were filled with mystery, with fragmentary and garbled reports. It was the sort of topic that in the newspapers, and on the street corners, Indiscriminate giggling followed the mere mention of Kotzebue's name, and the very air became pregnant with scandal. There are several women in it, of course, fine ladies, with high shoes and gold-laced garters. How do I know this? It is an open secret now, and much more which may not be mentioned here.

Herr Baron von Kotzebue is captain of the Kaiser's guard and chief master of ceremonies in William's household. He is a scion of an old family and a man of commanding presence. For more than eight months high gentlemen and noble ladies in the immediate entourage of the Emperor have received anonymous letters, almost daily, in prose and verse, intimating certain charges against some nearest and dearest to the recipient.

Thus one letter said that the relatives of F—, one of the foremost nobles and a fast friend of the emperor, had a secret talk with his royal master. Another letter, this time sent to Count X—, in florid language made shocking charges against his beautiful wife. A walk in the Grunewald was tortured into a love affair with Baron Z—, strapping colonel in the Guard Uhlan. Countess von X— was told in a scandalous letter that her husband had clinked glasses in private with Baroness J—, a beauty at court and a lady in waiting on her majesty. Count Z—, it is also said, basely claimed he had been affected on Holstein chambermaid, instead of carrying home his love. So the letters went on, libelling, scandalizing, setting good people by the ears.

All of a sudden the report spread abroad that Baron von Kotzebue was under arrest, supposed to have written these letters. The baron had received an intimation of being charged with this terrible crime and at once repaired to the commandant of Berlin, intending to explain his innocence. But the commandant very curiously replied: "The emperor has ordered your arrest; you are my prisoner." He then personally conducted him in close-irrigation to the military prison at Linden Strasse. Here Kotzebue was assigned to lodgings and privileges befitting his rank, but further explanations were denied him.

And now tongues wagged industriously and indiscriminately. Everybody had a reason, and no two agreed on the same theory. Baron Kotzebue was charged with having written these letters, partly at his home, and again at the Casino (the most exclusive club for nobles in all Germany), and there on a blotter Berlin's "finest" claimed to have discovered his handwriting.

Kotzebue's career was discussed in every direction, and other main training he was a morbid scandalmonger.

But strange to say even during Kotzebue's incarceration the fatal letters continued to arrive in the imperial camp with undiminished regularity. Meanwhile inexorable justice took her course, and Baron Kotzebue was put on oath before a military commission in secret session, composed of two high generals and one auditor:

"Oh, righteous court where Generals preside, and regiments 'rouges' are justly tried."

But squeeze as they might there was no juice in that lemon. After twelve days of secret session the inquisition closed and Kotzebue discharged—honestly?

Who cares? Baron von Kotzebue has tested of fickle fortune's bounty, and having bid adieu to Berlin, the court flatters and all gaily, has turned to the privacy of his country seat in the suburbs, and the men are not good fighting material.

Japan is the base of supplies is Shimono-Zeeki. The troops in Japan are not mobilized. There are five divisions there, one division having 50,000 men. It is a mistake that China has not a good navy. The vessels are larger and better than those of Japan, but the men are not good fighting material.

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NEW FALL GOODS ARRIVING DAILY!

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

The tenders for the Thompson river bridge were opened yesterday, but the name of the successful tenderer is withheld until the contract is signed.

A meeting of the board which will conduct the examination of land surveyors will be held at the office of the chief commissioner of lands and works on the 1st of October.

The British Columbia Stock and Mining Exchange of Vancouver has been incorporated by F. C. Innes, George Wolf and J. W. McFarland. The capital is \$5000.

R. P. Baxter and Mrs. Nellie Eriksen, both of this city, were married last evening by Rev. Dr. Campbell. The ceremony was performed at the manse, 173 Pandora street.

The Scott Mining Company and the Columbia Mining Company, both of Seattle, have been registered in the province. The capital of the former is one hundred thousand dollars and the latter one million dollars.

Captain Clive Phillips-Wolley has completed and sent to England for publication a book entitled "The Queen's Very Own." The captain has become an industrious literary man, another story, "The Remittance Man," having been completed this year.

The Provincial Mining and Dredging Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of one million dollars in ten dollar shares. Messrs. Hugh McLean, Norman McLean and William F. Gore are the trustees, and Vancouver is the principal place of business.

The British Columbia Logging Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 divided into one thousand shares. The business is what the name signifies, head offices are at Vancouver, and the trustees, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, Jonathan Crook and Elmer Evans.

Triumph Lodge No. 16, I. O. G. T., held their weekly meeting in Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. The business of the lodge being finished a very enjoyable programme was rendered by Messrs. Stafford, Ford, Meldrum, Scrase, Moody and Watkins. Visitors are cordially invited to attend all the meetings.

The Dominion steamer Quadra arrived in port this afternoon from a trip to Entrance Island near Nanaimo. The fog alarm erected on this island is now in complete working order, and will be a great boon to the seamen navigating the Gulf of Georgia in the vicinity of Nanaimo and Departure Bay.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Wm. Wilby took place this afternoon at two o'clock from her residence, 174 Yates street, to Ross Bay cemetery. Rev. Thomas Baldwin, assisted by Rev. P. H. McEwen, conducted the funeral services. There were many beautiful floral offerings. The pallbearers were Messrs. McMillan, Howell, Sherwood, Beckwith-Huggett and Cherry.

The programme published in the Times on Wednesday was faithfully carried out at the entertainment given in Institute Hall last night under the auspices of the choir of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral. Every number on the programme of music was well rendered and the farce made hit. The whole affair was directed by C. A. Lombard, who promises a series of entertainments this winter.

Robert Wilson, the man who shot Joe Loui, the Indian, at Chemainus, was brought to the city to-day by Constable Maitland Dougall and this afternoon an inquest is being held on the body. The evidence of the colored man Edward Lavelle was just commenced and the jury were taken to the morgue to view the body. They are, at the time of writing, 4 o'clock, at the morgue. The inquest will require some time to conclude. Lavelle was caught trying to get away on the Kingston last night.

T. M. Henderson, Thomas Shotbolt and John Cochrane returned last evening from Vancouver having attended a meeting of the executives of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, of which they are members. The only important business transacted was the appointment of a committee consisting of the Victoria members to draft amendments to the pharmacy act on the same lines as those rejected at the last meeting of the legislature. The amendments will be modified before being presented to the legislature.

The call for tenders for the new postoffice has been advertised locally. The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Postoffice, Victoria, B. C." and be in by October 19. Plans may be seen at the office of F. C. Gamble, resident agent for the Dominion government. Each tender must also have the actual signatures of the tenders and be accompanied by an accepted bank check equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the tender, payable to the order of the minister of public works.

There was a sad case before Magistrate Macrae in the police court this morning. A young girl employed by a well known family was caught stealing some trinkets and placed in the arms of an effort was made yesterday evening to withdraw the prosecution, but that could not be done. In course this morning she pleaded guilty and Magistrate Macrae suspended sentence, released her on her own recognizance and placed her on her good behavior for two years. At the close of the session she was taken to the Refuge Home. The girl was about to be married, had always been highly respectable and her fall is not understood by her friends. A place will be secured for the girl, who now fully recognizes the position she has placed herself in, and at the end of a few months the young man, who is still true to her will be her husband.

Dr. Wm. T. Ward yesterday afternoon delivered at St. Anne's convent a lecture on Longfellow, the first of a series of lectures on English authors to be given at the same place. It was primarily intended for the pupils of the convent, but about two hundred ladies were present by invitation of the Sisters of St. Anne. Longfellow was presented by the lecturer as the poet of the twilight hour; what he has done for girls, the characteristics of his heroines, etc.

were specially dealt with. Incidents in the poet's social life, with personal reminiscences of visits made to his home in Cambridge and to the falls of Minnehaha, were recounted. The series of lectures given by Mrs. Ward will continue until Christmas. For the course of twenty lectures tickets may be had from the lady superior for \$5. The next lecture will be on J. M. Barrie the novelist.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 21.

TWO EASTERN LEADERS.

Hon. N. C. Wallace, controller of customs, speaking at a meeting of his supporters in Toronto, said the Conservative party wanted nothing to do with the United States. They still believed in the policy of protection and would fight it out on those lines every time. He declared that protection had built up Toronto and other principal cities of Canada. It is fair to say that Mr. Wallace was giving not only his views but the views of the government when he talked in this fashion, and that at the next election the government will fall back completely on the "old policy." Sir John Macdonald, in 1891 dragged in his sham reciprocity move as a bait for the people, but the present ministers appear to contemplate an appeal on the straight issue. It is interesting to compare the views expressed by Dalton McCarthy in an Ottawa interview with those of Wallace:

"What with the Liberals, the Conservatives, the Patrons and my own party, I expect an enormous shaking up at the next general election," said Mr. McCarthy on being questioned as to the political situation.

"I have," said Mr. McCarthy, "an organization in nearly all the electoral districts of Ontario. I expect to make additions and I expect to make a good showing in the next parliament; but the Patrons, I believe, will elect a majority in the next house. That, I think, is obvious. The Patrons will be an independent party, but they will lean more or less to the Liberals in the matter of the trade policy. The success of the Patrons must militate somewhat against the success of my own party, as it is undoubtedly in several districts but for the Patrons my candidates would carry the day. The Patrons hold the idea that the manufacturers have had things their own way long enough; that it is time the farmers had a chance; and that the National Policy is a policy which benefits a small class and is ruinous to the mass of the people."

"Do you think the government is likely shortly to appeal to the people, so that this shaking up which you allude to may be realized?"

"The government, I believe, will not appeal to the country till after the next session. Why should they? The country is not anxious to re-elect them. Why should they cut short their term of office? And why should they go to the country without the voters' lists, which have cost so much money? There is no reason why the government should go to the country in a hurry. There will be no appeal before next September."

"And in the meantime some of the grossest scandals may be forgotten."

"The government will have other scandals. The government cannot administer the affairs of the country without scandals. And there will always be plenty of scandals with this government."

Mr. McCarthy is clearly of opinion that the government will be defeated on the protection issue, and Mr. McCarthy is an extremely good judge of the situation. He is not in complete accord with the Liberals, but his statement in regard to the Patrons of Industry amounts to a prediction that the Liberal trade policy will prevail.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

The Liberals of British Columbia are more than satisfied with the result of Mr. Laurier's visit and with the manner in which their leader was received by the people generally. That Mr. Laurier is also extremely well satisfied is established on the best authority, namely, his own. In his speech at Westminster, he said: "From what I have heard of my Conservative friends on the floor of the house of parliament, I would have thought that there were no Grits here at all. But not only in this city, but in Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver as well, there are not only good Liberals but Grits of the deepest grit." Being a man of discernment, he could easily see that the Liberals of British Columbia were much greater in numbers than eastern people suppose, and he could perceive with equal ease that their numbers are sure to increase. That fact is evident from the hearty appreciation of the addresses delivered by himself and his companions. Our Conservative friends are therefore exhibiting little sense when they endeavor to make it appear that Mr. Laurier's visit was not successful. If they in their desperation find that gnawing a file or butting their heads against a stone with affords them any degree of relief, far be it from us to seek to forbid them such remedies, but we may point out that their own teeth and heads are the most likely to suffer. Their attempts to show that the visit was unsuccessful are just as futile as their attempt to belittle Mr. Laurier's exposition of the Liberal policy. They should study the following remarks from the New Westminster Columbian, a non-partisan paper, on these two points:

The audience, it could not but be remarked, while attentive, interested, and sympathetic to a degree, was not enthusiastic. It would require strong prevailing party convictions and predilections or strong convictions in favor of or against a certain policy for anything to rise to the point of enthusiasm in applauding the points of a political party speech. Such convictions or predilections are not yet common among the people of this city, or anywhere in the province, in fact, on the questions that make up the issues of Dominion politics, until, while party enthusiasm was necessarily lacking except among the few, the people were, evidently, by no means out of sympathy with or in a position of mental hostility to the Liberal speakers and policy. If they were not "saying much" they were thinking a great deal,

and the fruit of this enterprising Liberal sowing tour throughout the province will, undoubtedly, be an awakened interest in those public questions that affect the welfare of this province as part of the Dominion—an awakening whose results will be seen in the next general election.

Without going at this time into a discussion of the merits of the respective Liberal and Conservative policies, it would be mere affectation, to say nothing of partisan unfairness (and the Columbian claims to be independent) to pretend, as some of our provincial columnists have done, that the Colonist and his followers supported no distinctive policy on the tariff or other questions. These same papers and those eastern journals whose tactics they copy, will be found, quite probably, before the campaign is over, exclaiming, that the Liberal policy on the tariff is too vague for anything. We do not think that any intelligent, unprejudiced person would have any great difficulty in gathering from the utterances of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and his lieutenants, last night, a pretty clear idea of the Liberal policy on the tariff, as distinguished from the Conservative policy. And it is time that these two policies were having the earnest consideration of the people of this province.

A large amount of partisan enthusiasm Mr. Laurier did not expect; there was in fact much more shown at all points than he was prepared to find.

But the general appreciation and sympathy of which the Columbian speaks were more grateful to him and more important from the political missionary's point of view than the enthusiastic support of those who were Liberals already. In his speech at Westminster Mr. Laurier took occasion to notice the carpings of the Conservative press in a way which they will hardly find pleasant. He said:

In the Conservative press of the province, I have seen pretty strong and vicious criticisms of my utterances. Well, now, it is well known that a politician must possess the hide of a micoeuros (daughter), and my skin—my political skin—has become pretty tough, and their insect bites do not affect me. Perhaps they wish me to make a sketch of the tariff I would propose if installed at Ottawa. The Conservatives are very particular just now. They were not so particular once. When Sir John A. Macdonald was in opposition he maintained a very decided reticence on more than one occasion. When one of his followers was contesting a certain constituency, he wrote to his leader, Sir John, saying that the Grits in his section were asserting that, if the Conservatives were returned, the tariff would be increased. Sir John replied that the tariff would only be "re-adjusted." The history of the after time shows that this "re-adjustment" really meant an increased tariff. (Applause.)

The kind of deceit was their idea of freedom, but this is fraud. I don't intend to follow. I don't care to imitate. I state to you here and openly that the policy of the Liberal party is to reduce the tariff. (Applause.) Somebody asks upon what articles? In reply it is the intention of the Liberal party to reduce the tariff on all articles of consumption (cheers), and to raise the revenue in such a manner as to produce a maximum of revenue with a minimum of taxation. In the face of what those newspapers say, I will say that the great line of cleavage is this: One idea is freedom of trade, such as is common in England to-day; the ideal of the Conservative party is protection, similar to that carried out by the great republic to the south of us. I need not point to the results of that policy in that country, they are too well known.

And in the meantime some of the grossest scandals may be forgotten. "The government will have other scandals. The government cannot administer the affairs of the country without scandals. And there will always be plenty of scandals with this government."

Mr. McCarthy is clearly of opinion that the government will be defeated on the protection issue, and Mr. McCarthy is an extremely good judge of the situation. He is not in complete accord with the Liberals, but his statement in regard to the Patrons of Industry amounts to a prediction that the Liberal trade policy will prevail.

SAYS THE COLUMBIAN: "Could anything be plainer, from the foregoing, than that the Conservative policy is protection—a tariff whose ruling principle is the raising of the price of home manufactured articles, so as to give the home manufacturer an advantage over the outside manufacturer at the expense of the consumer—and that the Liberal policy is free trade, consistent with the requirements of revenue. So much is certainly clear enough. If words have any meaning, Mr. Laurier could not well have made himself any clearer as to the policy and aims of his party on the question. He might, it is true, have declared that the Liberals would, immediately on gaining power, put their policy into full operation—in other words, inaugurate a fiscal revolution. And because he did not do so, but stated plainly that the free trade policy of his party would be brought about gradually, the hue and cry of the Conservative press is: 'Mr. Laurier's utterances on the tariff are vague and meaningless. The Liberal party has no tariff policy!'

THOUGHT BETTER OF IT.

So British Columbians are not to have the pleasure of listening to speeches from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Mr. Guinet. The decision to which the gentlemen have come does not appear at all remarkable when we remember what disagreeable encounters would be likely to await them on a visit to the west. Sir Charles, for instance, would not feel any degree of pleasure in meeting the sealers and the canners, though he professes to be anxious for a conference with the latter. Then Mr. O'Neil would not care to have anything to say on the school question in Manitoba, but he would be obliged to do so if he visited that province. He would not dare to repeat there the speeches he has made in Quebec, and his Quebec friends would knife him if he did anything else. He has not the courage to follow Mr. Laurier's example and keep to the one position on this school question, in whatever province he may be speaking. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, we do not feel at all surprised at the two ministers fuming the western tour.

PURELY IMAGINARY.

"Our evening contemporary seems very much annoyed because we do not join with it in singing the praises of Mr. Laurier. It is not content that we should enjoy our own opinion of that gentleman's political utterances in peace. It is so unreasonable as to get cross when it sees that we do not agree with it and allows itself to say uncivil things." These are a few figments of the Colonist's imagination. The Times has not asked the Colonist to join in singing the praises of

Mr. Laurier or shown the least annoyance because it has kept its own opinion. But we have entertained and expressed a feeling of surprise that our neighbor should persist in saying things which it knows are not true, and which many others know are not true, in regard to Mr. Laurier's visit and his speeches. In the hearing of thousands of people the Liberal leader set forth plainly and definitely the policy of his party, yet the Colonist had the assurance to affirm that he set forth only vague and indefinite generalities. While thousands of people knew from their own observation that the visit of Mr. Laurier and his companions left a remarkably good impression on the mind of the British Columbia public, the Colonist asserted the contrary. What we have said, and still say, is that in following this course our neighbor was displaying considerable foolishness, and we can only account for its exhibition by supposing that its dismay had a bad effect on its nerves. To have found fault with the declaration that the Liberals would introduce freedom of trade as soon as practicable would have been legitimate criticism, but to assert that the declaration did not convey a definite meaning was rather insulting to the intelligence of those who listened to it. The Colonist has recovered from the demoralization superinduced by its alarm it will perhaps be able to appreciate the difference.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

TORONTO MAIL: Those who complain of the smugness of Mr. Laurier's speeches do so with good reason. The Liberal leader's utterances are uniformly bright and eloquent. Other men, by way of variety, no doubt, are dull sometimes.

The following pithy story comes from Ottawa: "A. W. Rose and Bob White arrived here at noon from Montreal and went to see the ministers on Parliament Hill. One of a Russell House group remarked that both men were members of parliament, both after big offices, and both shut out because of the fear of the government that both bye-elections would be held. They are by no means the heavenly twins."

ST. JOHN TELEGRAPH: The Tories know that they cannot defend their own administration of the government, and they hope to befool the people by making political capital out of some pretended admissions in the speeches of the Liberal leader. After fifteen years of scandalous misgovernment of the Dominion, they think that the people of Canada may be induced to give them another lease of power if they can only raise dust enough to befog the issue before the electors. That the will be able to do without saying. The people of Canada have tried the government in the balance and found them wanting, and at the next election they will invite them to give place to better men.

JOHN HAGGERTY: The original motion was referred to the finance committee to report. SCHULZ & MORPHY: demanded on behalf of Williams & Golf the payment of cordwood supplied to the schools by A. J. Rowbotham as agent for them. Received and filed, a copy to be sent to the assignees of A. J. Rowbotham.

JOHN HAGGERTY: asked for payment of \$1900 due him.

MR. DAY: The architect, said it was understood that no further money was to be paid until the work was completed. Some of the work would have to be done over again where drains had been broken. Besides cinders had in some places not been put on to the proper depth.

TRUSTEE GLOVER: explained that the drains had been broken had been covered. Mr. Haggerty, the contractor, had not changed the fence which encroached on adjoining property, which he had agreed to do.

TRUSTEE GLOVER: moved that Mr. Haggerty be paid \$300 on account, which the board approved of.

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IRONCLADS TESTED.

A Decisive Naval Engagement Fought Off the Northern Coast of Corea.

China it is Reported Lost Five and Japan Three Vessels in the Fight.

The Greatest Sea Fight of Modern Times—Previous Reports Confirmed.

London, Sept. 19.—A Shanghai dispatch from a Chinese source, reports a naval engagement at the mouth of the Yalu river between the Chinese northern squadron and the Japanese fleet, lasting six hours. The Chinese warships Yang Wei and Chao Yung caught fire and were run ashore. The Chen Yuen and King Yuen were sunk and four Japanese vessels suffered the same fate. The remainder steamed away and the Chinese then succeeded in landing the troops from the transports which the squadron was conveying. Some of the transport ships are believed to have been sunk. The Chinese Admiral Ting was severely wounded. After the engagement the Chinese vessels proceeded to Wu-Hai-Wei. Great consternation prevails in Peking. The emperor is determined to assume the command of affairs but such a step is not favored by the government officials who say such a course is beneath his dignity.

The foreign office has received a cablegram from Britain confirming the report of the naval battle at Yalu river. The battle was fought on the 17th. The Japanese attacked the Chinese vessels while landing troops. The Chinese lost two naval vessels Chen Yuen, Chao Yung and Yang Wei. Three Japanese vessels are supposed to have been sunk. A large number of Chinese were killed, among them Admiral Ting, Col. Van Haucken and a volunteer named Tyler. The Chinese succeeded in landing a large force.

The Westminster Gazette, commenting on the reported engagement between the Chinese and Japanese says if the news be true, it is the greatest naval battle ever fought under modern conditions. The paper believes that the admission from Chinese sources of serious losses is conclusive proof that the Japanese were victorious in every particular. It adds, "we are told the Japanese are careful students of Captain Maan of the American navy and they have apparently studied to some purpose."

Washington, Sept. 19.—The state department received the following from Peking. There was a naval engagement off the north of Corea on the 17th. Five Chinese and three Japanese vessels are reported destroyed. The fleet is at Port Arthur. The department also received the following: "Telegraphic communication between Peking and the Chinese army in Corea is cut off." A dispatch from Yokohama says the U. S. Minister for Corea telegraphs: "The Chinese army was totally annihilated at Ping Yang on the 10th of September."

As far as the active operations of the Chinese in Corea are concerned the war is practically at an end. Under the Coreans who have shown sympathy with the Chinese and are detached bands of the Chinese succeed in getting another foothold in Corea that country will remain in the undisputed possession of the Japanese, and, in view of the previous reports received as to the terrible condition of the roads in the north and the utter impossibility of moving guns and supplies southward, it is not likely that there will be many fighting of importance in Corea during the present year. It is hoped that the victory may serve as a basis for peace negotiations.

A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says: News has been received here that Prince Tzeng, the heir to the foreign office at Peking, has induced the emperor to order that henceforth no Chinese viceroy shall meddle with Chinese affairs. This means that Li Hung Chang and the viceroys of Nankin, Canton, Manchuria and Kasahar. The emperor of China has received letters from Corean nobles and generals, assuring his majesty of their fidelity in spite of the king of Corea's declaration of independence.

The Central News says: After the first feeling of surprise at the Japanese victory has worn off, it is admitted by experts who know the respective qualities of the armies that the result is a natural one. Marshal Yamagata, the Japanese commander in chief, was born in the European schools, and the other Japanese commanders and staff officers were similarly educated. The best friends of the Chinese do not believe that they are capable of holding the ports on the Gulf of Pechili against the Japanese.

New York, Sept. 19.—A Shanghai dispatch dated to-day says a number of officers and a dozen crippled Chinese warships have arrived at Port Arthur. The survivors say that while the Chinese fleet reconnoitering several transport ships nearing the mouth of the Yalu river, the Japanese attacked and sank the Chinese cruisers Chi Huen and King Yuen. Six hundred officers and men were drowned. The Chinese warships Chao Yung and Yang Wei, grounded in shallow water while manoeuvring. It is believed that some of the transports were sunk, although most of them succeeded in landing the troops. The Chinese loss was 1500 killed and wounded and the Japanese loss was on thousand. None of the Chinese officers knew the names of the Japanese vessels said to be destroyed.

THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

Lieut. Peary Disappointed but not Discouraged.

Brooklyn, Sept. 17.—The Standard Union publishes the following from its special correspondent, under date of St. Johns, Nfld.: Lieut. Peary, though disappointed with the result of his expedition up to the time that the relief party left, is not a bit discouraged, and has still excellent prospects of success. The supplies for the journey that he will take northward are all on the ice cap, so more than a hundred miles inland. Lieut. Peary will also undertake a complete survey of mapping of the coast from Cape York to Cape Alexander, thus

adding more than 500 miles to the coast line than has already been surveyed. The survey of Melville Bay has been completed by Lieut. Peary. It is accurate in every detail and eliminates that factor from the Arctic problem. Lieut. Peary's departure from the Falcon on August 28 for a second winter in Falcon harbor with Lee and Henson will become a historical achievement in Arctic explorations.

The remaining members of the expedition are still in excellent health and anxious to go to their homes as soon as possible, now that their work in the polar regions is over. The summer season has been unusually backward in the north and consequently the Falcon's voyage was made under very adverse circumstances. The vessel was over twenty-six days in making the last 50 miles, being put through the ice at a very slow rate. Last year the same distance was covered in eight hours. On some days the ice closed in so thick that it was almost impossible to make any headway at all. The little party was in constant danger, and the vessel escaped serious mishap only through the skill of the captain and his officers, of whom too much cannot be said in praise. The party had intended to make extensive explorations there, but it was considered unwise in view of the large amount of ice that the vessel would encounter. The members of the expedition killed eight polar bears, among them being fine large specimens.

On her arrival home the Falcon was received with cheers by the officers and sailors on board the British man-of-war Buzzard, and Mrs. Peary was taken ashore in the captain's launch.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Regulations to be Observed in Japanese Waters.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The bureau of navigation is informed that the Japanese government has given notice that American and other vessels entering Nagasaki harbor or the Gulf of Tokio, in order to avoid torpedoes, must hoist the "M" flag of the international code of signals, when they will be met by a pilot bearing the "N" flag, having on board Japanese naval officers who will pilot them to the port. Steam vessels are to give three long blasts of the whistle, all vessels for Yokohama are to stop for a pilot at the line between Isayama and Kokubun-o-hana, and all vessels bound for Nagasaki are to stop at the line between Hirase and Mikko.

THE TERMINAL CITY.

Chinese Gardener Fouly Murdered on Westminster Road.

Vancouver, Sept. 17.—A Chinese gardener, Wah Lung, was shot and killed near the slaughter house on Westminster road, a few miles from Vancouver on Saturday night. It is not known who the murderer was. The Chinaman was returning home after having made his day's rounds. Two men at work in the slaughter house heard two shots fired, and going out saw a team rushing by and a dead Chinaman on the road. No one could be seen near by. The motive of the murder was evidently robbery.

Henry Higgins, of North Vancouver, who woke up on Saturday morning to find his throat cut, is still in a serious condition. A bloody knife was found near the house.

Detective McCarthy has arrived from San Francisco for the alleged embezzler, de Montagu. The Vancouver and San Francisco police know nothing about the case and look with some suspicion on the warrant held by McCarthy, who is said to be one of those private detectives who swarm in San Francisco.

The four Pythian lodges of Vancouver are contemplating amalgamation for certain purposes, renting one large hall and getting regalia for common purposes.

KOOTENAY NUGGETS.

Lord Swansea to Visit British Columbia.

Rivervale Mall.

Andrew Whalen and William Kirkup have arrived in town. They have turned up, with a summer's development, a fine hydraulic mine on the summit of McCulloch creek. They brought water on a bench at the forks by half a mile or so of a ditch and flume from the west fork, and ground sluiced probably one hundred yards of pay dirt. They cleaned up from their operations some twenty ounces of heavy, coarse gold. They have 100 acre lease, and intend next year to bring a ditch across the bench from the main stream, and by means of pipes, a giant and two hundred feet fall of water, to do some mining. In a nutshell, a couple of productive miners, without any unnecessary fuse, have gone ahead and turned out a fine little mine.

The Consolidation Mining company, on French creek, have just started in to work again the mine. It has taken them the whole of July and August to replace the mine buildings, hoisting works and flume which were swept away by the floods. While the mine itself was not seriously damaged underground, all surface work was completely washed out, and the owners, at all disheartened, immediately proceeded to open her again, with the result that to-day there is probably not a better opened up mine of its class in the country. Fully \$4000 has been expended, and everything is in first-class shape. The mine speaks for itself, having produced \$10,000 in the ten months preceding the wrecking of the workings.

Lord Swansea, a prominent mining man in South Wales, being connected with the great smelting firm of Vivian & Sons, arrived in Montreal last Saturday. He had a long interview with Sir William Van Horne, the North-West and British Columbia. It would be well if his lordship could be shown some of our best mines. In fact, the very best way in which to bring our silver properties in the notice of English capitalists is to let Lord Swansea interested in them. Could we not have a committee of local mining men to take this matter up? If we want to get English capital invested here, now is the time to do something to that end. We'll never get a better opportunity. If his lordship can get on to the Black Prince or Silver Crest, it might lead to these properties being worked by English capitalists, as the ore is exceedingly rich.

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WAR NEWS BY MAIL

Viceroy Li Hung Chang May Command the Chinese Army in Person.

How the British-Japan Treaty Affects the Residents of the Orient.

Yokohama, Sept. 2.—Per steamer Oceanic to San Francisco.—The revised treaty between Japan and England was ratified at Tokio on August 25. For the first time the United States has failed to take advantage of Japan's desire to do primarily with the great republic in important international relations. The opinion expressed in Japan to me that negotiations at Washington city might have been concluded long ago if the state department had been disposed to act upon Japanese proposals. As it is, Great Britain stands ahead in the enactment of a treaty which the Asiatic empire has been ineffectively striving for more than 20 years to secure. On one previous occasion the business was nearly brought to a conclusion by Count Okuma, but at the last moment his plans were defeated by the violent public demonstrations in Japan against his method of adjusting the vexed question of the judiciary. It was therefore thought expedient to keep these later negotiations strictly secret and to allow none of the proposed conditions to become a subject of popular discussion until the affair was first terminated. The announcement first made by the Emperor was a surprise to everyone, though vague rumors of what was contemplated had circulated during the past few weeks. The treaty confers no immediate advantages upon Japan. At least five years must elapse before it goes into operation, and it is for Japan to see whether or not the interval shall be longer, but until 1899 everything must remain as it is now. The purpose of this delay is that Japan shall perfect her judicial system to an extent warranting the abolition of English law courts. The existence of foreign tribunals is one of Japan's chief grievances, and this, so far as Great Britain is concerned, will cease at the appointed time. The other grievance, interference with the tariff, will not be done away with until 1910, when complete autonomy may be resumed by the simple process of termination of the treaty. But from 1899, or whatever date the Japanese assign for the agreement to come in force, until 11 years later, when it may be cancelled by either power, a partially new tariff will be adopted, somewhat more favorable to Japan than that which now regulates her commerce, but not strikingly so. The import duties now collected average 5 per cent. of value. Under the new British schedule the average is estimated from 6 to 8 per cent. Only 29 articles, some of which are so subdivided as to make the total appear 39, are raised above the former rates. Of these silks and sole leather are fixed at 15 per cent. The majority, including perfume oil, are fixed at ten per cent. The actual computation, however, will not be ad valorem. By a supplementary convention specific duties will be applied on the basis of average prices as shown by the customs returns for six months. The dutiable value of imports will include freights, insurance and commission, items not hitherto reckoned. As regards export duties, it does not appear that any changes are proposed. The position of Englishmen in Japan will be in most respects identical with that of native subjects. Only the privileges will be withheld, the right of coastwise trade and the right to own land. Buildings may be owned but the land must be held in leases.

It is evident that in negotiating this treaty Japan has not consulted present gain so much as security for the future. The difficulties of the existing system have grown to be intolerable to her, and she would almost have consented to sacrifices for a time to be assured of positive relief at a designated period. Five years hence British extra-territorial jurisdiction will be abolished, and Japan expects that the other powers will likewise close their consular courts. Sixteen years hence she hopes similarly to be rid of all commercial restrictions. The burdens of the interval are not to feel to be too heavy a price to pay for ultimate freedom. All persons concerned in preparing and negotiating the treaty have been honored with high marks of consideration by the Japanese government. The minister of foreign affairs, Mutan Munenori, has been raised to the peerage, with the title of viscount, and a grant of 40,000 yen, about \$20,000 in gold. As regards the situation at Washington City five years ago this official was well known and very popular in the eastern part of the United States. He negotiated the Mexican treaty with Japan, memorable as the only one, previous to the instrument already enacted, in which Japan's autonomous rights were recognized. Viscount Aoki, Japanese envoy at London, receives the first class decoration of the Rising Sun and an annuity of 740 yen. Mr. Hayashi, vice-minister of foreign affairs, is awarded a medal of the second class, as are also H. W. Denison, the American legal adviser of the foreign office, and Hon. von Siebold, chief of the London legation. The services of Messrs. Sato, Unichida and Nakada, secretaries of the foreign office, are rewarded with the rank of commissariat, and lives by pensioned.

It is curious to observe that the best tariff Japan can now get from England is far less beneficial to her than that attached to the treaty of 1858, negotiated by Townsend Harris, the first envoy from the United States. Harris might have imposed any terms that might have suited him, but, with a just regard for what he believed to be Japan's interest, he arranged a schedule, the average of which was about 20 per cent, some articles being rated as high as 35 per cent. The scale was forced down by representatives of the other powers until within ten years the average has become 5 per cent.

The Chinese and Japanese fleets continue to play the game of hide and seek at the mouth of the Gulf of Pechili. The ships of the "middle kingdom" educated themselves so effectually that foreigners in the open sea can even speculate as to their position. The Japanese can accomplish little more than to check the transportation of Chinese troops to Corea, and in this they have so far succeeded that further reinforcements, if undertaken at all, will go by land. But it appears to be doubted that China in-

tends to strengthen her forces in the peninsula further. Much of the bodies now in motion is said to be towards the Tientsin and Peking, the approaches to the capital being considered of the first moment. The whole country between the capital and the gulf is in great agitation. Correspondents from the interior write to the China Gazette that "intense terror pervades the entire north of the empire."

The report is circulated that Li Hung Chang, though 74 years old, will be ordered to take personal command of the armies on the continent. Notwithstanding the dissatisfaction of the court with the results of his management up to this time, the humiliation inflicted upon him has gone no further than the withdrawal or suspension of one of his decorations and the appointment of two high officials to watch his proceedings. But if the party or army should meet with serious disasters, his position would be extremely dangerous. Failure that cannot be kept from exposure is the one unpardonable sin in Chinese statesmanship.

While the military activity is chiefly shown in the north, considerable attention is given to the strengthening of fortifications all along the Chinese coast. Orders have been sent to Formosa to repair the works at Taiwanful and Ta-kao, owing to rumors that the Japanese contemplate a descent on that island. No trace has been found for this suspicion can be discovered, and Japan has enough to occupy her in Corea and the neighborhood.

General Count Yamagata is about to take command of the entire Japanese forces in and about Corea; both military and naval. He is one of the oldest officers now in the service, and began his career in the war of imperial restoration in 1868. He has been prime minister of the government.

Lieutenant-General Nozaki remains at the head of the corps, and Admiral Kurokawa in control of the naval forces.

Up to the present time no American or European correspondents have been permitted to follow the Japanese troops in the field, the objection being that it would be impossible to prevent them from circulating information that might be useful to the enemy. Representatives of the Japanese papers are allowed to go in all directions, and may send telegrams free of charge over the government wires, but the privileges are limited by a rigid censorship which forbids the publication of all news that has not passed under official supervision.

Enterprise is of little avail. On more than one occasion intelligence has been received by Tokio journals some time in advance of its arrival at the war or navy department, and, though entirely favorable to the Japanese, has not been passed under official supervision.

Eight of the national banks of Tokio have subscribed for bonds of the war loan to the amount collectively of 20,100,000 yen. The largest subscription is of the Fifteenth National bank, seven million yen.

Business in Corea is much disordered, owing to the scarcity of silver and a sudden lack of confidence in Japanese paper money, which has hitherto circulated at par.

The agencies of the Japanese government have tried every means to arrest the decline of paper which has been in progress for years, and thus far their efforts have been vain. The depreciation began with the wholesale departure of the Chinese merchants, who exchanged large quantities of notes for silver, which they carried home with them. The Coreans, having little knowledge of financial matters, and fearing great faith in China's shrewdness, fear that the notes have become worthless, and generally refuse to accept them.

The United States legation in Seoul is guarded by 21 marines and 24 sailors of the Baltimore. The British legation is guarded by 30 sailors and marines, the Russian legation by 45 sailors and the German legation by 22 sailors.

It is expected that early in September the customs service at the open ports of Corea will be taken over by the Japanese, and the Japanese banks at present inconsiderate will be compelled to act in accordance with the new arrangement.

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All foreign capitals and engineers employed by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company threw up their engagements on publication of the neutrality proclamations of their respective countries.

Count Aoki, Japanese envoy at London, receives the first class decoration of the Rising Sun and an annuity of 740 yen. Mr. Hayashi, vice-minister of foreign affairs, is awarded a medal of the second class, as are also H. W. Denison, the American legal adviser of the foreign office, and Hon. von Siebold, chief of the London legation. The services of Messrs. Sato, Unichida and Nakada, secretaries of the foreign office, are rewarded with the rank of commissariat, and lives by pensioned.

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By order of Viceroy Li placards have been posted throughout Tientsin warning the Chinese not to talk about war and to treat all foreigners with respect, as they are "friends of China."

The plague which desolated Hong Kong has made its appearance at Amoy, some fifty cases having been detected. It is supposed to have been brought by victims who travelled from Hong Kong overland to escape medical scrutiny.

A circular notice has been sent by the China Foreign Office to the members of the diplomatic corps in Peking with a request that it be transmitted to their respective governments. It relates at considerable length the story of the Corsean embroilings representing the several events from a Chinese point of view.

If you have sick or nervous headache, take Ayer's Cough Syrup. It will cleanse the stomach, restore healthy action to the digestive organs, remove effects of the presence of which depresses the nerves and brain, and thus give speedy relief.

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ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE?

Major Beresford Falls or Jumps From the Roof of the Halifax Hotel.

Sad Ending of a Popular and Efficient Officer—Other Canadian News.

Hamilton, Sept. 19.—Frederick Austin, of 129 Ferguson avenue, with other laborers, were employed excavating for sewerage construction on Wood street yesterday morning, when a bank of earth caved. Austin was buried under ten feet of earth. The weight of the earth coming down on the water pipe, which became exposed, caused it to break and the water gushed into the sewer. James Nevilles of John street, was buried up to the armpits and was injured internally besides having both legs badly bruised. Four others working in the sewer were not seriously injured.

While the military activity is chiefly shown in the north, considerable attention is given to the strengthening of fortifications all along the Chinese coast.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 21.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

It seems necessary to warn those who wish to vote at the coming Dominion election that they have no time to lose in getting their names on the list. The preliminary revision is now going on, and the time for receiving new applications will close on October 15th, so that there is practically only three weeks left to register. Mr. Wootton, the revising officer, is now at work compiling the preliminary list from the assessment rolls and similar sources of information, but the names taken from these sources form only a small proportion of those entitled to places on the list; the others must be put on by voluntary application. There are numerous different qualifications, but two of these will practically cover all the residents of Victoria electoral district, namely, ownership and income. The owner of real property in a city to the value of \$300, or in outside places to the value of \$150, is qualified. The names of such owners will in all likelihood be taken from the assessment roll, but they would do well to ascertain that their names have been so taken. The income voter is thus described: "If a resident within the electoral district, and derives an income of at least \$300 annually from his earnings in money, or money's worth, or partly in money and partly in money's worth, or from some profession, calling, office or trade, or from some investment in Canada; and has so derived such income, and has been a resident of Canada for one year next before his being placed on the list of voters, or the date of the application for the placing of his name on the list of voters." As we have said, these two qualifications will admit practically all Victorians, but if there are any not included in the two classes they may be able to register under these other descriptions: 1. Tenant of real property paying \$2 per month or \$20 per year. 2. Occupant of real property worth \$300 in the city or \$150 outside the city. 3. Farmer's son. 4. Owner's son. 5. Fisherman owning \$150 worth of fishing gear, boats, etc. A year's residence in the country is prescribed in all cases, and owners, tenants, and occupants must have been in possession of the property on which they qualify for a similar period. On Monday next the Times will be in a position to supply blank forms on application for income voters, and the Liberal Association will also take steps to facilitate registration. The time left is short.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Says the Colonist: "Mr. Laurier was in British Columbia, as he deserved to be, kindly and courteously treated, but as political demonstrations, his meetings, and his receptions were, we venture to say, a sad disappointment to the Liberals themselves." We venture to say that our neighbor does not know of one Liberal who feels in the slightest degree disappointed over the reception accorded to Mr. Laurier. Very good evidence that the Liberal leader's visit was entirely successful is the fact that the Colonist feels obliged to lie about it.

It seems that Miss Willard has taken a course productive of much excitement in prohibition and W. C. T. U. circles. The matter is thus touched upon by the London Free Press, whose sympathies, it is but fair to state, are not with prohibition:

Miss Francis Willard has formally renounced her faith in the principle of prohibition as applied to the liquor traffic, having studied the question in all its bearings in England. She concludes that it is useless and mischievous for a government to attempt to enforce total abstinenace in a community in which the public sentiment is not heartily and all but unanimous in its favor. Miss Willard's power for good in this direction will henceforth lie in persuasion. The attitude of Miss Willard has caused a tempest in the W. C. T. U. Some of the more progressive ladies in the organization denounce their leader as an apostate, and repudiate her new opinions. So bitter a feeling has been engendered that Miss Willard was accused the other day of actually drinking some out of a flask in company with her friend, Lady Somerville. The alleged crime occurred at Chantiques park. The accused ladies admitted that they drank out of a bottle, but explained in their defence that the beverage was nothing more deadly than unfermented fruit juice. Even this explanation did not mollify her accusers, who censured them for not avoiding the very appearance of evil.

Col. James Domville was the Conservative member for King's County, N.B., from 1872 till 1882. Since the latter date he has been the unsuccessful opponent of Minister Foster, but always as a Conservative and a protectionist. It is therefore rather interesting to find the Montreal Star reporting an interview will Mr. Domville as follows:

"Yes, I am certainly going to contest my old constituency again. But I am going on the independent ticket. I am a free trader from top to bottom. All this talk of tariffs, and all this business of conferences and conventions is looked upon in our part of the Dominion as just so much rubbish. I don't want to impinge dishonesty to the present leading politicians, but I put it down to their ignorance, or at the most their self interest. What we ought to have is a Canadian party. At present it is only too plain that there is a conflict of interest between the Canadian agriculturists and the Canadian manufacturers. It is this silly squabbling with our fiscal policy which is ruining all the steadiness of our trade."

I, as a politician, have cut many party ties, and I know a good many more who have done the same. For instance, just now there is with me here in Montreal a man of long political and parliamentary experience, perhaps thirty years of it. I refer to the Hon. Peter Mitchell, ex-minister of marine and fisheries, and well known in the Maritime Provinces. He is about as eclectic in politics as I am. But he old fashioned, and I know it still wants him back. I am glad to hear that he is going to accept their invitation to stand again for Northumberland on an independent footing. The men who are engaged in the fishing and lumber business know very well that they have a good man in him. I have no shadow of doubt that he will be elected.

The old man, the Hon. Peter Mitchell is the sort of man that we want to clear the political atmosphere."

An owner of real estate Col. Domville makes the somewhat remarkable statement that since the confederation there has been a depreciation of quite 70 per cent. in his part of the country. That statement may be a matter of discussion and comment among professional

persons, but two of these will practically cover all the residents of Victoria electoral district, namely, ownership and income. The owner of real property in a city to the value of \$300, or in outside places to the value of \$150, is qualified. The names of such owners will in all likelihood be taken from the assessment roll, but they would do well to ascertain that their names have been so taken. The income voter is thus described: "If a resident within the electoral district, and derives an income of at least \$300 annually from his earnings in money, or money's worth, or partly in money and partly in money's worth, or from some profession, calling, office or trade, or from some investment in Canada; and has so derived such income, and has been a resident of Canada for one year next before his being placed on the list of voters, or the date of the application for the placing of his name on the list of voters." As we have said, these two qualifications will admit practically all Victorians, but if there are any not included in the two classes they may be able to register under these other descriptions: 1. Tenant of real property paying \$2 per month or \$20 per year. 2. Occupant of real property worth \$300 in the city or \$150 outside the city. 3. Farmer's son. 4. Owner's son. 5. Fisherman owning \$150 worth of fishing gear, boats, etc. A year's residence in the country is prescribed in all cases, and owners, tenants, and occupants must have been in possession of the property on which they qualify for a similar period. On Monday next the Times will be in a position to supply blank forms on application for income voters, and the Liberal Association will also take steps to facilitate registration. The time left is short.

Clever Strategy.

An Incident in the French and English War in Canada.

General Putnam, a brave officer in war between the French and English in Canada, is the hero of an interesting little story. General Amherst marched across the country to Canada. Coming to one of the lakes over which he had a French vessel armed with 12 guns up to port. The greatly distressed the general, as his small boats were no match for this vessel, in the situation in which it was placed. While he was thinking what had best be done Putnam addressed him:

"General," said he, "that ship must be taken."

"Yes," said Amherst, "I would give the world were said taken."

"I'll take her," said Putnam.

Amherst smiled and asked how.

"Give me some wedges, a beetle (a large wooden mallet) and a few men and I'll take her," answered Putnam.

General Amherst was puzzled as to how this was to be accomplished, but he granted Putnam's request and gave him the wedges, beetle and his choice of men. When night came he rowed over quietly to the vessel's stern with his wedge and beetle and a few men. The men were driven behind the rudder in the cavity between rudder and ship without attracting the enemy's attention and then Putnam quietly came back to shore. In the morning the sails were seen fluttering about, and after a while the vessel was blown ashore and the captured.

Having lost control of the rudder, by General Putnam's act, the course of the vessel could not be regulated.—Harford Courant.

I.O.O.F. Officers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Oddfellows this morning chose Atlanta as the next place of meeting. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Grand Sire, John W. Stebbins of Maryland; Deputy Grand Sire, Hon. Fred Carlton of Texas; Grand Secretary Thomas Ross, New Jersey, and Grand Treasurer, Isaac Sheppard of Pennsylvania.

Laurier on the Manitoba school question—If the Catholics have a grievance it ought to be redressed; if not they ought to stop their growling.—Grip.

sistance, just now there is with me here in Montreal a man of long political and parliamentary experience, perhaps thirty years of it. I refer to the Hon. Peter Mitchell, ex-minister of marine and fisheries, and well known in the Maritime Provinces. He is about as eclectic in politics as I am. But he old fashioned, and I know it still wants him back. I am glad to hear that he is going to accept their invitation to stand again for Northumberland on an independent footing. The men who are engaged in the fishing and lumber business know very well that they have a good man in him. I have no shadow of doubt that he will be elected.

The old man, the Hon. Peter Mitchell is the sort of man that we want to clear the political atmosphere."

An owner of real estate Col. Domville makes the somewhat remarkable

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals.

THE TURF.

CLOSE OF THE MEETING.

The Bowker Park Company's fall meeting was brought to a close yesterday by Lemmar winning the free-for-all trot in one, two, three order. Stormont made good race but was not equal to the others in the class. Mr. A. J. Munro has withdrawn his program in the 2:40 class race, recognizing that the judges did what was best for honest sport. George Byrnes, owner of Doncaster, has entered a protest against All Smoke, claiming that he is over two years old.

News was received yesterday that Dart, the well-known pacer, had dropped dead in

Montreal.

DOMINO AND NAVARRE.

New York, Sept. 18.—All hope of another match between Domino and Henry de Navarre is gone for the present. The two horses have put forth vigorous efforts to secure another race between the colts, and for a time it seemed as if their efforts would be rewarded with success. They offered a purse of \$5,000 for a match at a mile and an eighth on Thursday, the 21st.

Domino accepted the challenge.

They were named so that in case the weather was not propitious or the track unfit on that day, the match might be decided Saturday.

Byron McClelland agreed to the conditions, so did Billie Lakeland, and the match was to be held again for another meeting.

When Foxhall Keane entered upon the scene and declared that he would not think of renewing the match at present. Domino, he said, was not at his best now, but as soon as he regained his best form he would be glad to make a match. The prospects of another meeting this year are far from good.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Sept. 18.—It is now the general opinion that the fire at the Central hotel early on Sunday morning was caused by fire bugs. The insurance on the building was \$3,500, and is held by the owner, Mr. Rawlinson. The stock is uninsured, so that had the fire not been quickly extinguished the loss would have suffered a considerable loss.

John Thompson and George Grey have

been arrested on a charge of aggravated assault on the person of a Chinaman,

and were given a preliminary hearing yesterday.

They were admitted to bail in two surreties of \$250, and the case was remanded until Friday to admitt of the Chinaman being present.

Mr. Day, who was the refreshment bar on the California grounds, Saturday, complained yesterday that the Chinaman of his stock in trade were devoured yesterday by a number of boys who discovered where the good things were hidden. Unless the boys smooth the matter over they are likely to be brought before the magistrate.

Nanaimo, Sept. 20.—Political affairs apparently occur no public attention, and the Conservatives are not doing much to make their selection of a candidate for the Dominion house. It is almost certain that the present member will not seek re-election, but the Liberal club are already prepared for the contest. The club has selected a candidate for nomination, and he will be put forth solely by the club, which will assume all responsibility.

The steamer Crown of England received a quick dispatch yesterday, having made ready with about 3500 tons of New Vancouver Coal company's coal in 30 hours.

The action of the Dunsماuir in reducing their coal 50 cents a ton in the San Francisco market has caused considerable uneasiness in this community. All kinds of speculations and reports are being circulated as to the cause of this action during the present state of the market.

The grand lodge I. O. G. T. was in session in this city yesterday. Chief Temporal Rev. A. E. Green read a lengthy report for the year, showing the progress made. The treasurer's report showed the receipts had been \$1,826.17; expenditure, \$1,643.37, leaving a balance of \$182.80. The grand secretary's report contained the following item: "The property owned by the order in the provinces is valued at \$4700; assets of the grand lodge are placed at \$607.89; liabilities, \$173.71, leaving a balance of \$344.12."

PILOT BAY.

Machinery Being Placed in Position for the Smelter.

Pilot Bay.

Pilot Bay, Sept. 12.—It is about two months since the works were resumed at Pilot Bay, and most of the sealing buildings are entirely completed on the outside and the machinery is being placed in position, so that at an early date the ores tributary to Kootenay lake will be smelted at home and shipments of bullion will soon supersede ore transportation, thus retaining the cost of the reduction in the province and giving an impetus to mining development.

The steamer Galena is now being made ready for the transportation to the smelter of the ores from Bendix. The Blue Bell and adjacent mines of this locality are showing up large ore bodies, the principal feature being work done in an effort to reduce the cost of production of tons of ore at a nominal cost. The successful operating of customs smelter on Kootenay lake will be of incalculable benefit to the district.

Reports from White Grouse mountain and St. Mary are very encouraging.

THE MARKETS.

Short Summary Covering Articles of Every Day Consumption.

TRADE.

Trade has been more satisfactory this week than for some time past. It is probably due to the money which has reached circulation through the public work being done and the return of the sealing schooners to port. Fresh ranch eggs are higher than they were a week ago, being 10c per dozen 40c per dozen. The small price of eastern eggs still remains at 25 cents. Quince have made their appearance in fair quantities and are selling very well. The grocer and fruit dealers are getting 5 cents per pound for them. Large fruit is very plentiful and prices are reasonable. The market is now in full swing and satisfactory to growers. The supply of plums is particularly heavy at the present time. Retail prices are given below:

FRESH EGGS.

Albany 50¢
Ogdensburg (Hungarian) 55¢
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) 55¢
Erie 50¢
Three Star 50¢
Victoria 50¢
Wheat, per ton 24¢/240
Barley, per ton 24¢/240
Middlings, per ton 20¢
Rye, per ton 20¢
Ground Feed, per ton 30¢/235
Corn, cracked 45¢
Corn, per 10 lb. 50¢
Oatmeal, per 10 lb. 50¢
Rolled oats, per 16 lb. 14¢/421
California sweet potatoes, per lb. 4¢
Cabbage 25¢
Hay, baled, per ton 18¢/220
Onions, per lb. 40¢
Eggs, per dozen 25¢
Bacon, per pound 65¢/20
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs.)80/25
Canadian Creamery80/25
Cheese, Canadian, per lb. retail 18¢/20
Hams, American, per lb. 17¢/20
Bacon, per lb. 22¢
Rolled oats, per lb. 25¢
Long clear, per lb. 17¢
Shoulders, per lb. 14¢
Lard, per lb. 15¢/20
Pig's feet, per dozen 75¢
Tongues and Tongue, per kit. 25¢
Sides, per lb. 25¢/20
Mutton, per lb. 25¢/20
Beef, dressed, per lb. 25¢/20
Chickens, per half dozen 15¢/20
Turkeys, per lb. 15¢/20
Geese, per lb. 20¢/25
Flounder, per salmon, per lb. 20¢/25
Fish-Salmon (Spring), per lb. 10¢/25
Babbits, apiece 50¢
Duck, dressed 10¢/25
Smoked halibut 12 1/2¢/25
Cod, per lb. 25¢/20
Salmon, per lb. 25¢/20
Sturgeon, per lb. 10¢/25
Herring (Labrador), per dozen 50¢
Herring (Sperm), fresh per dozen 50¢
Fruits—Apples per lb. per dozen 25¢/20
Bananas, per dozen 20¢/25
Oranges—Californian 25¢/20
Peaches, per dozen 25¢/20
Lemons, California, per dozen 30¢/20
Pineapples, apiece 15¢/20
Peaches, per lb. 40¢/20
Yams, per lb. 10¢/20
Pineapple, Australian 30¢/20
Carrots, per lb. 10¢/20
Peaches, per lb. 10¢/20
Quince, per lb. 40¢/20

MINERS TAKE CHARGE.

A Manager Escorted from the Mining District by Strikers.

GRASS VALLEY.

Grass Valley, Sept. 19.—Four hundred members of the miners' union proceeded to the Oregon Hill mine this morning and ordered Superintendent Adolph Schenkel to leave town immediately. He consented, and a committee escorted him to Buena Vista, four miles from the town, where he took the outgoing train this afternoon. All the non-union men, numbering thirty, were brought to the surface and consented to join the union. The Osborne Hill company have lengthened the day's labor and in various ways have violated the rules in vogue here for many years. Miners have been compelled to board at the company's boarding house, and even sleep there in bunk beds. Even men with large families living here for years have, it is alleged, been obliged to leave their homes to keep their positions.

KOOTENAY NUGGETS.

Hon. Justice Crease Exonerates Gold Commissioner Fitzstubb.

Nelson Miner.

At the opening of the court on Thursday, Mr. Justice Crease, addressing the attorney-general, said he had forwarded his report upon the charge against Capt. Fitzstubb to the lieutenant-governor, and he might mention that it entirely exonerates the gold commissioner from all blame in the matter.

In the Three Forks country the Wonderfield, owned by Mr. Finch, is ably managed by Mr. Springer, with fifteen men at work running two tunnels and raising from No. 1 to No. 2, a distance of about 600 feet. There is a large ore body to attack for a big winter shipment.

Such a group cut is being run to the lead, which taps in about seventy-five feet.

The outlet is from one to six feet and is exposed for a length of five hundred feet.

Three ledges cross the property, all close together and tending to one main vein.

Large shipments will be made this winter.

In the Ruth, about one mile from the Slocan Star, the tunnel is in about 165 feet, ore being struck at 30 feet and followed throughout the entire length.

The ore will average 60 ounces silver and 70 per

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Indians Said to Favor Annexation to the States.

on, Sept. 18.—The Chronicle published an interview with Sir John T. G. Long, governor of Newfoundland, who died in London in England, with reference to the location of confederate Governor O'Brien says that so far Newfoundland is concerned, annexation is not a lively issue, but he should say the people are probably more inclined to join the United States of America than Canada. It was most impossible, however, that such an issue arise. There is no weakening in loyalty of the people of Newfoundland to England.

political testament of the late of Paris was made public to-day, which is very brief, is Stowe house, July 21, 1894, and "As I had no knowledge of my I would not attempt to trace a conduct for my son, feeling with confidence that he will always follow the traditions of his house, which we for France and the faithful discharge of all the duties incumbent upon him." I hope that France will soon be all parties finding a basis of agreement under the traditional arch. If I went to Frohsdorf it was to show my respect for the party principle. Since then I have to deserve the confidence of my by fighting, although in exile, zealous for France." The document concluded by expressing his trust that God abandoned France, to whom he St. Louis and Jean D'Arc. He felt that France would return to her bosom, and meanwhile he could only for the unity of all existing parties. I am sure that his friends would understand that this was a necessary condition and precedent to all they hoped

police of Rome surprised four anti-slavery activists in the act of posting an anarchist manifesto in the vicinity of the city of marine. The anarchists released the police, and in the ensuing fight of them escaped. The fourth was to jail.

Mr. Wellman, leader of the Arctic expedition, frustrated by the failure of his vessel, the Ragnvald Jarl, to sail from Southampton or New York next Wednesday by steamer Spruce, accompanied by the crew of his party. He said to-day the failure of Lieutenant Peary to reach Greenland shows that, like the man expected, he met with many difficulties, arising from the extremely unfavorable season. Mr. Wellman said that it was a bad year for Arctic exploration all around. He warmly denied that he had been abandoned. All the Norwegian members of expedition have promised to accompany the next expedition. Mr. Wellman adding that true, braver or better camp was found than French, Ross and Dodds.

The czar has sent an autograph letter the Queen re-inviting her majesty to wedding of the czar's wife and Princess Alix of Hesse, in which he urges himself and the whole family anxious for the presence of the Queen on that occasion. The Queen is anxious of going to St. Petersburg and taking the advice of her ministers andicians on the subject.

Since Bismarck received a large delegation of admirers at Varsovia from Pomerania and Posen. After asking the members of the party to cover their hands so as to enable him to do so in his old age, the embargo, troubling him, he spoke for nearly hour. He thanked the members of delegation for the kind wishes expressed in their speeches and then discussed on the Polish question. He decided the Poles could not be entitled to cast votes in the empire. Neither Lorraine nor Posen could ever be up. Alsace and Lorraine were necessary for the protection of Southern Germany and Posen was necessary for protection of the eastern frontier. In the course of his speech the emperor was obliged to pause for a minute, owing to severe pains in the head. Upon the conclusion of the prince's speech the delegation cheered heartily and Prince Bismarck, after which patriotic hymns were sung. A number of presents were given to the prince. After admiring presents and thanking the delegation, Prince Bismarck invited the committee having charge of the visitors lunch in the castle.

Emperor Francis Joseph received the Hungarian delegation at Budapest. Addressing them, he congratulated them upon the fact that the conference expressed in 1893 that peace would be preserved and consolidated had been confirmed by the establishment of a more peaceful situation throughout Europe and the existence of the most stable relations among the powers.

He said, that in the future we shall be able to devote ourselves undivided to the well-being of our people, unless it will be necessary equally the other powers to continue to develop a military alliance.

The members of the Cunard Steamship company declared that the statement made by the officers of the American New York that the Cunard liner Lusitania, east bound, was seen the New York fifty miles north of proper course is absurdly incorrect. The New York beat the record from Southampton by one hour and twenty minutes last Friday. On the same day Lusitania, from New York, broke the eastward record by two hours and nine minutes. The New York log showed that she sighted the Lusitania fifty miles north of the eastward route and in the wake followed by the west bound steamer. The routes were agreed upon by various companies and captains are expected to strictly adhere to the agreement.

The offices of the British and Danish consuls at Casa Blanca have been sacked and robbed by Moors, who partially wrecked the premises and stripped them of everything of value. The offices of four other European consuls were also broken into and robbed. The European representatives have protested to the Moorish governor, but their protests are not heeded. Preparations for the marriage of the sultan are proceeding.

WITHROW SCHEME REJECTED.

Ald. Vigilus' Motion Does Not Meet With the Approval of the Council.

Proposition to Put in the Sewer on Douglas Street by Day Work Discussed.

The city council met last night in regular session, with all present except Ald. Baker, and among other things the motion to aid J. P. Withrow's steel plant scheme was defeated. The selection of a caretaker for Elk lake was left to a special meeting this morning.

L. H. Webber, agent of the National Water Purifying company, of the city of New York, submitted a letter asking permission to submit proposals in connection with the proposed improvements at Elk lake. Received and filed.

Palmer & Corrigan, architects, wrote asking for the return of their plans in connection with the James Bay canal and making some sarcastic comments on the methods adopted by the city. Received and filed.

Thomas Luscumb and C. W. Aubin filed letters requesting the city to restore Colquitz stream at Elk lake to its natural state before the dam was built on the 16 inch main. Mr. Rowlands, J. M. Jones, W. J. Lanning and E. A. Woods also presented letters of a similar nature, all couched in the same words. The letters were all received and filed.

A letter was received from the sewerage commissioners enclosing the resolution adopted re the letting of the construction of the Douglas street sewer by day labor.

Ald. Ledingham said he did not see it as the commissioners did. The law as he read it simply required the commissioners to see that all contracts let were carried out. He advised that the work should be done under the direction of the sewerage committee and sewerage commissioners. He was in favor of giving the work to the street commissioner. The council must not interfere. At Beacon Hill a shameful system of favoritism had been carried out. He believed that the work could be done cheaper than by contract. He moved that the report be received and the original plan, that of doing a portion of the work by day labor for an experiment, be carried out.

Ald. Dwyer seconded the motion, and when put to vote it was carried.

The sewerage commissioners presented their resolution defining the business district and pollution over the streets to be sewered. Received and filed.

Sanitary Officer Conlin reported re the complaint of Thomas Storey and W. F. Farnum about the pigs under the store on Johnson street. He reported that he had summoned the owners of the pigs, but had failed to secure a conviction. He recommended that section 79 of the health by-law granting permission to people to keep pigs in the city limits be amended. The report was received and the recommendation will be filed and the recommendation will be carried out.

B. Boggs, on behalf of a number of ratepayers, drew attention to the obstruction on Craigflower road. The matter went to the street committee and city solicitor with power to act.

Tenders for the painting of the roof of the market building were then opened. They were: T. H. Mitchell, \$187; R. Lettice, \$246; Perry & Turner, \$296; F. Hinds, \$264; E. H. Lewis, \$200; J. W. Mellor, \$265; Jos. Sears, \$345; J. K. Angus, \$25. Order awarded to the lowest tender complying with all the conditions.

The tenders for the police uniforms and shoes for the winter were not opened, but were left until this morning to be selected at a special meeting.

There were one hundred and twenty applications on file for the position of caretaker at the Beaver Lake water station, and there did not seem to be any disposition to go into them.

Ald. Vigilus suggested that the matter be laid over until morning also, and that was agreed to.

Ald. Vigilus' motion to subsidize Mr. Withrow's steel plant scheme was then read. It was published in the Times last week.

Ald. Ledingham said that the motion was the result of the conference with Mr. Withrow. He said he knew nothing about Mr. Withrow or his ability to carry the plan out, but simply had the future of the country at heart. This was simply a sort of letter which was said Mr. Withrow in organizing his company. There might not anything come of it, but it would advertise the city well in Europe. Even if the present company did not do certain work the city would fall into possession of the plant and could deal with new people. The city could be secured in its outlay by the royalties offered by the Dominion government for iron and steel.

Ald. Dwyer, seconder of the motion, stated that he was for aiding the country generally and believed such a corporation would do good. The resolution meant nothing in particular and was not binding. He advised that should the idea be carried out that the greatest care should be used in entering into arrangements. He believed if the idea could be carried out it would do the greatest good.

Ald. Vigilus thought it very strange that the great scheme had been carried so far. Other places had rejected it, yet Victoria proposed to it with open arms. The taxes were already too high, and they had no assurance that it would be very close to the city. He would hold up both hands for the British Pacific railway, as he thought it would do good.

Ald. Humphrey said that the matter looked as if it were being held up to the highest bidder in the province. The present council could not bind the next council.

Ald. Munn believed that the resolution should be made still more indefinite. He was in favor of saying, "for five years, and not twenty years, as the Dominion government bounty only ran for five years. Why not say to the company, produce 50,000 tons of ore and we will pay you \$50,000."

Ald. Wilson said that he objected to such schemes in general, and particularly to passing something they did not mean. He believed that it was a matter for the provincial government to give consideration to.

Ald. Dwyer and Ledingham defended the motion and Ald. Munn proposed to amend it to make the subsidy for a term of years.

No one seconded the amendment, and Ald. Ledingham asked for permission to

withdraw the motion. This was declined and the motion was defeated by 5 to 0.

The electric light committee reported, recommending that parties using the city poles be notified to move their wires; that the chief of the fire department be authorized to burn the shacks not moved from the site and that tenders for blasting and digging certain pole holes be called for. Received and adopted.

The cemetery committee recommended that \$200 be appropriated for surveying the roads, boundaries and certain new lots in the cemetery. The report was received and adopted.

The finance committee reported \$66.75, \$40.30 and \$219.65 on different votes. The reports were adopted.

The pound committee reported re the complaints against the pound master.

They said they had summoned the complainants to appear, that the latter had failed, and the recommended that the course of the pound keeper be commenced. The report was adopted.

The finance committee reported on the claims of Mrs. Archibald, who wanted the city to complete the purchase of a lot on School street, and Mr. Elliott, whose lot in James Bay district was expensive for fire department purposes.

As to the former they recommended a reference to the city solicitors, and to the latter that Mr. Elliott be granted a sum equal to all the taxes he had paid with 6 per cent interest. Received and adopted.

The water committee presented a report, in which among other things, the scheme proposed by W. E. Losee to get better pressure was pronounced impracticable at the present time. Received and adopted.

BRECKINRIDGE DEFEATED.

End of a Long and Bitter Political Fight in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 15.—No election or other occasion ever caused such a general suspension of business as the contest between W. O. Owen and W. G. Breckinridge and Bryan for the Democratic nomination for congress from the Seventh, better known as the Ashland district. For months this district has been agitated by the most bitter animosity. In a political way, even a factional fight; it was a moral contest for weeks at a time, and during the last few days it became intensely personal.

Col. Breckinridge was fighting for the ladies. He was never better in spirit, speech or display of executive ability in organization. He marshaled every man he could command, but he could not command the women. They had no votes, but they were the controlling element in the fight. At one time he even threatened to sue for damages for damages done to his wife.

The eleventh was Wilkes three, Lehman two, Bitchie two and three scattering. On the twelfth Wilkes and Lehman secured three apiece and Bitchie two. On the thirteenth was a repetition of the twelfth, except that the scattering votes were changed. The fourteenth gave Lehman four, Wilkes two, and Ritchie two. On the fifteenth Lehman got four, Wilkes two and George Gowen two. On the sixteenth Lehman got four, Wilkes three and Gowen two. On the seventeenth Lehman got four, Wilkes three and Gowen two.

The ladies could not get workers to their pre-organized meetings, but their organization of committees of women generally got promises at home out of voters who needed no watching on entering the booths. With the saloons closed, the women, praying and the best influences all around, there was a quiet election, but with excitement and bitter feeling in the hearts.

The greatest surprise of the day was the good order everywhere. There were some persons who had been as nervous at elections as others, but there was great precaution to prevent trouble. Old friends and neighbors had been having their lining and they wanted only the voting to-day. If the Breckinridge men had done their duty, they would have been scattered.

So carefully had the canvassing and polling been done that the challengers knew how almost all the Democrats stood, and those who had kept their names at the polls were known to them. It was generally believed that the Republican managers favored Breckinridge, as they thought that in the event of his nomination their candidate's election would not be hopeless. Very few Republicans, however, voted. A large majority was at a distance from the telegraph office, the complete returns will likely not be known before morning, but Owens seemed to be so much in the lead that it will not require the complete returns to settle the result.

Despite Breckinridge's efforts, Mr. Owen's pollard, was passing predictably place this afternoon, when he saw John Peak a strong Owens worker, inside the booth preparing an affidavit. Dasher spoke to him through the window and told him that he was the challenger. Peak said he would have to come out, and Breckinridge went into the booth after him. The two men clinched but were separated. Peak soon afterward came out, whereupon Breckinridge hit him the second time, an angry fight followed.

Both men had their faces badly scratched, several blows being passed. Both men had pistols. In the last fight they were separated before they had a chance to draw their weapons. Dasher drove to all the precincts personally inspecting them during the twenty-first was the same.

A proposal was then advanced to have a drawing to end the matter, and when explanations were asked for as to who the three men were.

Ald. Dwyer said that Mr. Lehman was a good carpenter, industrious and a total abstainer.

Ald. Styles—Why, he will drink up all our water.

Ald. Ledingham said Mr. Ritchie had charge of city rock work, had worked for Mr. Rithet and the B. C. Pottery company, and was a good man.

Ald. Vigilus said Mr. Wilkes was a machinist, and vouches for him.

The twenty-second ballot did not change the result, nor did the twenty-third. Then on the twenty-fourth Lehman got five, Wilkes three and Warner two. On the twentieth Lehman got four, Wilkes and Ritchie three apiece. The twenty-first was the same.

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BRIEF LOCALS.

WEEKLY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The Northwest Fruit Growers' Association meets at Tacoma on October 9th.

Edward Roberts, of Savona, died on the 9th inst. He came from California in 1858, was about 70 years of age and native of Birkenhead, England.

Peerless Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F., held a meeting last night and the first degree was conferred on forty of its members by the officers of Acme Lodge.

Robert Wilson, who accidentally shot and killed Joseph Loui at Chemainus last Monday, was this morning taken to Duncan's for a hearing before a magistrate.

The sealing schooner Enterprise, Captain Scarfe, dropped anchor in the outer harbor late this afternoon. She has over 1000 skins as the result of her season's cruise.

J. Ross Robertson, grand first principal Z of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons will shortly pay an official visit to the chapters in Manitoba and British Columbia.

The Daily Mainland Standard is a new paper established in New Westminster to uphold the Davie government's cause. Perhaps it will have better success than its several predecessors.

Lady Adele Cochran has purchased the Sinclair hot spring near Fort Steele, from Messrs. Stuart and Pearce, and will build a "sanitarium" next summer. She intends making it a fashionable health resort.

The Empress of China sailed for the Orient to-day at 3 o'clock. A. C. Elmore, who is ticketed around the world to London, and Rev. A. B. Winchester were the only cabin passengers who went aboard here. The ship had a full list of passengers and a good cargo of freight.

Thomas F. B. Moore and Miss Hyacinth E. Bell, both of this city, were united in marriage last evening by Rev. Dr. Campbell. The couple left over C. P. this morning for Sydney, C. B., where they will spend their honeymoon.

The charge of assault preferred against Angus Woodruff by Jennie Morrison, growing out of some trouble between the two which culminated at the race track on Saturday afternoon, is being heard in the provincial police court before Magistrate Macrae this afternoon. The evidence, particularly as to the conversation of the accused, was choice in its violence. The case is still on.

Robert Lowe has had hard time keeping out of trouble. Last January he stole an overcoat at the Oriental hotel and got nine months in prison. Yesterday he celebrated his freedom by beating an Indian. He was charged with assault in police court this morning and on conviction was fined \$10 in default of which he will go to jail for thirty days. He will very likely default.

On Oct. 5th the Workmen's building on Yates street, which is now nearing completion, will be formally opened with a grand ball to be given by the members of the A. O. U. W. The building will be one of the handsomest in the city. There is a very large hall, a splendid place for a ball, surrounded by a gallery. The committee intend to make the affair an event of unusual interest.

The twenty-two shacks which occupied the site of the new electric light station are now but a mass of smouldering ruins. The firemen were on hand this morning promptly and the moving of the remainder of the effects of the shackles was hurried forward. For safety a couple of lines of hose were laid down to the site and the work of burning the buildings began. Chief Deasy was in charge and had a number of his men at work with him. At noon hardly a wall remained.

A number of gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Y. M. C. A. met yesterday afternoon to discuss what should be done to make the institution a success. It was shown that since the reopening of the rooms in March last the receipts had covered the expenditure, but the rooms were not as interesting as before. Still the average daily attendance of visitors was sixty. It was the general opinion that a canvas should be made to obtain \$2000, the estimated expenditure for the coming year.

Arthur Pears is in a cell at the police station awaiting an examination as to his sanity. This is the same time his arrival here. He registered at the Oriental hotel from Qu'Appelle. When he went away he left a note in his room stating that when his remains were scattered up friends would pay his funeral expenses. He left a similar note at the Dominion hotel. In looking for "the remains" the police found Pears alive and well. It is believed that he has a ranch near Qu'Appelle.

The sealing schooner Brenda, Capt. C. E. Locke, arrived this morning from the Russian islands, making the run over in 22 days. Only twice since her departure from Victoria, nine months ago, did the Brenda experience any very bad weather. She was in a gale off the Japanese coast in February, and ran into another off the cape yesterday. In neither did she receive any damage and in fact throughout the trip was unusually fortunate, and as the captain put it, the only accident during the voyage was the breaking of a lamp glass. Her catch totals 2731 skins, 343 having been taken since she left Hakodate. The Brenda and the Umbrina, the two high-line schooners belong to Captain Pettit.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream or Tartar Powder, Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

who by paying high prices secured the pick of the bunch.

R. M. S. Warrimoo, of the Canadian-Australian line, left at four o'clock yesterday for Honolulu, Suva and Sydney. She had a heavy cargo including two thousand cases and one thousand barrels of salmon, one thousand sacks of feed, some beer and general merchandise. Among her passengers were: Mr. T. H. Brown, Mr. Arthur D. Brown and Mrs. Brown, England; Judge, Mrs. and Master Beckerton, Honolulu; Mr. P. L. Boswell and Mr. H. J. Boswell, Toronto; Mrs. Bird, Sydney; Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. Clemens, Boston; Mr. T. Dewey and Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Melbourne; Mrs. Edmonds, London; Mr. B. W. Foley, Sydney; Mr. Oliver Goodwin, England; Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Glasgow; Mr. G. F. Hogan, Mr. F. R. and Mr. W. F. Hester, London; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hoerner, Honolulu; Mrs. Hopkins, Montreal; Mr. James Irving, Brisbane; Mr. J. A. Molinaux and Mr. A. H. Newell, Boston; Mr. Scott, Suva; Mr. Tribbs, New York; Dr. and Mrs. Wallace, Victoria; Mr. C. M. Young, Sydney, and Mr. Barthrop, Miss DeLion, Mr. Temple-West, Mr. Peek and Mr. Cameron, C. B. Williams, G. Williams, E. E. Gilkerson, James Wishart and Captain Walker, Victoria.

From Wednesday's Daily.

You have registered as a Dominion voter?

It is understood that Edward Lewis will be a candidate for the seat on the school board vacated by J. S. Yates.

B. Simon and his son, J. Simon, of Vancouver, have been arrested in Seattie for bringing English woolen goods into the United States.

The time for registering as a Dominion voter will close on the 15th of next month. Registering barrister Wootton will give full information.

Collector A. R. Milne has received from the deputy minister of commerce copies of the tariffs of all nations, published by the international customs tariff bureau. Copies may be seen by any ship's officer at the custom house.

The young people of Emmanuel Baptist church gave a well attended and very successful social at the old church on Fernwood road on Monday night. The programme was an attractive one and at its close refreshments were served.

The funeral of the late W. E. Gardner took place from Hanna's parlors and the Metropolitan Church, the Rev. Mr. Knox officiating at the church and the grave. The pallbearers were Messrs. Beuker, Roper, Twiss, Dunnington, Irving and Kerr.

Frederick Bollman, the Sydney embezzler, was brought into court this morning and without much ado his case was remanded for eight days. He was taken back to the police barracks, and the matter of bringing him into court will be kept up every eight days until the Australian officer arrives.

The conversation at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last night under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society was a very enjoyable affair. The Misses Munroe, Rev. Mrs. Bolton, Herbert Kent, Rev. Marston, Miss Stephen and Miss Brown contributed to the programme.

Newsman Daily Press is responsible for the following: "It is stated that a man in the southern portion of the city a few days ago sold his wife to another man for \$8, and the lady was a willing party to the agreement, so the transfer of affections was amicably effected. It is further said the usual parties were made out and duly executed."

Two large British ships, the Lanist, Captain Latta, and the Cape York, Captain Mitchell, dropped their anchors in Royal Roads this morning. They are both here for orders, and will probably load grain at one of the coast ports.

The Lauriston was towed in by the Sea Lion, and is from Shanghai. The Cape York sailed in, 42 days from Nagasaki.

The charge of assault preferred by Jennie Morrison against Agnes Woodruff was dismissed in provincial police court yesterday by Magistrate Deasy. The court was cleared out but the cause was adjourned.

The ladies' aid of the Central Presbyterians held a very successful concert in their hall last evening. The Euphonia Orchestra club made its first appearance in Victoria, lady members playing the cornet and flute. Professor Wickens and Messrs. Mitchell, Gordon and Rowlands and Mrs. Stark took part.

Rev. George Bryce, M. A., LL.B., professor of science and literature in the Manitoba College, will arrive here this week. On Sunday evening he will speak in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and in the evening in the First Presbyterian church. Monday evening he will lecture in the First Presbyterian church on "The Story of the Earth" and on Thursday evening in St. Andrew's church, on "Scotland". Collections will be taken up at the lectures in aid of the college funds.

The repairs to the schooner Florence M. Smith, which was hauled out on Tuesday's ways before being floated on the rocks beyond Coffin Island last Saturday, were completed to-day, and but for the rain storm the schooner would have been launched at high water this afternoon. As it is the launching will be postponed until to-morrow. The stern posts and fo'ards were replaced and repairs made to her bottom forward where she nested on the rocks. She is now as strong as ever. The expense of towing, docking and repairing amounts to several hundred dollars.

The committee in charge of the awarding of the contracts for the winter uniforms and shoes for the police have made an application to the June sitting of the court. Mr. J. A. Aikman, of Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, who appeared for Mr. Jensen, will appeal to the supreme court for a mandamus to compel the licensing court to hear the petition.

Alberni miners have not been idle this summer. The Constance Mining company have turned China creek from its natural course and are confident of making a good wash-up. A great drawback to the work on China creek is lack of a good road over which to haul the material. The cost of getting out the mines \$95 per thousand feet. Several claims about a quarter of a mile above the Constance are paying well. W. M. McCoy is going to wash up at his claim next week and anticipate large results. W. Helligen has sold his interest in a placer claim for \$2500 to an American capitalist, who intends to work it by the cyanide process.

H. D. Wright, writing from 40-mile creek, Yukon, on June 2nd, said they were having delightful weather at that time. He made the trip from Juneau to Forty Mile creek, distance of 850 miles, in 42 days, the fastest time yet made. Several parties that started five weeks before Mr. Wright were overtaken by him, being unable to cross the summit on account of storms and frost. They hauled their supplies two hundred miles on sleds and made the rest of the trip on rafts and in boats. Miners on Miller creek, where all the ground is taken up, expect to make a good thing this season. About three hundred men

went into the Yukon country last spring. Provisions are very dear, costing four times as much as they do in Victoria, with an additional cost of from ten to twenty cents per pound for packing.

A bottle containing the following note was picked up on the beach at Alki Point near Seattle:

September 9, 1894.

The finder of this message will send the same to H. J. Bystradt, room 29, Continental Hotel, Victoria.

I am now in a skiff in Seattle harbor and am going to drown myself!

NELLIE BYSTRADT.

There is a very vague report to the effect that a girl by that name had trouble with a Seattle man in Victoria and left him to go with a gambler named Scott. The Seattle police think the "suicide" is a fake.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Canadian-Australian line steamer Arawa sailed from Sydney yesterday morning for Suva, Honolulu, Victoria and Vancouver.

The Jackson gambling case, after dragging along for weeks, was concluded yesterday afternoon, and judgment will be given on Saturday.

The steamer City of Kingston carried away seven hundred cases of salmon last night. It is to be shipped to Montreal over the Northern Pacific.

The Victoria Quadrille Club gave a very enjoyable dance last night in the Hebrew Ladies' hall on Blanchard street. Richardson's orchestra furnished the music.

The first annual meeting of the five Methodist Sunday schools of the city will be held next Sunday in the Metropolitan church. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. S. Cleaver, Postmaster Shakespeare and Rev. Mr. Turner.

Ho. Justice Crease was given judgment for the plaintiff for \$3750 in the case of Chantrell vs. Hall. The plaintiff sued for money due for services to the defendant before the sale of the Silver Mine.

H. E. Ward, of Nankaimo, who went to Seattle for his wife, who had eloped with Matthew Merritt, has returned home. Merritt, who was charged with fighting in the Seattle police court, was released and Ward left before his case was called.

Wilson, the section man who accidentally shot the Indian Loui at Chemainus last Monday, was this morning taken to Duncan's for a hearing before a magistrate.

McKinnon v. Snowden.—Application of defendant for leave to amend defence.

Order made allowing amendments on terms. E. V. Bodwell for defendant, D. M. Eberts for plaintiff.

Schl-Hastie-Eskine Furniture Co. v. William Croft.—Application for judgment under order xiv. Order made on condition that plaintiff file affidavit of service of summons. J. A. Aikman for plaintiffs. Unopposed.

There were other applications set down, but they were put off for another week.

COMMERCIAL COMPANY'S SUIT.

Lloyd Lewis Says the Suit is a Friendly One.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The suit of the United States against the North American Commercial company, recently entered in the circuit court of New York, is of considerable interest to the people of this coast. The government has put in a claim for \$130,187.50 against the commercial company, alleging a breach of contract and the failure of the commercial company to pay the annual rental of \$60,000 a year, plus the \$3,000 a day each seal killed as stipulated in the contract.

The Chinese steamship that sank off the coast of California, the *City of Victoria*, was the first to be lost in the San Francisco Bay since the sinking of the *Telegraph* in 1875.

The *City of Victoria* was en route to San Francisco from Japan, having been chartered by the North American Commercial company.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

drink and when he received money from his mother in France, his father having been dead for some time, he never stopped until it was spent, always in the same way, to buy tobacco. Chantrell was clever man with the pen and could make clever sketches. He also had a mania for poetry, and according to his friends would repeat verse after verse at the slightest provocation. No one could be found in Victoria who knew Chantrell or remembered his father.

Arthur Pears, held for insanity, has been discharged by the city police.

There were three drunks in the police court this morning and one of them had the extra charge of disorderly conduct against him. They were fined \$5 apiece.

The charge of selling whiskey to Indians, incurred by the Indian crew of the steamer O. D. Rand against Captain Westerman, master of the schooner, is being heard in the provincial police court this afternoon.

Law Intelligence.

The following were the applications disposed of by Mr. Justice Drake this morning:

B. C. Cattle Company v. Van Volkenburg.—Application of plaintiff for leave to sign final judgment under order xiv. Application dismissed with costs in the cause. J. A. Aikman for defendant. C. W. Ward (P. & L.) for plaintiff.

John Gilmore, deceased, vs. Beaven and Orr v. Gilmore.—Application of the plaintiffs that defendant file accounts within fourteen days. Order made that defendant file accounts within three weeks. A. Crease (B. & I.) for plaintiff, J. A. Aikman for defendant.