

DURRANT IS GUILTY.

The Jury Have Brought in a Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

Mrs. Durrant Collapses Under the Torrent of Inveective Hurl-ed at Her Son.

And Throws Her Arms Around Him as if to Shield Him From Barnes.

San Francisco, Oct. 31.—District Attorney Barnes this morning resumed his argument on behalf of the prosecution. He attacked the methods of the defense in the cross-examination of Mrs. Crossett and Mrs. Noble. The fictitious strap was shown to one, and deceptive questions were asked of the other. While he despised such methods, he said the prosecution had been strengthened by them, as the witnesses had not been trapped. So far as Martin Quinlan's testimony, and his character, were concerned, Mr. Barnes said he contended both were good. He said Quinlan told his story before either Mrs. Leak or Mrs. Crossett were heard. Quinlan's testimony was corroborated by the statements of both women.

Barnes compared Durrant with other notorious criminals of both ancient and modern times. As compared with Durrant, Barnes said, Cain was a mild and peaceable citizen; Professor Webster, the Harvard instructor, who murdered Dr. Parkman, was the George Washington of murderers; and Holmes, the multi-murderer, who is now on trial in Philadelphia, is a gentleman and scholar compared with Durrant.

When the court took recess until 2 o'clock, Barnes said that he would close his argument about 4. The court then asked the jurors whether they preferred to be charged at once and retire to-morrow, or to be charged to-morrow morning. Juror Truman arose and said the question had been considered by the jury and they decided they would rather not be charged until to-morrow morning.

District Attorney Barnes did not finish his speech in the Theodore Durrant trial to-day, as he announced last night he would do. He will not finish it until to-morrow morning, and as Judge Murphy's charge is understood to be very long, it is believed the jury will not retire before to-morrow afternoon.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—District Attorney Barnes this morning announced that he would do. The jurors asked the court to send them out to-night, as they preferred to be charged in the morning, and so have all day to consider the case.

The request was granted, and as the district attorney desired to have his words still ringing in the ears of the jurors when they should retire to agree upon a verdict, he spoke until the time to adjourn, and then announced that he would finish in the morning.

That Durrant is not only a monster, but a criminal whose actions both before and since April 3, "have been in keeping with the actions of great criminals." The district attorney dwelt upon the ghoulish nature of a man who could steal the rings from the body of an innocent girl, the girl that he murdered, and whose announcement of the defendant became so bitter that Mrs. Durrant was unable to retain her composure. She burst into tears and flung her arms around the neck of her son as if to shield him from the body of the invective of which he was being made the object. Durrant remained perfectly calm, but his mother, although she made several efforts, could not control her emotions. The district attorney, who did not notice her state, his face being turned away, continued his invective until, as the girl who finally brought the incident to an end by asking for a five minute recess. The request was granted, and when proceedings were resumed, Mrs. Durrant had recovered herself.

Mr. Barnes referred feelingly to the incident of Mrs. Durrant's collapse as a very natural and proper one. It was one of the saddest phases of crime that with the guilty suffer the innocent. He sympathized from the bottom of his heart with those connected with those charged with crime. He then resumed his argument.

Theodore Durrant stands forth in American jurisprudence to-day as the most brutal criminal of the age. He took this child into the church alone. There she was with him alone in that great building, this weak and sickly child, unable physically to cope with this monster, and, as the Russian proverb says, "Heaven was too high and the czar afar off." No one was there to come to her aid; no one could hear her call for mercy as it fell upon his callous ears. She stood alone in the library, the prospective victim of a husband's murder, a murderer that shall be spoken of by our children, your children, your children and your children's children, until the end of the history of jurisprudence. But the library did not suit the murderer's purposes. Why? Because the library had a window open on Barrett street. The girl's shrieks might be heard, and he would be most

liable; yes, he was almost certain to be discovered. District Attorney Barnes this morning resumed his argument for the prosecution. The opinions of a number of famous jurists were read to show that circumstantial evidence might be as strong and conclusive as direct proof. So picked numerous flaws in Durrant's testimony and on one occasion declared that the whole alibi was a lie. The district attorney closed the case with an eloquent peroration in which he asserted that a verdict of guilty was the only conclusion to be arrived at from the evidence.

The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock, when Judge Murphy began his lengthy charge to the jury. Now that the Durrant trial is practically over, Rev. J. George Gibson, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the murders that occurred in his church, says that in case an attempt had been made to cast suspicion upon him he was prepared with an alibi showing his every movement on the days Miss Lamont and Minnie Williams were murdered. He says the insinuations of the defense have caused him no worry, as he was prepared at any time to meet any charge they might make.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Theodore Durrant, assistant superintendent of Emanuel Baptist church Sunday school, was to-day convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont, for which he has been on trial since July 22nd last. The jury was out 20 minutes and arrived at the verdict on the first ballot. As there was no recommendation to mercy, the punishment was fixed at death.

The scene in the court room when the verdict was announced will never be forgotten by those who were present. Judge Murphy finished his charge at 3:30 and the jury at once retired. Although there was supposed to be little prospect of a verdict being returned before eight or nine o'clock this evening, the throng of spectators who had remained in the overcrowded court room all the afternoon to hear the judge's charge, settled themselves back in their seats to await the return of the jury. Mrs. Durrant and the prisoner talked and laughed as if an acquittal were a foregone conclusion. They were surrounded by half a dozen friends and the conversation was animated when it became whispered about that the jury had disagreed upon a verdict. In an instant a hush fell upon the little circle that had gathered around the prisoner. Durrant's face, always pallid, assumed a ghastly hue and his mother was speechless. Then the door at the rear of the room opened and the jury filed in. Intense excitement followed the room, though filled to its utmost capacity, was almost as quiet as if it had been vacant. Judge Murphy, who had retired to his chamber, was summoned and took his place upon the bench. Clerk Morris asked the usual question as to whether the jury had agreed upon a verdict. Foreman Warden Dutton arose and replied in the affirmative. "We, the jury," said he, "find the defendant William Henry Theodore Durrant, guilty of murder in the first degree." As the aged foreman, pale and trembling, read the words that fixed Durrant's fate, a low rumbling noise like the roar of a mob arose from the rear of the court room. The next moment men were cheering wildly, while women went hysterically into the room and hailed rapturously for order, but the tumult continued for a minute before anything like quiet could be brought out of the disorder. When District Attorney Barnes arose and asked that a day be set upon which the sentence should be pronounced upon the prisoner, Judge Murphy said sentence should be passed next Friday, upon which day he would also set the day for the trial of Durrant on the charge of murdering Minnie Williams.

During the tumult that followed the announcement of the verdict, Durrant and his mother were lost sight of, except by the few who sat nearest them. As the last words of the verdict were uttered, Durrant made a spasmodic effort to rise to his feet, but before he could do so, his mother, with a half sigh, half groan, threw her arms around his neck, and sank back into her chair. His mother's grief seemed to make Durrant forget his own position, and for the next few minutes he sat with his arms around her neck, trying to soothe her. The long strain of the trial, however, had completely shattered her self-control, and it was some time before Mrs. Durrant could leave the court room. Durrant's father was not in the room when the verdict was returned. As soon as the jury retired he went out into the corridors, not believing that the jury would return for several hours, and first learning that his son had been convicted when a cheer went up from the crowd in the building as the news spread.

Durrant recovered his old time composure as soon as he left his mother and prepared to return to the county jail. With his overcoat swung carelessly over his arm, he walked leisurely out of which apparently as little concern as if he were merely a spectator instead of the principal figure in the exciting scene. As soon as Durrant left the building the crowd surged out of the room and gathered around the door out of which the prisoner usually came to reach the prison. Fearing that some violence might be offered to the prisoner, he was taken out by another door and driven by a circuitous route to the county jail. The case will be appealed to the supreme court, and it is expected that nearly a year will elapse before a decision will be obtained. While it is not thought that any error has been com-

missed, opportunity to take exceptions to the rulings of the court. Gen. Dickinson took exception to three features of District Attorney Barnes' argument to-day. He also took an exception to the charge of the judge.

INTERVIEW WITH DURRANT.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Theodore Durrant, convicted of murder, is the same soft-spoken, quiet, iron-nerved man he has been while on trial for his life. He still maintains his innocence, and after being taken from the court room to the jail said to a reporter: "They say my dear little mother screamed when the verdict was announced. It is all like a dream to me. The first thing I remember was her arms around my neck. Everything else was cruel, so sudden, so harsh. I felt safe in her arms. I could stand any injustice, any wrong, but for my mother and sister."

"What did you want to do or say just after the verdict was rendered?" he was asked. "I wanted to get up and shout my innocence. Before God I am innocent of the crime. I wanted to get up and call to God to smite me where I stood if my heart and conscience were not as pure as those who were howling with joy that I had been branded a murderer. I told everything honestly and fearlessly when I was on the stand. I even told things that appeared against me. Do you suppose, if I were guilty, I would volunteer a statement about the stranger who approached me? I told it because it was true, and I told everything I could recollect. When I was first arrested I gave my statement, and all I have said since has been matter-of-factly the same. I would have got up yesterday, but my mother, several of my friends, and the chief jailer closed round me and held me down. Even so, I don't know why I didn't scream my protest above it all."

"Did you notice any of the people about you?" "Yes, some. I saw Mrs. Noble and Maude and their friends clapping and cheering. It seems to me, with her heart so full of pity for her sister, Mrs. Noble might have thought of my mother. She had all she wanted in full measure, and I think the ordinary pity one might feel for another's misfortune would have prevented her from gloating in so cruel a manner."

"Yes, I heard the judge, who was both judge and prosecutor, thank the jury for doing their duty. I cannot think of it all now, but yet I have within me a consciousness of my innocence and shall not break down. I feel that my name is clear and I will be acquitted at last. When asked if he contemplated suicide, Durrant said: "Never; the man is a coward who would commit suicide. Rest assured I will never do that. I am hopeful, believe me, that my way will be clear. I have kind letters from my friends. My father came, has been visiting with loving messages. A rest in the assurance that light will come."

Attorneys Dickinson and Deupree, who defended Durrant, insist that their client is innocent. They will ask next Friday for a new trial, which will probably be denied by Judge Murphy. The case will be appealed to the supreme court on the ground that the judge erred in a number of rulings during the trial.

Attorney Deupree, speaking of the trial and the verdict, said: "It was a newspaper fight, and the newspapers won."

JUST A JUNKETING TRIP

Canadian Ministers Went to Washington and Shook Hands with the President.

That is all that's known of the Settlement of the Sealers' Claims.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Premier Bowell and Sir C. E. Tupper reached here at noon from Washington, accompanied by Sir Mackenzie's private secretary. It is a holiday in the department, being All Saints' Day, but Sir Mackenzie went straight to his office buildings and commenced to peruse a batch of correspondence which had accumulated in his absence. He told your correspondent that he and the minister of justice were well received in Washington by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney. They were the guests of Sir Julian Pauncefote. They had two conferences, one on Monday and another on Wednesday with Secretary Olney. Sir Julian being present. The result of these has been, so Premier Bowell said, to satisfy him that a satisfactory arrangement can be made by submitting all the sealers' claims to arbitration. It is too soon yet to say what the arrangements are.

Winnipeg, Nov. 1.—Last evening, on the eve of leaving for Toronto to assume control of the advertising department of the C. P. R. system, Mr. Acton Burrows was tendered a farewell banquet by the members of the Manitoba Club, of which he is one of the earliest members. Mrs. Burrows held a farewell reception, which was largely attended.

Sherbrooke, Nov. 1.—Judge Brooks, of St. Francis district, was appointed yesterday because the government refused to appoint an assistant judge. Judge Brooks is in very poor health.

JAPANESE IN COREA

The Japanese Government Explains the Position it Holds in That Territory.

Her Troops There Merely to Maintain Communication and Protect Life.

Britain Proposes United Action in Turkey to Protect Americans and British.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—A precise definition of the designs of Japan respecting Corea has been obtained at last by all the powers concerned, for it is assumed the following cablegram, which was handed to Secretary Olney on Thursday by Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister here, has also been sent to all the Japanese legations in Europe: "In regard to our attitude in Corea, you are authorized to declare to the following effect to the government of the United States: The Japanese troops are now stationed in Corea to insure tranquility, as well as to protect our legations, consulates and subjects, and also to maintain the indispensable lines of communication with our army, which is still in occupation of the Liao Tung peninsula. The troops intended for the latter purpose are much larger in number, but the necessity for keeping such troops will, however, cease with the evacuation of the Liao Tung peninsula, and as much of these troops will be withdrawn from Corea. The Japanese government hope that the Korean government, having already entered upon the work of reforms, may succeed, and be able to maintain order, and even to protect foreigners, though our troops are withdrawn. The Japanese government, having no other designs, are not desirous of prolonging the maintenance of our troops in Corea; furthermore, we should be extremely gratified if we were relieved from such obligations."

"In our relations with Corea the policy of our government is one of non-interference, and our government will gladly share equally with other powers in the same line of action."

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, had a conference with Secretary Olney to-day lasting half an hour or more. His purpose was to propose on behalf of the British government joint action to a limited extent in Turkey to ensure the safety of the subjects of Great Britain and American citizens. Secretary Olney has not yet rendered an answer to the proposal.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Evening Post's London cablegram says: The Sultan of Turkey has ordered a four months' total moratorium, that is, a government decree granting an extension of all debts, private and public, for four months. A similar recourse was adopted though on a less extended scale, by the Argentine government two years ago. This is done mainly to ally the sentiment of the Constantinople bourse. All the banks in Turkey are understood to be still meeting all their obligations as usual. The tone of the markets here to-day is steady, but there is no business. The settlement on the Paris bourse next week is anxiously awaited.

HE DECEIVED THE BARONESS.

Said He Was Her Apparent to the Hawaiian Throne.

London, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Rome to-day gives an account of the troubles which led to the divorce suit brought by Baroness Gina Sobrero, a brilliant writer, known under the nom de plume of "Mama," against R. W. Wilcox, the Hawaiian revolutionary leader, who was sentenced to death in January of the present year for the share which he took in the rebellion against the Hawaiian republic, and whose sentence was afterwards commuted to 25 years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine. The baroness belongs to a distinguished family of Piedmont. Her grandfather was a general and her uncle is said to have been the inventor of nitro-glycerine. She was afterwards connected with the family of Premier Giolitti.

The baroness, it appears from the testimony, met Wilcox in Turin, to which city he had been sent by the Hawaiian government to study military tactics. He spent money freely and declared himself heir to the throne of Hawaii. The baroness was smitten with him and succeeded in obtaining the consent of her family to their marriage, which was eventually celebrated with great pomp. Among the many splendid presents received by the then happy couple was one which appeared to have been sent from the "King of Hawaii."

The baroness later accompanied her husband to Hawaii, where to her disgust and astonishment she found that Wilcox was really the son of a carpenter and a Kanaka woman. When the baroness recovered from her surprise she reproached Wilcox with his perfidious conduct, and he, fearing she would denounce him, commenced to treat her most cruelly, and kept her under lock and key. After a number of more or less romantic adventures, described by the baroness in her testimony, she returned to Italy, where she succeeded in obtaining a dissolution of her marriage by the church on the ground that Wilcox was not a Catholic, and now the baroness has just succeeded in obtaining a legal civil divorce on the ground of "mistaken identity." The sun and substance of this is that Wilcox, in order to marry her, misrepresented his position.

An important discovery has been made in the British museum. Pictures of the English and French fleets on Lake Ontario at the time of the war of conquest in 1760, have been found on a map of Canada. Steamship builders here hope that, if the imperial government subsidizes the new line, new tenders will be asked for. The agents-general of Canada and Australia will meet Hon. Joseph Chamberlain next week to discuss the Pacific cable scheme.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—The Dominion gov-

AMERICANS, SHE WILL FIND, WILL NOT CONSENT TO BE TREATED LIKE ARMENIANS.

Incendiaries Burn American College at Marsovan, and Kill a U. S. Citizen.

Serious State of Affairs Reported from Bulgaria—Discontent with Turkey.

BRITAIN AMERICA'S RIVAL

And the Latter Should Not be Opposed to the Russo-Chinese Treaty.

That is the Opinion of the Chairman of the U. S. Senate Committee.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—Whether the newspapers are technically correct in stating that the treaty has been consummated between Russia and China for the occupancy of the harbor of Port Arthur by the Russian fleet, and the extension of the Siberian railway through Manchuria, it is a fact that such arrangements are among the probabilities of the near future, and when made, the government of the United States should do nothing to prevent its consummation. The agitation against Americans at Marsovan began about a year ago, when a number of pupils of the American college were expelled because their fathers were accused of being implicated in the Armenian movement. This caused suspicion to fall upon the professors of the college, five in number, two of whom were Americans. Mr. Terrell notified the authorities at Washington that Garabed, a naturalized American citizen, had been assassinated at Marsovan, close to the church door, as he was going to attend religious service. Garabed was one of the students previously sent from the college, at the request of the Turkish authorities, on the ground that he was connected with the Armenian revolutionists. He was the chief man of the Protestant community at Marsovan, and chairman of the council of thirty, who were held responsible for the peace of the city. Garabed, however, said to have been murdered by revolutionists because he had given the government information regarding their plans.

At the same time Mr. Terrell notified the state department at Washington that the revolutionists had marked out the professors at Marsovan for slaughter long before the atrocities at Sassoun were committed. President Tracy and Professor Riggs, of Marsovan college, are especially disliked by the revolutionists, and their lives are threatened for having consented to the expulsion of the Armenian students suspected of being in sympathy with the revolutionary movement. Eventually a Turkish guard was furnished to the college at the request of Mr. Terrell, and all danger seems to be past, especially in view of the fact that the United States authorities had previously compelled the Turkish authorities to pay an indemnity for the destruction of one of the school buildings at Marsovan.

According to advices received here a most serious state of affairs exists in Bulgaria. There seems to be no doubt of the truth of the report of the discovery of a plot against the police. Three Mussulmans are said to have been arrested in Stamboul in connection with it. In addition several houses have been searched and a quantity of arms seized. Besides this, considerable alarm is reported to exist at Yildizkiosk as a consequence of the fact that the guards refuse to do duty there any longer. It is supposed the guards were subpoenaed by Mussulman committees. Of this there seems to be little doubt. Eight of the soldiers were executed and 24 others sent to prison. The feeling of discontent against the rule of the sultan is becoming so marked that important events are expected to take place shortly. The fusion of the Mussulman and Armenian communities is believed to be imminent. It is said an opportunity to provide for calling out the army reserves.

London, Nov. 1.—The Daily News says editorially: "The Turks may go too far with the United States. Minister Terrell is not disposed to acquiesce in the Americans being treated like the Armenians." United States Minister Terrell has succeeded in moving the Turkish government to punish the men who murdered the American bicyclist, Lemuz in Armenia. He has enabled the state department that the Kurds and Armenians who committed the murder will be tried at Ezeroun and that the United States will be represented at the trial by the British consul at that place. This official was the first person to learn of Lemuz's murder, and as there is no American consul there, he actively interested himself in the case, reporting the results of his investigations to Mr. Terrell.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

TURKEY BE CAREFUL

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SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS REPORTED FROM BULGARIA—DISCONTENT WITH TURKEY.

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HOW TO GET "SUNLIGHT" BOOKS.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap-wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book 100 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Car-bolic Soap-wrappers a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at three cents per twin-bar and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

The steamer Wellington left Spratt's wharf this afternoon in charge of Pilot Thompson. She was towed to the narrows by the tugs Lorne and Constance.

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Will do all kinds of family, household, and business work.

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"PROTECTION AS A CURE."

"It is quite true that Lord Salisbury does not prescribe protection as a cure for the evils suffered by the British agriculturist, but his statements all point in that direction," says the Colonist. "If Lord Salisbury thinks protection the proper thing he ought to have the moral courage to come out boldly and say so. What is he afraid of? Is there some idea lingering in his mind that if he took that course the people would incontinently 'sit upon' him? In such case his impression is undoubtedly well founded for the British public would be certain to receive any bold proposal to go back to the corn law days with very scant patience. There are many of them who were old enough in 1846 to have the scenes of misery and wretchedness caused by protection impressed on their minds, and a good many more have learned the facts through the medium of contemporary chroniclers. Perhaps Lord Salisbury himself has some recollection of the bread riots and of people dying of starvation in the streets in the days when Britain had 'protection.' He may remember the fact that when the farmers of England 'had a protection of 40 per cent, they were still in a state of difficulty and distress.' In the days of 1844 'the agricultural poor were sinking to sustenance upon potatoes, that sure criterion of a country's misery.' In the same year Mr. King, a surgeon of Calne, Wilts, wrote: 'If women and boys who labor in the fields suffer in health at all, it is not from the work they perform but from the want of food,' and the wife of a farm laborer described the general condition of her class in saying: 'We never know what it is to get enough to eat * * * of bread there is never enough. The children are always asking for more at every meal.' In 1845 the Brighton Herald stated: 'In illustration of the state of the farming interest in this neighborhood at the present time, that there is almost an unintermitted series of farms reaching from Washington to Worthing—a distance of eight miles—now to be let or about to be let.' Perhaps the knowledge that this state of affairs occurred under a high degree of protection, and that the wall of agricultural distress in those days was greater than that of the present, makes Lord Salisbury hesitate to advocate a renewal of the long discarded policy. He may have come across the declaration of Mr. Hope, of Fenton Barns, in 1845, that 'Corn Law rents at Free Trade prices are at the bottom of the farmers' distress. That was an accurate and pithy summing up of what 'protection' did in those days for the British farmer, and would as accurately describe his position if the nation were foolish enough to go back to the system. Lord Salisbury very likely sees that clearly enough, but if he does not see it the nation certainly does."

ONTARIO'S PREMIER.

On the last day of October Sir Oliver Mowat completed his twenty-third year as premier of Ontario. No other statesman known to the history of English-speaking countries has been able to boast of a continuous term of office so long, and no man in public life could ask for a better testimonial than that which the leading province of the Dominion has voluntarily given its veteran premier. Those who know anything of the political records of the province are well aware that Sir Oliver's success has not arisen from accident or from adventitious circumstances. Nor has he won his way without overcoming the opposition of able men. It needed a political giant to do battle successfully with such opponents as the late M. C. Cameron and the present Chief Justice McEwen, men whom any province or country might be proud to have in its service. To be the victor in so many political battles with antagonists so strong constitutes a triumph of no common order, which could only come to a man of pre-eminent ability and integrity—one whom the people thoroughly trusted. And whatever may be said by his opponents within the province, there are few outsiders to be found who will say that Ontario has not done well to maintain her confidence in her veteran premier. The record of his long term of office displays a careful and honest guardianship of the province's interests; its affairs have been administered without a suspicion of corruption or plunder, encroachments from without have been successfully resisted and a progressive though not revolutionary policy has been steadily adhered to. It is quite certain that if Sir Oliver were obliged to appeal to the people of Ontario to-day for a new lease of power he would be given a majority quite as large as any of the past. It is interesting to Liberals elsewhere to find the man in whom Ontario

has placed so much confidence appearing on the platform with Mr. Laurier at Ingersoll and speaking thus of the Liberal leader: "I am glad to be here, because it will give me an opportunity of hearing once more from the lips of our distinguished leader his views on public affairs and public men. His statements are always interesting; they are always reliable, and they are always expressed eloquently. I am glad you will have that privilege to-night. I am glad to be here, also, in order to testify by my presence, as you are testifying by yours, my confidence in our leader, my increasing confidence from year to year in his wisdom, in his tactics, and in his character, too. I am glad that Mr. Laurier has been able to hold this series of meetings, which have excited so much enthusiasm throughout the province of Ontario, enthusiasm which appears to be increasing with every meeting he holds. * * *

"This coming election will give my fellow-Reformers an opportunity of showing that they not only accept him as leader, but that they are free from all prejudices of race or religion or locality. I am glad to see indications that Ontario Reformers are quite willing to support a leader from Quebec, if he is a man of the right sort; I am glad to know that the Protestants of Ontario, my fellow-Protestants of Ontario, my fellow-Protestants of Ontario, are prepared to give their support to such a Roman Catholic as Mr. Laurier is, an earnest member of the same church, and at the same time a broad-minded man, in favor of all receiving their rights. We are all satisfied that in all difficulties Mr. Laurier will do his duty, that he will act as becomes a leader to Protestants and Catholics alike, to Ontario, to Quebec, and to all the other provinces alike, and to all nationalities alike." Sir Oliver is not at all likely to misjudge the situation, and he certainly would not state his own opinions. It is satisfactory to have such testimony from him, and it is even more satisfactory to know that many men are coming every day to his view.

LAW AND LIFE.

Durrant and Holmes have been found guilty by the juries of the crimes charged against them, and therefore stand convicted as among the worst miscreants known to the criminal records. In regard to the character of their offenses their status is pretty nearly equal; it would be hard to award either one of them pre-eminence. The unfortunate part of the matter is that their detection and punishment are not likely to prove as efficient deterrents as they should be. Lecherous bastards will follow the example of Durrant, while cold-blooded fiends will emulate Holmes in the sacrifice of life for greed of gain. There are only too many devils in human guise of these two types whom nothing but the terrors of the law can restrain. The thinking people among our neighbors must regret that the treatment of such cases in the greater part of their country does not allow of the terrors of the law being properly utilized. There is too great a disposition on the part of the public to post the murderer on trial as a martyr and a hero. Maudlin sentimentality besetters him while in the hands of justice, and a ring fence of quibble and technicalities is too generously afforded him as a defense. Then the newspapers are allowed to try his case prematurely, convicting him or acquitting him at their own sweet will. The verdict of the jury at times has the appearance of a mere formality, registering the decree pronounced by the press. To any person accustomed to the order and dignity and fairness of criminal prosecutions in Canada and Britain the methods which prevail among our neighbors seem the reverse of edifying. Therein, as many of them are well aware, lies a great cause of many of the barbarous lynchings which the sensible portion of the community deprecates. The law should seek no man's life vindictively, but manifestly if it is to be respected its decrees should be formulated with dignity and impartiality and enforced with the utmost strictness.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

From Friday's Daily.
 Mr. Justice Drake yesterday in re B. C. Pottery Co. settled the question as to what scale of costs should apply in proceedings under the winding up act. In taxing the liquidation costs Mr. Hunter contended that appendix N to the supreme court rules did not apply. His lordship ruled otherwise, and the costs were taxed according to the scale in the appendix. Mr. Archer Martin appeared for the workmen creditors.

The trial of the Queen v. the Shelby is set down for hearing on Monday next at 2.30 p.m.

In Chambers this morning Mr. Justice Crease made an order in the suit of Gault Bros. v. Landsberg for the examination of a judgment debtor of the defendant Landsberg before a judge. Landsberg has recently assigned, and several creditors are not satisfied with the outlook. On this examination the defendant will have to produce his books and tell how he has disposed of his property, if any, as alleged.

From Monday's Daily.
 Mr. Justice Walkin is to-day hearing an appeal from a decision of Magistrate Maerae in the small debts court case of Schoen vs. Walker. The plaintiff sued for the price of some salmon, and through a mistake as to the time of the sitting of the court, was nonsuited. He sued again and got judgment. The defendant now appeals on the ground that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case a second time and also on the ground that the cause of action sounded in damages and the court had no jurisdiction. After hearing the appeal his lordship went into the merits of the case and took the evidence. L. Crease for the appeal and F. Higgins contra.

THE CASE OF THE SHELBY
 The First of the Seized Sealers Comes Before the Vice-Admiralty Court.
 Evidences for Both Sides Heard, and the Case Taken Under Adjudication.

The trial of the Queen v. the ship Shelby was commenced this morning before Chief Justice Davie. The court room held many interested in sealing and also several British and American navy officers.

Mr. Pooley opened for the crown and read the pleadings. The claim alleges that the Shelby was seized on the 11th of May last in latitude 52 degrees, 52 minutes 16 seconds north, and longitude 134 degrees, 10 minutes 58 seconds west, being a point within the prohibited zone of the Pacific ocean as defined by the Behring Sea Award Act, 1894, fully manned and equipped for sealing and then engaged in sealing. The Shelby was sent to Victoria and the seals sold for \$389.

Lieut. Hall of the United States cutter Corwin, was the first witness. On the 11th of May he boarded the Shelby, which was then sixty miles west of the centre of the Queen Charlotte group. He made search of the vessel and found guns, ammunition and some seal skins on board. He was placed on board to take her to Sitka, 280 miles away. The wind on the 6th of May and between that time and the 13th of May was mostly from the north. The prevailing wind in those waters at that time of the year is westward, and favorable to the Shelby coming to Victoria. The guns on the Shelby were strapped up to beams in brackets.

On cross-examination he said he had not been to the North Pacific before, and his knowledge of the winds was gleaned from data.

The official and ships' logs and a chart of the currents were put in by the prosecution.

Benjamin Laursen, gunner of the Corwin, was one of the party that boarded the Shelby. He examined some skins, which were bloody and looked white and fresh.

Commander Mogridge of the Royal Albatross picked up the seal on the 30th of April and also the position on the 11th of May, the two positions being about 400 miles apart. According to the Shelby's log no distances were given; it did give the direction from which the wind was blowing, but not the force of it. The ship's proper course was E.S.E. magnetic, but the entry in the course column of the log showed that that course was not taken on the 2nd, 3rd and 5th days of May.

Captain Munger of the Corwin gave practically the same evidence as Lieut. Hall. To Mr. Helmecken he said the schooner when boarded was in her proper course.

This closed the case for the crown, and Mr. Helmecken in opening for the defense said the whole question was whether or not a vessel on her way home after the conclusion of her sealing operations is liable to seizure. He would give the direction from which the wind has been held good in this court, and the North Pacific Sealers Act—vide "Anoka," 4 Exch. Reports (Canadian)—that a ship merely in the act of not offending against the act if she can account for it. When a ship is found prohibited waters the onus is on her of proving that she sailed there by no fault of her owner, and in this case the defense will prove that.

The first witness for the defense was August Rutten, mate of the Shelby at the time she was seized. They stopped sealing on the 30th of April, and after that time no seal hunting was done, and no boats were lowered. After that they had very light winds and he accounted for their getting out of the proper course by saying that the sealing instruments were bad.

To Mr. Pooley the witness admitted that the compass was about three or four points out, but from it almost the exact course could be made out. By the log their course on the 3rd of May was N.N.W., a direction exactly opposite to the course of the 30th of April. He said that the log must be a mistake. He said that on the 30th of April they took five seals, but after that date no more were seen, nor did he hear of any being reported. The Chief Justice put some questions about the compass, and remarked that it was much the same as a man having a watch half an hour fast. If he knew how much too fast it was he could tell the exact time, and so with the compass.

Denny Florida, a hunter on the Shelby, testified that there was no hunting after the 30th of April.

Cook Schone recollected the date as the 30th of April when they stopped sealing. On cross-examination this witness had good reasons for all his answers, and proved a valuable witness for the defense.

Mr. Helmecken then announced that the captain of the Shelby had gone home hunting, and he would have to close the case without calling him. His lordship asked some questions as to how long it was since he had gone away, intimating that his evidence should be given, as the mate's answers had been so unsatisfactory. His answer as to the compass being out of order being the reason of the course taken was manifestly untrue.

Mr. Helmecken argued that he had made out his case, and after commenting on the evidence he asked that the case be dismissed.

Mr. Pooley followed and held that from several incidents that happened the only conclusion to be arrived at was that the schooner was an offender against the act.

His lordship said he would look into the authorities cited, and took the case under advisement.

Next Monday was set for the trial of the E. B. Martin, as the Beatrice, as the crown witnesses are not here at the present, and later in the week the Chief Justice goes to the Mainland to take the assizes.

—While thorough in action, Ayer's Pills strengthen rather than stimulate the excretory organs. Leading physicians recommend them because they are free from calomel and other injurious drugs, being composed entirely of the best vegetable aperients.

MR. WHITE'S RESIGNATION
 The Late Member for Cardwell Has Seriously Disturbed the Ottawa Camp.
 An Indication of How Honorable Conservatives Regard the Government

(From our own correspondent.)

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Of the many things that have happened during the past few months to disturb the political situation here nothing has upset the government so much as the resignation of R. S. White, M. P. for Cardwell. Mr. White, as is generally known, is the editor of the Montreal Gazette, the chief Conservative newspaper of the Dominion, for the Toronto Mail and Empire can now scarcely lay claim to be the leading government organ. There has been always a certain amount of independence in the Gazette ever since Mr. White has been its chief editor. On financial questions Mr. White was one of the best authorities in the House of Commons, and on more than one occasion he has been consulted by Sir Richard Cartwright for the soundness of his views on matters of finance. While the Gazette has been consistently Conservative in its views, still it has had to oppose the government in many of its wildest schemes. Take for instance the Hudson's Bay railway and the Atlantic & Superior railway. Mr. White opposed both of these shady transactions. Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. T. M. Daly were both very much interested in the Hudson Bay matter, and some of the French-Canadian politicians were anxious to see the other road, which commenced nowhere and ended nowhere, obtain financial assistance from the government. Mr. Foster did come to the aid of the enterprise, and for doing so was roundly taken to task last session by the opposition. C. N. Armstrong, of Baie des Chaleurs notoriety, is the promoter of the Atlantic & Superior road. There were a number of other questions upon which the editor of the Gazette and the members of the ministry did not see eye to eye, and the youthful minister of justice was so angry over the castigation which the Gazette gave him at the time that he resigned from the cabinet, that Sir Hibbert gave orders to cut the newspaper off from the patronage of his department.

As is generally well known Mr. White was promised the position of collector of customs for Montreal two years ago. At the express wish of the party he sat for the last two sessions for his constituency because the government was afraid to open Cardwell. This consistency is thoroughly Tory but Mr. McCarthy got a pinch on it. Mr. Haggart hates Mr. McCarthy and the minister of railways was afraid to open the riding in case the member for East Simcoe would capture it. Mr. White was opposed to sitting in parliament with the promise of a government situation in his pocket. It was a violation of the spirit of the Independent of Parliament Act, but being a good party man and controlling a party newspaper, he did so. It might be said here that he had the support of the English-speaking Liberals as well as the Conservatives in the city of Montreal for the position of collector. Last session was to be the end of the present parliament. But the members of the government quarrelled last session over the school question and an extra one is to be called with the avowed object of passing remedial legislation.

At a meeting of the cabinet on Monday last it was decided to open no more constituencies to give members of the house the positions which they had been promised. There are, as already stated in this correspondence, some 20 or 30 Tory members in the Commons who are waiting for government jobs. Mr. White, who was an office-seeker, was disgusted with being included among this class of men and saw that he had to put an end to it if the government did not. He therefore decided to resign his constituency and devote his time to his newspaper.

The plan he took in doing so was certainly unique in Tory circles. There have been many resignations going around among the Tories, but they have always been placed in the hands of the present men who rule at Ottawa, and they reached Mr. Speaker. Mr. White did not go near any minister or any fellow-member, but forwarded his resignation to Mr. Speaker. It is generally believed that he is thoroughly disgusted with the present men who rule at Ottawa, and there could therefore be no better indication that when the electors come to deal with them their condemnation will be sure and emphatic. Respectable Conservatives like Mr. White will have nothing to do with men of the Howell-Haggart type.

When the whole circumstances are taken into consideration, and when it is known that Mr. White had one view on the school question while his constituents had another, and that his resignation will permit them electing a man who will vote as they desire, it will be generally felt that the member for Cardwell has done the right thing. But what is to be said of the others who will remain in the house with promises of jobs in their pockets and voting in accordance with the requests of the government, no matter what their constituents may say about it? Mr. White has set them an example which they ought to follow. SLABTOWN.

ROYAL Baking Powder
 has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

—I believe I will propose to her by telephone. Do you think she will accept me?
 She—She ought to if you ring her up properly.

A Drink that Cheers and Strengthens
 There is In a Cup of **Johnston's Fuid Beef.**
 Real Enjoyment as well as Solid Benefit.



Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relieved Me of Agonizing Pain in Twenty Minutes, and Was the Means of Saving My Life, so Says Mrs. Jamie, son, Tara, Ont.

"About three months ago I was attacked with nervous heart trouble. The pain was so severe I could hardly breathe. I could get no relief, and feared I could not live. I saw advertised in the Tara Leader Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart, and immediately procured a bottle. I secured perfect relief inside of twenty minutes and firmly believe it was the means of saving my life."

If your heart flutters, palpitates or tires out easily, it is diseased, and treatment should not be delayed a single day. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart relieves almost instantly, and will effect a radical cure. For sale by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

ALL QUIET IN HONOLULU.
 Insurgent Natives Think Cleveland Is Still Alive the Queen.

Honolulu, Oct. 26.—Per steamer Australia to San Francisco Nov. 2.—Francis M. Hatch, minister of foreign affairs, has been appointed minister to Washington, D. C. in place of W. R. Castle, who recently accepted the office temporarily. Mr. Hatch will not leave for Washington until the latter part of November. His successor will probably be Henry E. Cooper, a circuit court judge. Mr. Hatch's stay in a Washington is indefinite, and his special mission is to seek the closer political union of the United States and the republic of Hawaii.

A number of meetings have been held recently by Japanese merchants. Speeches were made denouncing the government for alleged discrimination. The Japanese are nervous and restless, and show a disposition to make themselves a factor in national matters. They count upon the support of their government, but it is pretty well understood by the government men that the government of Japan does not care about making these islands a Japanese colony.

There continue to be many wild rumors of a military expedition from the United States to Hawaii because it cannot see how it could be made profitable for any one. Many money in such undertakings natives continue to hear the rumors of outside interference and believe them as do some of the ignorant whites. In spite of the harmonious relations existing between the government and Minister Willis, and the admitted fact that the Washington government will not tolerate the sailing of filibusters out of the ports on the Pacific coast, the natives still continue to believe that any hostile movement from the coast will be at the instance of the federal government.

The United States steamer Olympia left for the China station on the 23rd. There have been no new cases of cholera since the last advices. The disease is believed to be stamped out.

CUBA'S FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.
 Many American Towns Hold Meetings Sympathizing With the Insurgents.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Dispatches to a local paper indicate that yesterday was a popular day for meetings in sympathy with Cuba. Among other places Bloomington, Kanakakee, Ottumwa, Marshalltown, Fort Wayne and Decatur, Ill., held successful demonstrations. The resolutions adopted generally urge the people of the United States to express themselves upon this subject, so that congress shall know that the American heart is with the oppressed of all lands, and requests members of congress to do all that they can to promote Cuba's liberty.

Mayor McKenna presided at an enthusiastic meeting in Pittsburg.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Cuban junta in this city has received information that Hubert George Howard, second son of the Earl of Carlisle, and now in his 25th year, has succeeded in joining the insurgent army, and is now a captain under General Antonio Maceo. Before sailing from this city for Cuba the young Englishman announced that he intended to join the insurgents, and obtain material for a book upon Spanish methods of warfare.

Colon, Nov. 4.—The Brazilians, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch, are determined to recognize Cuba. In Chili the Democrats especially are using violent language in regard to Spain. A conflict between the Democrats and the Spanish in Chili is imminent.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 4.—The steamer Laranda, though strongly suspected of being a filibuster, was not detained here in her case because she is an American ship. This is the vessel from which it is reported Cespedes and 20 men, with an immense quantity of arms and ammunition, landed near Guantanamo last Sunday. Her captain and other officers deny everything, although several rifles, supposed to be stolen from those he carried to Cuba, were found on board.

GOLD AT OUR DOORS.
 Mary Todd Island and its Promise of Yielding Up Treasure.

Day after day Victorians learn of rich strikes being made in various parts of the centre of interest seems drawing closer to Victoria.

From far-off Cariboo down through Kootenay; then Alberni; and now Mary Todd Island, at our very doors, it is to be worked for the rich treasure it is thought to hold within its narrow limits.

This barren, rocky isle, of about five acres in extent, is situate in Oak Bay, almost within hailing distance, and first attracted interest among mining men about two months ago. Four distinct ledges have been traced, and assays have shown from \$5 per ton in gold up to as high as \$44 per ton in gold and 55 oz. in silver.

A company composed of J. St. Clair Blackett, A. A. Davidson and B. John has acquired the island with all mineral privileges, having bought out the original locator of the claim, and a squad of men commenced development work to-day.

Practical mining men who have examined samples from the island say that the rock has every appearance of being true gold-bearing quartz and that it resembles much the Alberni ores.

Weak and Nervous
 Whenever the body has been weakened by disease, it should be built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this: "About two years ago I suffered with a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. When I began to recover I was in a very weak and nervous condition, and suffered intensely with neuralgia pains in my head, which caused loss of sleep, and having no appetite, I became Very Thin and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." Mrs. G. KERN, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Is the Only True Blood Purifier
 Prominently in the public eye today.
 Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

Since women have been admitted to our colleges and secret societies, when one is seen trying to attract the attention of a car conductor we are in doubt whether she is giving a college yell or a lodge sign.—Yonkers Statesman.

When Chicago politicians decide to help a friend they have him indicted and then run him for alderman.

Consumption.
 Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any address. Write to Geo. E. Davis, 100 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

SPORTS
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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Agents of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

FOOTBALL.

VICTORIA VS. WESTMINSTER.

The following will represent the Victoria Rugby football club in the match to take place to-morrow New Westminster...

HOME MATCH.

The following teams will meet to-morrow afternoon on Beacon Hill at 3 o'clock sharp.

Victoria College—Full back, H. A. Holmes; three-quarter backs, A. Jenn, C. Wilson, A. R. Green; half-backs, R. C. Trimen, B. Trimen; forwards, W. R. Wilson, D. Turk, H. Erb, C. Erb, G. Johnston, Grahame, Kitto, Dickson, and H. Lawson.

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

The first home Association match at Caledonia park to-morrow between the United Service and the Wanderers promises to furnish a very exciting contest...

United Service: Forwards, goal: Stuart and Hall; backs, McTeigh and Rand; half-backs, Forman; centre, McCredy and Becker; right wing, Napier; and Clark; left wing.

Wanderers: G. Partridge, goal; W. Donaldson and A. Goward, backs; C. Leonard, P. Falconer and V. Howard, half-backs; A. T. Goward, centre; J. Dakers and W. Peden, right wing; R. Livingston and A. Johnston, left wing.

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

In the Rugby match played at the Queen's Park in the Royal City, the Victoria team won easily.

A team from Victoria College and one from the Victoria Rugby football club played at Beacon Hill Saturday afternoon.

Enthusiastic spectators braved the unfavorable weather to witness the Association match played at Caledonia Park between the United Service and the Wanderers.

The American match played at the same place between the United Service and the Wanderers. Owing to the slippery ground there were no brilliant plays on either side, and the game resulted in a tie.

THE KING.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 1.—A telegram received here from James Corbett, dated Hot Springs, states that the fight will take place without fail at a point a few miles from Hot Springs.

A rumor, which has its origin at Parick, the extensive ship building town, where many of the big yachts have been built, is current here to-day to the effect that the Prince of Wales is seriously contemplating building a yacht with which to challenge for the America's cup.

HANDICAP DECIDED.

At the Oak Bay links on Saturday the second monthly handicap was decided, the result being: C. Worfold—92—Received 10; W. E. Oliver—92—Received 10; C. H. Van Milligen—91—Received 10; B. H. T. Drake—91—Received 10; C. J. Prior—91—Received 10; C. P. Johnston—91—Received 10; W. H. Langley—90—Received 10; C. H. Hottel—90—Received 10; C. B. Stahlschmidt, H. Combe, Bowen and C. M. Roberts returned no scores.

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Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 1.—The cases against Fitzsimmons and Julian, Brady and Corbett were dismissed by the court this afternoon on the agreement to leave the state as soon as they can.

Portland, Nov. 1.—The funeral of Jack Dempsey, the dead pugilist, took place to-day as it was the wish of the deceased that his body be kept at least three days before interment.

Hot Springs, Nov. 1.—Corbett and Brady left here for Little Rock on the 7 o'clock train. They seem rather dubious as to the outcome of the court matter to-day, and they believe that Fitzsimmons will back out when it comes to show fight.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 31.—Corbett is here. Fitzsimmons is at Little Rock. There will be a hearing in court at the Hot Springs place to-morrow, after which a new proposition will be submitted by Brady looking toward the bringing of Corbett and Fitzsimmons together at once.

Little Rock, Oct. 31.—Julian and Fitzsimmons were taken into custody at 2 o'clock to-morrow. Julian was with the lawyer, and said he was perfectly willing to postpone. Julian and Fitzsimmons remain in custody until to-morrow.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 1.—No matter what the result of the legal proceedings may be this afternoon, said Fitzsimmons to a correspondent of the Associated Press, "there will be no fight in Arkansas. I am done with this Florida Athletic club, and have no use for the citizens of Little Rock. I tell you that there will be no fight in Arkansas."

This assertion was made during a conversation in Fitzsimmons' room at the Capital hotel. Julian said: "We are going to Hot Springs when we get through here, but we will have nothing to do with any fight with which the Florida Athletic club, the citizens of Hot Springs, or Brady, Corbett and the rest of that gang have to do."

Do you mean you will not fight in any deal that may be managed by either the Florida Athletic club or the citizens of Hot Springs? The question was put direct to Fitzsimmons, and his reply came like a flash. "I mean just that. I will engage in no fight managed by the Florida Athletic club or the citizens of Hot Springs. There will be no fight in Arkansas."

Austin, Tex., Nov. 1.—George Walker, lessee of the Little Rock opera house, who is in the city, received a telegram from W. A. Brady, dated from Arlington Springs, Ark., asking for the use of the opera house at Little Rock this afternoon for training purposes, behind closed doors.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 1.—Jack Dempsey, the pugilist, died at his residence in this city this morning of consumption.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 2.—There is now a probability that the big fight will come off. The time will be within a week, and the location somewhere in the state of Louisiana, the exact spot is not determined.

This was decided upon late this afternoon after the trials of Corbett and Fitzsimmons' case had been adjourned. The proposition was made by Brady. "Brady said: 'The governor has informed me that he will drop the proceedings against us if we will not fight in Arkansas, and now I will make this proposition, and it is my ultimatum. If it is not accepted within twenty-four hours of the dismissal of the warrants by the governor, the whole thing is off and the championship goes north with Corbett. It is this or nothing. I will accept one man for referee from the list prepared by Julian and select the battleground. If he is not willing that I should select the fighting ground I will let him select one newspaper man, I will select a second, the two to choose a third, and let them pick out a place for the fight. We will fight him for \$10,000 a side and for nothing less than that.'

This proposition was submitted to Julian, who acquiesced in it. The Florida Athletic club also submitted an offer to pull the fight off at El Paso on the 19th for a \$20,000 purse.

Julian promptly accepted the proposition, stipulating, however, that Fitzsimmons received the \$2,500 forfeit from Hot Springs. Wheeler evaded the question and later Julian announced that he believed there was a good chance for a fight in Texas.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 1.—Capt. Croftin yesterday issued a bulletin indicating the entries in the international rowing regatta. In the singles, England will be represented by Geo. Bubar, ex-champion of England, W. Barry, W. Hain and Jack Wingate. America will be represented by Jake Gaudaur, A. Peterson, Edward Hanlan, John Teemer, "Ras" Rodgers and Charles Gaudaur.

In the doubles England will be represented by Bubar and Barry, Hain and Wingate. America will have Hanlan, Peterson, the Gaudaur brothers and Teemer and Rodgers. In the fours the Gaudaur Brothers and Teemer brothers will fly American colors, while Wingate, Bubar, Barry and Hain will fly the stars and stripes.

Each of these events includes the championship of the world.

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Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 1.—No matter what the result of the legal proceedings may be this afternoon, said Fitzsimmons to a correspondent of the Associated Press, "there will be no fight in Arkansas. I am done with this Florida Athletic club, and have no use for the citizens of Little Rock. I tell you that there will be no fight in Arkansas."

This assertion was made during a conversation in Fitzsimmons' room at the Capital hotel. Julian said: "We are going to Hot Springs when we get through here, but we will have nothing to do with any fight with which the Florida Athletic club, the citizens of Hot Springs, or Brady, Corbett and the rest of that gang have to do."

Do you mean you will not fight in any deal that may be managed by either the Florida Athletic club or the citizens of Hot Springs? The question was put direct to Fitzsimmons, and his reply came like a flash. "I mean just that. I will engage in no fight managed by the Florida Athletic club or the citizens of Hot Springs. There will be no fight in Arkansas."

Austin, Tex., Nov. 1.—George Walker, lessee of the Little Rock opera house, who is in the city, received a telegram from W. A. Brady, dated from Arlington Springs, Ark., asking for the use of the opera house at Little Rock this afternoon for training purposes, behind closed doors.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 1.—Jack Dempsey, the pugilist, died at his residence in this city this morning of consumption.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 2.—There is now a probability that the big fight will come off. The time will be within a week, and the location somewhere in the state of Louisiana, the exact spot is not determined.

This was decided upon late this afternoon after the trials of Corbett and Fitzsimmons' case had been adjourned. The proposition was made by Brady. "Brady said: 'The governor has informed me that he will drop the proceedings against us if we will not fight in Arkansas, and now I will make this proposition, and it is my ultimatum. If it is not accepted within twenty-four hours of the dismissal of the warrants by the governor, the whole thing is off and the championship goes north with Corbett. It is this or nothing. I will accept one man for referee from the list prepared by Julian and select the battleground. If he is not willing that I should select the fighting ground I will let him select one newspaper man, I will select a second, the two to choose a third, and let them pick out a place for the fight. We will fight him for \$10,000 a side and for nothing less than that.'

This proposition was submitted to Julian, who acquiesced in it. The Florida Athletic club also submitted an offer to pull the fight off at El Paso on the 19th for a \$20,000 purse.

Julian promptly accepted the proposition, stipulating, however, that Fitzsimmons received the \$2,500 forfeit from Hot Springs. Wheeler evaded the question and later Julian announced that he believed there was a good chance for a fight in Texas.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 1.—Capt. Croftin yesterday issued a bulletin indicating the entries in the international rowing regatta. In the singles, England will be represented by Geo. Bubar, ex-champion of England, W. Barry, W. Hain and Jack Wingate. America will be represented by Jake Gaudaur, A. Peterson, Edward Hanlan, John Teemer, "Ras" Rodgers and Charles Gaudaur.

In the doubles England will be represented by Bubar and Barry, Hain and Wingate. America will have Hanlan, Peterson, the Gaudaur brothers and Teemer and Rodgers. In the fours the Gaudaur Brothers and Teemer brothers will fly American colors, while Wingate, Bubar, Barry and Hain will fly the stars and stripes.

Each of these events includes the championship of the world.

A rumor, which has its origin at Parick, the extensive ship building town, where many of the big yachts have been built, is current here to-day to the effect that the Prince of Wales is seriously contemplating building a yacht with which to challenge for the America's cup.

At the Oak Bay links on Saturday the second monthly handicap was decided, the result being: C. Worfold—92—Received 10; W. E. Oliver—92—Received 10; C. H. Van Milligen—91—Received 10; B. H. T. Drake—91—Received 10; C. J. Prior—91—Received 10; C. P. Johnston—91—Received 10; W. H. Langley—90—Received 10; C. H. Hottel—90—Received 10; C. B. Stahlschmidt, H. Combe, Bowen and C. M. Roberts returned no scores.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 1.—The cases against Fitzsimmons and Julian, Brady and Corbett were dismissed by the court this afternoon on the agreement to leave the state as soon as they can.

Portland, Nov. 1.—The funeral of Jack Dempsey, the dead pugilist, took place to-day as it was the wish of the deceased that his body be kept at least three days before interment.

Hot Springs, Nov. 1.—Corbett and Brady left here for Little Rock on the 7 o'clock train. They seem rather dubious as to the outcome of the court matter to-day, and they believe that Fitzsimmons will back out when it comes to show fight.

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BRITAIN'S NEW GRIEVANCE.

Venezuelan Gunboat Fires on a British Vessel and Kills Her Owner.

This Will Give Great Britain Means of Dealing With Crespo Single-Handed.

New York, Nov. 4.—A special to the Herald from Barbadoes, West Indies, says: The dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela will now assume quite a new phase. The European power may have to declare war with the South American republic, but not for the present at least upon the boundary question.

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VOLUNTEERS FOR SPAIN.

Eleven Hundred of Them Have Arrived in Havana Ready for Glory.

Campos Will Await Fine Weather—No Peace Proposals Have Been Made.

Havana, Nov. 4.—The steamer San Fernando arrived here this morning from Buenos Ayres, having 1100 volunteers who are going to assist in putting down the insurrection of Cubans against the Spanish government.

Madrid, Nov. 4.—The Herald to-day publishes an interview with its correspondent in Cuba which with General Martinez de Campos in which the latter declares that he is not disposed to agree to the independence of Cuba, but that reforms should be applied in a more liberal manner.

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LIBERAL TRADE POLICY.

Mr. Laurier Talks to the People in the Manufacturing Town of Berlin.

Usual Cordial Welcome—Mr. Snider's Speech—A Manufacturer's Views.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—In the town which of all others in Canada the apologists of protection have claimed as the creation of the National Policy, but which, in fact, is the product of an intelligent, self-reliant and industrious people, the Liberal leader was given a welcome to that could not have been exceeded in its cordiality. One of the largest meetings in the series addressed by Mr. Laurier, the people gave every possible demonstration of sympathy with the policy that was met at Waterloo by a delegation representing the Berlin Liberal Association, composed of Messrs. John Motz, the president; J. U. Clemens, P. Leuteschlager, Dr. Clemens, Arthur Pequegnal and William Nelms. Mr. I. E. Bowman and Mr. E. W. B. Snider, the Liberal candidate in North Waterloo, accompanied them back to Berlin. In the afternoon the leader held a reception in the Walper House, where he had an opportunity of meeting the citizens. The meeting was held in the skating rink, it which an audience of enormous proportions and representative of all shades of political opinion, assembled. The hall was elaborately decorated. Surrounding the platform was a canopy of red, white and blue bunting, and surrounding it a fringe of evergreen. At the back hung four large British flags, a fitting emblem for so loyal and patriotic an assemblage. The front of the platform was also handsomely draped, and the brilliant colors of the upholstered chairs made up a very attractive tout ensemble.

The chairman, Mr. Motz, expressed his gratification at seeing such a large assemblage present. He said that of the meetings addressed by the leader in his present tour this was the largest; it was also the largest political meeting that had ever been held in Berlin. He mentioned the fact that the last political meeting held in the town was when the late Sir John Thompson and several of his ministers visited it on February 25, 1883.

The first of the speakers to be called on by the chairman was Mr. Bowman. It is said, Mr. Bowman said, that coming events cast their shadows before them, and the triumphant tour which Mr. Laurier has been making during the last three weeks in Ontario and enthusiastic welcome which he has received in every part which he has visited plainly indicates that he is going to be the next premier of Canada. This statement by Mr. Bowman produced tremendous enthusiasm.

Mr. Alexander Robertson, who was elected to the local legislature last year ago last June by North Waterloo by a large majority, expressed the hope that in the Dominion election that riding would give a still greater majority for the Liberal candidate.

THE TRADE POLICY. Mr. E. W. B. Snider, the candidate in North Waterloo in the next Dominion contest, was the next speaker, and he met with a most flattering reception. After referring to the great and gratifying success of Mr. Laurier's tour so far, the speaker proceeded to touch upon various topics in current politics. Speaking on the trade question, he expressed the opinion that the Conservative contention that the farmers had benefited under the present tariff was very erroneous, as every farmer well knows. Some Reformers, on the other hand, claimed that the protected manufacturers were making too much at the expense of the people generally. He did not believe that there were many of this class. When the Liberals got into power he was satisfied that they would adjust the tariff fairly to all, and that nothing would be done to jeopardize the interests of the manufacturers (loud cheers.) Nothing of that kind was intended, and if he were elected to represent the constituency he would not consent to any such action if it were attempted. Some had accused him of making a protectionist speech at Elmira yesterday, but he had carefully read the report of his remarks in today's Globe, and that report was right, and he had nothing to retract in that speech, nor did he think there was anything to take exception to. He did not know why he should be spoken of as a protectionist because of anything he had said.

MR. HYMAN. The next speaker was Mr. Charles S. Hyman, whom the chairman introduced as "the member de facto for the city of London." Mr. Hyman received a most cordial welcome, being greeted with repeated cheers and applause. He set out by paying a tribute to his leader. There was not a man in Canada, he said, who had had more kind things said of him in a given time than Mr. Laurier, but no matter how lofty might be the pedestal on which his followers placed him, it would be no higher than he deserved. He had come to Ontario with his friend Mr. Tarte from the province of Quebec, bringing with them a lesson which the people of Ontario would do well to learn, a lesson not of bigotry but of the very opposite kind, and surely the Liberals of Ontario could not back with Mr. Laurier and Mr. Tarte a lesson of a like kind to their fellow-Liberals in the province of Quebec. Surely their patriotism was broad and strong enough to enable them to join hand in hand and to work for the destinies of Canada together. Mr. Hyman said that he was pleased to speak to the people of Berlin for many reasons, and particularly because he conceived the interests of Berlin to be almost identical with the interests of the city of London, where he was born, and which he hoped to some day again represent in parliament. I come, said Mr. Hyman, to tell you why I, a manufacturer, believe that in the policy of the Liberal party lies the hopes of the manufacturers as well as the rest of the people. We know that our Conservative friends are very fond of posing as the sole friends of the manufacturers. The Conservative orator and the Conservative edi-

tor are always preaching that they are the friends of the manufacturers, and writing in the very broadest sense possible. He further said: I am prepared to confess without hesitation that there are industries in Canada which are benefited by the National Policy, but I am also prepared to take exception to the claim that the main manufacturing interests are benefited by that policy, especially in the way in which it has been applied. Taking up the last census, Mr. Hyman quoted the returns to show that out of the 1,630,000 people whose occupations were given, but 820,000 were directly engaged in manufacturing and directly interested in the fiscal policy. Out of these 820,000 only 150,000 were directly affected by the protection of the National Policy. The figures showed that the fiscal policy of the government was designed to directly benefit but 10 per cent. of the population. He said that the time had come to give the 10 per cent. the indirect benefit and make the fiscal legislation, the benefit of one man's product become a tax on the raw material of another. He quoted from the Berlin News a demand for a statement from the Liberal party as to what course they would pursue on the trade question if they succeeded in getting the National Policy proposed to help out the manufacturers of the country. He said that the people of Waterloo would have no doubt upon that subject after the plain declaration of Mr. Snider at Elmira yesterday. Mr. Hyman, as a manufacturer, expressed a confident that no such plank would follow. He quoted the tariff plank of the platform adopted at the Liberal convention in Ottawa in 1893, which is plain and explicit on that point.

Continuing, he said: In 1893 I take that year because that was just about a normal year of expenditures, receipts and importations and exportations—it required \$36,813,000 to meet the requirements of the government. Coming from excise, post office, railway and other like receipts, there were \$17,214,000, leaving \$19,600,000 to be raised by the government. Our total importations, leaving out importations of gold and silver coin, were \$115,170,000. If I understand the meaning of a customs tariff based upon the requirements of the public service, it means that upon \$115,170,000 of imports there should be levied such a rate of duty as would produce \$19,599,000. But there is one thing we must take into consideration, that in the imports of \$115,170,000 there is a large amount of goods that should be admitted free. The platform plainly admitted that. There is another thing which should be as lightly as possible upon the necessities of life, so that before we impose any duties upon that \$115,170,000 when the Liberals are in power they will have to take away what may be termed the free list. There is another thing which will be carefully considered, and that is the free list as affecting the manufacturer. This will be an opportunity of helping the manufacturers, and it will be a particular in which the manufacturer and consumer should be satisfied and seriously considered without hurting anybody else. They can consider the manufacturer for this reason, that they know that when goods are put on the free list the interests of the manufacturer and consumer are one, because it permits the manufacturer to sell to the consumer at a cheaper rate than if these goods are on the duty list; whereas the present policy if applied to the benefit of the manufacturer must injure the consumer, since it increases the price to him. The free list in 1893 amounted to \$45,500,000, and according to this from \$115,170,000 of imports we have left \$69,670,000 of dutiable goods, and upon that there must be a duty imposed which would produce \$19,599,000, which means an average duty of 28 per cent. This would be subject to two modifications, one a Liberal tariff meant in power. I do not believe that in 1893 the country was run honestly, economically and efficiently, and it would be subject to the modification that under Liberal rule the country would be run honestly, efficiently and economically, so that it would not need a 28 per cent, and subject to another modification. We hope and trust that with a fair, honest policy, framed in the interests of the 90 per cent, and not of the 10 per cent, as is the case under the National Policy, there would be an increase of imports, thus decreasing the duty required to raise the necessary revenue, and subject to this further modification, that if you applied the principle of a revenue tariff in 1893 there would have been a duty of 28 per cent, and under that 28 per cent, there would be going to say the protection, but I won't use the word protection—there lies the security and preservation of the manufacturer against a possible undue outside competition. That 28 per cent, is simply and solely the revenue tariff as applied on the imports upon which you collect duty. That, to my mind, is the meaning of a revenue tariff, but there is this difference in the application of that 28 per cent, and in the division of that 28 per cent. Instead of it being applied to importations simply and solely for the use of any one class it will be applied for the use of the country as a whole, although the manufacturers must have an incidental protection. For that reason I, as a manufacturer, conceive it to be in my interest and in the interest of the vast majority of the manufacturers of the country to support the Liberal policy. I think the time has come when it should be understood that the manufacturers do not desire to be a class by themselves, and we do not want to be pointed out as a class. Please understand everything that the government has to give.

MR. LAURIER. There was an enthusiastic outburst when the chairman called upon the leader. In the midst of it two pretty little girls, the daughters of Messrs. Charles Pequegnal and Thomas Pequegnal, stepped forward and presented Mr. Laurier with a lovely bouquet, which he gallantly acknowledged by a smile and a kiss. Mr. Laurier, after expressing his gratification at seeing before him such a large audience, reminded the honorees that the Conservative ministers who were here two years ago had claimed that the advancement of Berlin and Waterloo had

been caused by the National Policy. He said that in his estimation after having gone over the towns of Berlin and Waterloo the National Policy had not caused their advancement, but the energy, the courage, the thrift and the industry of the people. If the success of the twin sisters were to be attributed to the National Policy he would say it was only the exception which confirmed the rule. If such a success were to be found in Berlin and Waterloo it was hardly to be found in the rest of the country. The expectations which at one time the people formed for the National Policy had not been realized. The Liberal party did not believe in the National Policy; they believed it had been a failure. If they would go back to the old days, when the National Policy was still in the shadow, when it was brought forth to the people for the first time, if they compared the promises that were then made with the results that had been realized, they must come to the conclusion that it had been, indeed, a failure. There were two classes that were to be benefited by the National Policy, the farmers on the one hand and the manufacturers on the other. What was it that the farmers wanted in the country? They wanted markets and the manufacturers wanted markets. The manufacturers needed population, and the object of the National Policy was to develop a population. Mr. Laurier quoted from the census returns to show how the population had increased. He failed in this essential respect. How was it possible, he asked, that under such conditions the artisans could succeed and prosper? The population that they wanted they had not amongst them. The result had been failures on the one hand and a combination on the other. Again he repeated that the National Policy had been a failure because it had helped neither the farmers nor the manufacturers. He repeated what he has heretofore said in explanation of the trade policy of the Liberal party. Continuing he said: I understand that some of my fellow-countrymen in this town of old protectionist views say that my friend Mr. Snider made a protectionist speech at Elmira yesterday. So far so good. If the protectionists of the towns of Berlin and Waterloo are satisfied with the declaration of Mr. Snider, let them send to Ottawa such a protectionist speech as Mr. Snider. "What is in a name?" As rose by any other name smells just as sweet. I do not care what you call him. For my part I am ready to add him to the ranks of the Liberal party just as he is and will be, and he will be a good supporter, I am sure, of the Liberal cause." Mr. Laurier, alluding to current political events, remarked that there was a time when members of parliament were anxious to be ministers, but now their ambition was to be judges, collectors of customs and to hold other offices in the public service.

In explaining his policy upon the Manitoba question, Mr. Laurier said: I read to-day in one of the ministerial papers that Mr. Oulmet, the minister of public works, delivered a speech the day before yesterday upon that question in the city of Montreal. Referring to the order in council he said: "Perhaps Mr. Laurier has not heard of it. It is in the form of a prayer, clothed in his beautiful language, but such a course would have been neither proper nor manly." Was it more proper and manly to send it to the people of Manitoba in the form of a threat, as has been done, or in the form of a threat, as has been done, why did not the government introduce their legislation last session? They dared not do it. Today they repeat it with an investigation. The fact is they have not the courage to do a manly act upon this question. A manly act would appeal to the people of Manitoba to be fair to the minority and just, and I believe if it had been my privilege to be at the head of affairs, we could have settled this question before this day. Mr. Oulmet says this order in council is proper and manly. This is very fine language to be used in Quebec. Let the ministers come here and repeat it and then we will know where we stand. They will know where we stand, and we will know where we are on this question."

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. When the cheers which followed the conclusion of Mr. Laurier's speech had subsided, they were renewed by Sir Richard Cartwright, who announced to the platform in response to an invitation from the chairman to address the meeting. Sir Richard spoke of Berlin and Waterloo as being among the most thriving and prosperous places in the Dominion, and he had no doubt that the thrifty, intelligent and industry of the people had been the most potent factors in their success. He dealt at some length with the census returns and showed how they had been cooked to bolster up the policy of the government. This manipulation of the census returns was so much better, he said, than the way that one way which had been taken of deluding the people. When attention was called to the fact that under Mr. Mackenzie the expenditure had been \$23,000,000, while now it cost \$38,000,000, the government declared the results were so much better. A sample of two or three of these results would enable them to judge for themselves. There were various ways of spending public money, and even of wasting it. He would instance three of these. It could be spent upon works which did not pay, but rather were a loss; it could be stolen, and it could be used to corrupt the constituencies. An instance of the first of these methods was found in what is popularly known as the "Hagart Ditch," an extension of the canal from the town of Perth. This canal had almost ceased to be of value as an avenue of commerce, even before its extension, and now its cost of maintenance was at least ten times the amount of tolls collected from it. Then Sir Richard bridge matter was referred to, and he said that the government had its inquiries disclosed. Sir Richard suggesting the advisability of electing Mr. St. Louis in Montreal Centre as a companion to Mr. McCreery in Quebec Centre, and as a sample of the desire of the government to punish all workers (Laughter.) An instance of the third method of wasting public money, namely, for the purpose of corrupting

the electorate, was next given in the erection of the bridge over the St. John river in New Brunswick. How was it possible for the government of the country to be carried on honestly while these things are allowed to go on? What is the use or value of an independence of parliament act if it can be driven through in this way? It is not difficult with such instances before the people to understand why the public debt is piling up, and there is in these things a lesson for the Liberal party to ask the confidence of the people and their support in ousting the present government and establishing an honest, clean administration. (Cheers.)

STOCK MARKETS WERE FLAT. Mainly Through Adverse Rumors of the European Political Situation. New York, Oct. 31.—The Evening Post's special financial cablegram from London to-day is as follows: The stock market opened flat to-day on the financial situation in Paris and adverse rumors about the European political situation. At the markets closed but for, although the feeling is still very uncertain. The two keys to the immediate future of the markets are the Paris monthly settlement, beginning to-day, and European politics. Americans have been first by their own government, yesterday is receiving assistance. The coin and bullion in the Bank of England increased this week £179,000, of which £86,000 came from abroad and the rest from the gold movement of the week were: £137,000 in bars bought; £64,000 exported to Roumania; and £700 to Bombay. Eight and a quarter millions sterling were formally transferred to-day from the Bank of England to the Japanese government, being one-fourth of the whole indemnity. The money still lies in the Bank of England, but may, of course, now be withdrawn in whole or in part at any moment for Japanese requirements.

The Paris stock market was dull and lower to-day. The decline in exchange on London to 27 francs 22 centimes is due to forced sales of stocks from here to London. The New York stock market opened to-day moderately active and weak, partly under the influence of lower prices for American securities in London. This is attributed to the financial and political developments in Europe. There was a steady selling for foreign account on this market. Support was afforded by powerful banking on this as well as on the previous day, and the appearance of the maintaining orders and an easier tendency in the foreign exchange market, stimulated the covering of shorts. The volume of business was about one-third lighter than on Wednesday and the largest proportion of the trading was strictly professional. Some disappointment of the meeting of trunk line president, however, that a satisfactory agreement will not be long delayed. The closing was weak, but few material changes in either direction.

BRITISH FORCE IN BRAZIL. To that Part of Venezuela Claimed by Great Britain. Washington, Oct. 31.—The state department has been furnished further details of the status of affairs in British Guiana, concerning the boundary question. It covers the press publications at Demerara up to October 16. In pursuance of the policy of the British foreign office, Capt. Marshall and Inspector Cole, of the British colonial constabulary or militia, have been dispatched to inspect the post of Uruan, where the conflict with Venezuelans occurred. The semi-official announcement is made at Demerara that the departure of officers and their party in connection with the recent dispatch from Minister Chamberlain. Up to the 16th, when the mail closed, the notification of Lord Salisbury's ultimatum to Venezuela had not reached Demerara, but strong pressure was exerted by the British government for a move of this kind.

Confirmation of the report that an armed British force was marching through Brazilian territory to that part of Venezuela claimed by Great Britain. will, it is said, bring the international dispute to a crisis at once. In some quarters fears are expressed lest the negotiations be prolonged until England gets all the soldiers she wants in the disputed territory. Possession, in diplomacy, is several points in favor of the aggressor, and for possession England, it seems, is playing trump cards.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 1.—News has been received from the governor of Para, confirming the report of the passage of British troops through Brazilian territory. He is supposed to have been the Tool of Interested Parties. London, Nov. 1.—Further details of the state of affairs in British Guiana concerning the boundary agitation have been received from Demerara up to Oct. 16.

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Now (in October, 1895), before even an appreciable fraction of that time has elapsed, most of the prisoners have been liberated, and before the 35 years are over in all human probability both judge and prisoners will have been called to a higher court to answer to Him who saith, "Ye Me! belongeth ven-

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Other names familiar to those who read accounts of the late rising are: Prince Kalemansole, Carl A. Widemann, R. Wilcox and Tom Walker. We saw, carefully labelled, the clothing worn by the prisoners when arrested. Willcox wore a white straw hat with a black band, while the prince's was of brown straw with a black velvet band with an orange ribbon tied around it. These were exchanged for the regulation prison uniform, and are returned to the prisoners upon the expiry of their sentences. So the superintendent said. The verdict of the court-martial, duly recorded in the prison register, in many cases read: "To be imprisoned in the common prison, at hard labor, for the term of thirty-five years."

Now (in October, 1895), before even an appreciable fraction of that time has elapsed, most of the prisoners have been liberated, and before the 35 years are over in all human probability both judge and prisoners will have been called to a higher court to answer to Him who saith, "Ye Me! belongeth ven-

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

HOLMES IS HARD HIT

He Breaks Down at the Sight of the Woman That He Calls His Wife.

Great Sobs Choke His Utterance, and He Cannot Ask Her Any Questions.

Avoids His Gaze as She Tells the Story That Tightens the Noose.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31.—For about thirty minutes to-day the nerve at which all men have marvelled, forsook Holmes, and bowed and sobbed like a child. Meanwhile the woman he persists in calling his wife, and upon whom he had pinned his highest hope, sat two yards away, relating a story that slowly, but surely, tightened the noose on his neck.

For one hour and forty minutes she whistled to the court crier the words that told how Pletzel had come to the 11th street house, where they were stopped the night before the murder, and how Holmes had been away for five hours of the next day, coming back flushed and excited and carrying her hurriedly off to Indianapolis. It was the day after this that the corpse was found in the Callow Hill street house.

At the close of her examination in chief, Holmes asked to conduct the cross-examination himself, and standing in the corner of the dock, nervously twitching his hands, he put a few questions. Then he said he would reserve the right to call her as a witness for the defense.

Throughout her testimony Miss Yorke, for so she calls herself, never once bestowed a passing glance upon the man she once had loved. During the greater part of the time she kept her blue eyes riveted on the floor, and when it became necessary to raise them she was careful to shift them so that the pale shrunken figure in the dock should not come in their path.

Miss Yorke is a tall, slender blonde of the subdued type, and carried herself like a woman of refinement and intelligence. She was tastefully dressed in deep black. The case progressed so swiftly to-day that but few witnesses remain to be heard before the closing of the case in the commonwealth. Then the defense will open, and in spite of Holmes' statement that he would himself testify and also call Miss Yorke, his counsel privately stated to-night that the defense would offer no evidence but submit the case on argument alone, and they expressed supreme confidence in his acquittal. Their first victory was gained to-night, and it disappointed those morbid listeners who had counted on viewing the bones of the dead boy Howard. The defense strenuously objected to the introduction of any further evidence touching the alleged murder of the children. The jury were temporarily taken to their room and elaborate arguments followed, at the end of which Judge Arnold sustained the contention. This was evidently a blow to the commonwealth, and District Attorney Graham fought against it with great vigor. Holmes showed no elation at the triumph, but his lawyers were unfeignedly jubilant.

The transactions concerning the \$16,000 notes was so complicated that a slight misunderstanding became general to the effect that the loan had not been negotiated. This was privately explained by District Attorney Graham, and, as elucidated, offers a striking example of Holmes, who, after feigning to have lost the original note, and drawn upon the second, in which there was a slight difference, did obtain the money. There was then in his mind, the District Attorney thinks, the plan to murder Pletzel and afterwards exhibit the original note to the widow as evidence of Pletzel's indebtedness to him and thus secure the money from her.

The scheme worked well, although the loan had been made on a bogus note, not a cent having been paid on the original. Detective Frank P. Geyer, who traced Holmes' movements throughout the country, identified a number of papers taken from these boxes. They were the letters written by the children to their mother and never mailed by Holmes. Later he will tell the story of his travels.

Detective Geyer was recalled. He said he had an interview with Holmes in the cell room of the city hall on Nov. 30, 1894, about the body found in the Callow Hill street house. Holmes said to him that it was not the Pletzel body but a substitute. "He told me he left the 11th street house on Sunday, Sept. 2, in the morning and went to New York, where he went to a medical student and procured a corpse. He put it in a trunk and had it taken by a furniture carrier to Jersey City, where it was shipped to Philadelphia on the same train that Holmes came on. He reached this city about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and met Pletzel at the main office of the Western Union Telegraph company, giving him the check for the trunk. Then he went up to the 11th street house and that night went west. The next place he saw Pletzel was in Detroit, where he met him at the postoffice. I asked him where Mrs. Pletzel and the children were and he said in South America. He refused to give me the name of the student from whom he got the corpse, saying that the student was supposed to be dead, as years ago he and Holmes swindled an insurance company out of \$20,000, besides the student was a prominent man, and had a family. He would give his name in the event of being brought up for murder. He said he had told Pletzel how to prepare the substituted body, to place it on the floor with the arm on the breast, put the liquid in the mouth and set fire to it. The liquid had been used for cleaning clothes. He also told him how to force the liquid in to the stomach by working the arms."

He said Pletzel had told him that after he left the Callow Hill street house, he

was walking through the city hall and threw away the hat he had been wearing and put on a silk one.

A few days before his arraignment for conspiracy, to which he pleaded guilty, I saw him in the cell room and he said the story he had told me about the substitution of a body was not true, and that the corpse found in the house was that of Pletzel. I said: "Well, Holmes, if that's the case, you murdered Pletzel and the children." He said: "No, I didn't. When I left the 11th street house at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, September 2, I took the 10th street car and went to the Callow Hill street house. I opened the door with a key I had, and not finding Pletzel there, I went upstairs. On the third floor I found him. He was lying on the floor, his arm across his breast and a cloth over his face. Near by was a bottle of chloroform with a tin in it, so placed that drops of chloroform would fall on the cloth. I put my head to his breast and found that he was dead. Then I went down stairs and found a note telling me to look inside a bottle in the closet. I did so and found a note in it, in which Pletzel said I should take his body and do just what I had wanted him to do with the substituted corpse. I went upstairs again and dragged his body down to the second floor, where it was found, placing the broken bottle and the wife in position and turning the face just as I had told him to do."

"I asked him where the children were," continued the detective, "and he said Minnie Williams had them in London. The last time I saw Howard," he said to me, "was in Detroit on the Wednesday preceding my departure for Toronto. Minnie Williams took dinner with me."

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At the time of this marriage did you know of the existence of this Williamette woman? I believe I did.

Did you know anything of any other marriage? asked Mr. Graham. I heard of another.

To whom? I don't know the name. Where? Gilmontown, N. H.

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Miss Yorke at the conclusion of her testimony retired to the crier's desk and laid her head in her hands on the back of the chair. She was then led from the court room.

Immediately upon the re-assembling of the court Mr. Rotan advanced to the bar and said: "May it please your honor, the commonwealth has closed its case. We feel sure it has not proved its contentment, upon the commonwealth to prove murder beyond reasonable doubts. They have not done so."

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By Chance

We might please any woman once, but when we please many women repeatedly—that is to say regularly—it stands to reason that our prices satisfy them. No change in the sugar market. A dollar buys 20 pounds. We are still bidding for your SOAPE trade. Look at our windows for bargains.

New Valencia and Loose Muscatel Raisins, Lemo Citron and Orange Peel, Island Apples, \$1.15 a box. Pratt's Astral Oil, \$1.50 per tin. Ind. Coop Ale still on sale; only two nickels for a pint. Try a bottle of RUM and DANZIC SPRUCE for that cold.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., 127 Government Street

R. P. RITHET & CO., LIMITED. Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C. Wholesale Merchants, Shipping & Insurance Agents. Proprietors Victoria Wharf, Outer Harbor, Proprietors Columbia Flouring Mills, Enderby. AGENTS FOR Victoria Canning Co. of British Columbia, Fraser River, Skeena River and River's Inlet Canneries. Skeena River Packing Co. Skeena River, Lowe Inlet Packing Company, Lowe Inlet. Giant Powder Co., Con. (Works, Cadboro Bay). Pacific Coast Steamship Co., San Francisco. Puget Sound Tug Boat Co., Port Townsend. Queen Insurance Co., of America, (Fire). Lancashire Insurance Co. English and American Marine Insurance Companies. Wells, Fargo & Company. Lloyd's Agency Hawaiian Consulate

These circumstances reveal in the plainest manner the monumental hypocrisy which dominates these men, all and sundry.

The city council of Vancouver is composed of ten aldermen, who are elected for a period of two years, five of them retiring each year. This plan of biennial terms of membership works well where good men happen to be elected, but with a council such as that at present holding office in Vancouver the results are shocking. With the exception of two, or, at the outside, three of the members, they are as poor a lot as could be got together anywhere. But, as is usual, their opinion of themselves is evidently in inverse ratio to their real merits. A short time ago, although the city treasury is absolutely depleted of money with which to carry on the ordinary affairs of the city, they voted themselves \$80 per month each for their services, complaining that they could not afford to give their time for less money. If the money had been given to keep the majority of them away from the council it would have been better spent.

Mr. H. T. Hawson, who signs himself "acting secretary Nationalist Party," writes a letter in this morning's News-Advertiser, in which he accuses the Times correspondent of ignorance of what the Nationalists are, a statement which he follows up with a citation of the whole platform of the Nationalist party. In his letter, however, he is evidently in a hurry, for he introduces and pushed through the council this last summer a by-law to close up the fruit and news stands on Sundays. There are those who believe it is wrong to buy or sell a nickel's worth of apples or oranges on Sunday, but believing that they must also believe that it is wrong to buy or sell whisky on Sunday. Yet it is safe to say that whisky is sold in large quantities in almost every bar-room in the city on Sundays, and it is ridiculous for the police or any member of the city council to plead ignorance of that fact.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MIDWAY.

Three six-horse teams, all unloading goods at the same time on Thursday last, at the store of our local merchant, Mr. McNicol, and from whence did they come? One from the north, Ponticou, and two from the south, Marcus. The mercantile index finger points in which direction?

A new townsite is to be started at Grand Prairie, three miles from Grand Forks. C. Sanders sold out recently to Montana capitalists and his ranch will be laid off into building lots as soon as possible. It is reported that the new town will be given the name of Centerville.

Work upon the government road being built up Boundary Creek and which would have given good communication to the nucleus of the youngest city in our midst, bearing the title, or rather misnomer, of Greenwood, has been partially stopped, owing, it is understood, to shortage of funds.

The 25th of October and peaches still in the market and home grown at that. Does not this speak volumes for the climate of the Okanagan, and also cast reproach on those who pay attention to seedling fruit instead of grafting the trees, and thereby turning into the market a superior article at least six weeks or two months earlier.

The spelling of fruit at present is in the market generally ranges from 3 to 10 cents per pound, while the cultivated varieties would readily fetch from 10 to 25 cents per pound and would require no more attention to raise and place on the market. How long will it take the horticulturist to recognize his true interest in this direction?

S. Beneman returned on Saturday from the Snowdrop, Midway mountain, having completed the assessment work. The vein has widened and is more mineralized than before, and is more mineralized than before.

Some particularly fine samples of ore have recently been sent down from Greenwood camp, taken from the Snowflake claim, which is being developed by Messrs. Donahue and McDonald. The mining bureau, when it receives the samples that are being collected, will be enriched by specimens that will compare favorably with those sent from other portions of British Columbia, and not the least conspicuous will be the samples taken from the Snowflake.

Mr. G. W. Averill came over from Grand Forks on Thursday last, having in his company Captain Hall, of Burke, Mont., a gentleman who, it is understood, is a representative of the Marquette Daily. Together with the above gentlemen was Mr. Pinner, of Chicago, and Dr. McCulloch, of Seattle. For the past week they have been giving the several mining camps their attention, and expressed their determination before leaving of again returning in the spring.

For some time past the boundary line question, as applied to a purely local sense, has been a live one between parties owning land on the Colville reservation and the Midway Township Company, owing to the fact that the pre-emptor on the other side, claimed that a fence, which was built by the company had been put upon the reservation lands.

A request having been made that the fence be removed, the township agent, acting in accordance with the provisions of an act of the legislature, has employed J. A. Coryell to define the line between the established monuments, which in this vicinity are four feet apart, with the result that it was found the fence was in a true position, a fact which being established should have the effect of settling at rest once and for all time the little local quibble.

H. A. Guess, the local assayer, had his leg broken by his horse falling upon him.

VERNON.

Potatoes are being offered by local farmers at 88 per ton in sacks, on the cars. Prairie chicken are said to be more plentiful now than earlier in the season, presumably because the cold weather on the mountains is driving them down to lower altitudes.

A good deal of prospecting has been done recently near the head of the lake above the Indian reserve, and some very promising looking specimens of rock have been brought to town from that locality.

Mr. Sussman, C. P. R. mining engineer, passed through on Friday on his way to the Kettle River country. He stopped for a couple of days at Camp Hewitt and thoroughly examined several of the claims there, expressing himself as being well satisfied with the prospects ahead of that camp.

Another car of four was shipped on Saturday from the Vernon mill to Revelstoke. Mr. Ellis states that he has now more orders ahead for four months between Nanaimo and Revelstoke, than he can possibly fill for some time to come.

The Swan Lake Mining Company have completed their preliminary work on their claim and have now a shaft down some 50 feet. The character of the rock, which is a low grade, free milling quartz, remained unchanged until the last few feet, when it assumed a somewhat different appearance. This week the company shipped a ton of ore for test treatment to the coast, one thousand pounds being sent to Mr. Dellew, Harvey at Vancouver, and the remainder to the Tacoma Smelting works.

The preparatory work on the Okanagan Fluct Mills at Armstrong is being pushed ahead with the energy which has characterized this movement from the start. Stone is being hauled for the foundations and Mr. John Hamilton has been appointed temporary inspector of the work. Mr. Wolfenden is at present acting in the capacity of secretary to the company, and at a meeting to be held at an early date a manager will be appointed.

On Saturday a party of Mission Valley farmers, including Messrs. H. Dell, R. H. C. Cronse and J. Corson, set left for the Kootenay, where they will establish permanent depots to which will be shipped vegetables, fruit, etc., from the Kelowna Shippers' Union. They will build extensive net houses at Shadon and other points, and as soon as these are completed they will be filled with vegetables, which can be retailed from them as required and in this way the farmers expect to realize much better prices than if they consigned their produce to commission merchants or produce dealers.

Some time ago Messrs. C. E. Coster-

ton and L. Simmons recorded two mining claims near the 15th range, about four miles from the city, which were given the names of White Elephant and Bon Diable. On the latter they are doing a little work and put in a hole about eight feet. The rock looks well, but everyone was astounded at the splendid assay recently received from it, which gave a return of \$219.00 in gold and \$2.90 in silver. The proprietors are naturally elated at the good news, and will at once start work on a more extensive scale. Several other claims have been staked on what is claimed to be the same lead.

About this season every year the creek flows into the various lakes of the district are visited by myriads of fish locally known by the Indian name of "kickanias," which come into shallow water to spawn. They average about twelve inches in length and appear to be closely related to the trout species. During the remaining part of the year they are never seen and are supposed to retire to deep water, except when spawning. They do not take bait, but are caught in great quantities by means of scoop nets or seines, many of them for exportation to the markets of the winter use. At present they are being taken in large numbers near the "railroad" on Long lake, as well as at several points on the Okanagan. They are an exceedingly palatable little fish and if once introduced in places where they are not known a profitable business might be worked up in exporting them.

Mr. John Weir, a new York gentleman, who is one of the leading directors of a large mining syndicate representing capital that runs up into the millions, came up from the lower country last Saturday and left on the same day for New York. He, in company with Professor Judson, a mining expert of continental fame, have been investigating for some time the mining resources of the Boundary creek and Kettle river district. It is quite possible that a large amount of eastern capital will be invested in these sections as a result of his visit, for he does not hesitate to say that he was more than pleased with what he saw. He is also thoroughly conversant with the mineral resources of the Kootenays, and feels well assured that the Boundary creek district will soon be as well known as Kootenay. In fact he says that it is only a matter of transportation facilities, if railway communication from Kettle, river to Okanagan lake can be obtained, immense shipments of valuable ores will at once follow, and there will then be not the slightest difficulty in procuring all the capital required to work these mines.

The rumor is now steadily gaining ground that the C. P. R. intends to build into the Southern Okanagan and Kettle river districts, and if such should prove to be the case a development of our southern mines will at once ensue, which will more than justify all the probabilities that for the past few years have been advanced regarding the wonderful future of the southeast part of the district of Yale.

NANAIMO.

(From our own correspondent.) Nanaimo, Nov. 2.—The total shipments of coal to foreign ports for the past month were 53,577 tons, as against 55,587 tons for the previous month. The New Vancouver Coal Company sent 16,677 tons; Wellington, 19,400, and Union 17,450.

Mr. A. Haslam, M. P., emphatically denies any intention of contesting the mayoralty this year. The candidates will probably be named next week. Mr. Dunbar, the manager of the Albers paper mill, came up as Wellington last night by Searcull's stage. He is en route to the old country, where he purposes to solicit additional capital in the paper mill. Mrs. Dunbar accompanies her husband.

Messrs. H. Simmons, C. Dempser, J. Graham and J. McGregor returned from Mount Moriarty last night, but instead of bringing back gold nuggets they brought ptarmigan. A concert will be given at the Needham street Presbyterian mission, under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E., on Tuesday, Nov. 10th.

The annual sale of work by the ladies working party of St. Alban's church is to be held on Tuesday, Nov. 12th. There will be a concert in the evening. A concert, ball and supper will be given at Cedar district institute hall on Saturday next, Nov. 9th, under the auspices of Cedar lodge, I. O. O. F.

Returns for the past month show there were 15 births, 8 deaths and 5 marriages in this city. Following are the customs returns for the month of October: Duty collected, \$5,321.38; Miscellaneous, 96.84; Total, \$5,418.22.

IMPORTS.

Goods imported free, \$1,339.00; Dutiable, 16,425.00; Total, \$17,764.00.

UNION.

(From our own correspondent.) Union, Nov. 2.—Dr. W. S. Dalby, lately of Victoria, has opened an office in Union. The postoffice has been removed to the Dunne block, a much needed change.

Billy at Home, Billy, Joseph Walker and Guden Thompson, four careless boys who were out target shooting with a 22 breach air gun, dangerously wounded Jno. Calnan. Mr. Calnan was shot in the left hip. Drs. Lawrence and Westwood were unable to locate the ball. The boys were up before J. Abrams, S.M., and W. E. Walker, J.P., and put under bonds to appear when called for.

The creditors of Robert Graham, hotel keeper, Courtenay, have appointed M. Hamberger and R. Grant trustees to manage the business. The hotel has been rented to A. McCallum, of Nanaimo.

KAMLOOPS.

W. L. Hogg, of the Tulameen Hydraulic Company, reports that the Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic company has its funds and ditch nearly completed and will be ready for washing in the spring. The Tulameen company has been prospecting its grave bank with a small hydraulic plant, and has had very satisfactory returns. Captain Scott's company has been hydraulicizing the ditch recently, but Mr. Hogg has not been there long enough to prospect. The prospectors, however, intend to return next season.

The reports from Cook's inlet and the Yukon country are very satisfactory. The miners who came from the former place are very well satisfied with what they have done. Henry Buck, known in almost every

mine go down to New Westminster tonight, taking down ten prisoners to the provincial jail there. Among them are Connor, who struck Lanktree with an axe on the head, and John Deery, who struck, and Petrie and John F. Falden, accused of the murder of Felix Tomet, all awaiting trial at the spring assizes. Another is Smart, the Vernon counterfeiter, who will be taken to the penitentiary to serve five years.

A Salmon Arm correspondent writes: "One of the most brutal and inhuman acts ever attempted in this locality was that of a man who has since left the settlement. Before going he said he wished to say good-bye to a neighbor here, and reaching out his hand the other took it. This individual grasped his other arm around the neighbor and bit off one of his ears. It was a most cowardly act, as neither party was under the influence of liquor. The matter was settled by a court of law."

Mr. Herchmer, of Minneapolis, who was appointed city electrician, has declined the position, and George Marshall, of Vancouver, has been appointed in his stead.

GOLDEN.

Golden Era. Rev. Father Coccola, of St. Eugene Mission, returned on Monday from a trip to New Westminster, where he had been conferring with the bishop concerning the trouble with the Indians over the reclamation lands. He was sent there to investigate. At first the natives were excited and would not listen to any settlement, but before he had been there ten days they agreed to put the matter in his hands. It is now a question of reclamation lands. He was sent there to investigate. At first the natives were excited and would not listen to any settlement, but before he had been there ten days they agreed to put the matter in his hands. It is now a question of reclamation lands. He was sent there to investigate. At first the natives were excited and would not listen to any settlement, but before he had been there ten days they agreed to put the matter in his hands. It is now a question of reclamation lands.

Rev. Father Coccola recently made a sale of the Nip and Tuck placer claims on Wild Horse creek, for Henry Rogers, who is in St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, for the sum of \$5000. It was purchased by Mr. Harry Symons, barrister, Calgary, for other parties. The claim joins some hydraulic ones on Wild Horse creek, and is considered to be a very valuable property. He also states that mining matters in Fort Steele and vicinity are progressing favorably. The Montana company have made a new strike on the Wild Horse opposite the Nin and Tuck. The reclamation matter left on Tuesday's board for the Mission.

On Tuesday, 5th inst., in commemoration of the Gintopwath, a social gathering of the ladies of the island was given at the celebration of Halloween. Besides the regular Halloween games, among them being diving for apples, several others were enjoyed by the party, which did not disperse until the "wee sma' hours."

This part of the island promises to afford its share of amusement to the residents during the coming winter, as there had already been two parties before the one spoken of. One of these took place at Mr. and Mrs. MacFadyen's, the other at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cotford, last Friday night. An unusually large gathering was at the last mentioned.

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mining camp in the west, was killed on the Yukon river. A steamer was being hauled up the rapids by means of a rope attached to a tree. The rope snapped and flying back struck Buck on both ankles, nearly severing the feet from the legs. He bled to death, his companions being unable to do anything for him.

News has been received from Unalaska that Capt. Healy of the United States revenue cutter Bear, met with a painful accident there, which may prove fatal. While walking along the wharf at Unalaska, preparatory to embarking in a small boat, he slipped and fell a distance of fifteen feet into the water, his back striking a floating log. He was taken aboard the Bear immediately and medical attention rendered, but for several days his condition was precarious. Eye witnesses say it was a miracle his life was saved, and when assistance reached him it was thought his was dead.

\$25,000 ASKED FOR

To Induce the Beaver Licensers to Call at St. John, N. B. Ottawa, Nov. 4.—A large delegation from St. John, N. B., is here tonight and has asked the government to give a \$25,000 subsidy to the Beaver steamship line if it called at that port instead of at Boston.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 2.—The steamer Ogdan has arrived here in tow, having broken her shaft off Sable Island on Thursday. The Ogdan will likely discharge here and dock to receive a new shaft. Her passengers will be forwarded by mail. The Ogdan broke adrift twice yesterday in a southeast storm, the cable being parted, and a new line was got out about with much difficulty.

Beauharnois, Nov. 4.—Valentine Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, was sentenced this morning to be hanged on January 3rd, at 8 a.m. Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 4.—Half of the village of Lancaster, a short distance from this town, was wiped out of existence yesterday morning. The loss, including all the principal stores, hotels, and many private residences, amounts to \$50,000, with about \$10,000 insurance.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Macey Ellen Beer, Christian Scientist, who was treating the six-year-old child of Percy Beck, who died recently of diphtheria, has surrendered to the police, and has been admitted to bail. Mrs. Andrews has been in the Queen's Hotel fire.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Prospectors Return—Liberal Club Concert—Some Weddings. Nanaimo, Nov. 1.—Chief of Police Cressan has returned from a prospecting trip to Mount Moriarty, and reports that the mineral deposits found there did not justify the party in staking claims. The Simpson party have not yet returned, but are expected tomorrow.

A concert will be given at the Needham street Presbyterian mission under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. on Thursday, Nov. 10th. The popular manager of the Nanaimo Telephone company, returned to the city last night, with a bride. The event took place at Vancouver, and Mrs. Pittendrigh was formerly Miss Lily Fowler of that city.

It has been definitely decided by the Legislature that the smoking concert in the opera house on Saturday, November 9th, a small admission fee will be charged in order to defray expenses. W. Marchant's address will be on "The Moral Influence of the Government." W. H. McKay, of Nanaimo, inspector of bridges on the E. & N. railway, was married in Vancouver to Miss Cullum of that place.

A white man at Jordan's mine, West Wellington, received a severe scalp wound from a sugar bowl which was intended for a Chinaman who quarrelled with the thrower. New Westminster, Nov. 2.—The bar association met to-day and appointed a committee to draft resolutions to the provincial government protesting against the abolition of the office of district registrar of titles at this city. Registrar Corrigan has been dismissed on the ground of economy. Strong public feeling against the action of the government has been expressed, and the citizens. Board of Trade and City Council will also move in the matter.

Another gold excitement has been caused by the discovery of an 80 foot ledge four and a half miles from Harrison Hot Springs that assays \$40.50 per ton. The Elburne gold quartz assays \$7000 per ton. Excitement is still on the increase. The bark Mary Jose cleared for Liverpool to-day with 27,231 cases of canned salmon, valued at \$128,219.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Provincial Act Discussed and Standing Committees Appointed. Drs. Davis and Watt, of Victoria, respectively chairman and secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, Dr. Walker, of New Westminster, and Dr. Davis, of Nanaimo, were present at the meetings of the Board held in the city during the last two days. Dr. Lefevre, another member of the board, is absent in Europe. The provincial health act was discussed clause by clause to enable the board to make itself familiar with the powers granted it by the act. Several suggestions were offered and will be brought to the attention of the attorney-general's department. Standing committees were appointed to deal with sewage disposal of excreta, water supply, construction, ventilation and heating of buildings and school hygiene.

The committees will gather all information obtainable and report within a month, when probably another meeting will be held to discuss these reports. The board decided to recommend immediate action with regard to certain matters which will be made public when considered by the attorney-general's department.

HOLMES WILL HANG

The Jury, Without a Moment's Hesitation, Find the Multi-Murderer Guilty.

They Had Decided It Without Leaving the Court, but Wanted Their Supper.

Everyone Was Surprised at the Verdict—Holmes Has Nothing to Say.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—When court reconvened on Saturday there was not an inch of space in the court room or of the gallery above, and the doors were locked to prevent the entrance of more. One of the peculiar features of the trial has been the attendance of society women present to witness the proceedings, and to-day there were more than ever. In ordinary murder trials there are few, if any, women present.

The present session was begun at 2:45 when Mr. Rotan, after a moment's conversation with Holmes, began the argument for the defense. He was very pale, but self-possessed, and received admiration for the pluck and endurance with which he fought, practically single-handed, against the mighty force of the commonwealth's evidence and skill and experience of the district attorney. His colleague, Mr. Shoemaker, was absent to-day on account of illness. Mr. Rotan was entirely alone. There was a pathetic note in the way he began: "Gentlemen of the jury, there is probably no one in this courtroom who can fully appreciate the responsibility that rests on my shoulders. Yet each of you have a greater responsibility."

He immediately entered upon a discussion of the evidence and said the defense plainly admitted that the body found in the Callow Hill street house was that of Pictzel, and that he and Holmes had been conspiring to defraud the insurance company, and at the time of this occurrence had such a scheme on hand. They also admitted, Mr. Rotan said, the story of Holmes' wanderings around the country with Mrs. Pictzel. They had offered no defense because of their confidence that the commonwealth had not made out its case. When the jury had analyzed the evidence they would find the facts more consistent with the theory of suicide than murder. When Holmes went to the house on Sunday, September 2nd, he found the body on the third floor. The attorney then repeated the details of the arrangement of the body, as already told, but he asked, had anything been produced to show at what time the man had been killed or committed suicide? Coming down to the time of the killing the speaker denied that there was anything to show alcohol indications in the man's stomach to bear out the commonwealth's assertion that Holmes had chloroformed him while he was drunk. Concerning the hurried departure of Holmes and his alleged wife from 11th street house on the night of the murder, Holmes having come home flushed and warm, and ordered her to pack her trunk, Mr. Rotan urged that Miss York's testimony showed beyond question that he had the night before resolved to leave town on Sunday night. The commonwealth relied on the medical testimony that the body could not have been found in the respectful position in which it was had Pictzel died by inhaling chloroform. The defense admitted the truth of this, but asserted that it was placed in such a position by Holmes after Pictzel had committed suicide, leaving a note for him to utilize the corpse to consummate the insurance swindle.

In conclusion he begged the jury to carefully weigh the facts and give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. Mr. Rotan concluded his address at 4:30 o'clock, and Judge Arnold charged the jury. He began with the usual definition of the various degrees of murder and manslaughter and read several passages from the penal code of Pennsylvania.

He instructed the jury to direct their thoughts to the question whether the prisoner had committed the murder and if so, of what degree. If the commonwealth had proved that it was willful, deliberate and premeditated murder, then he was guilty of murder in the first degree. "A number of witnesses have been called and the testimony is known as circumstantial. Of this line of testimony I will say many of the most important cases are proven by such evidence. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that half of them are decided upon such evidence. All evidence is more or less circumstantial. The difference is only in the degree of it." After setting forth instructions, the judge continued: "In the case of killing by poison, experience shows that nearly all such cases are proved by circumstantial evidence. These questions must be determined by you in this case. First, is Pictzel dead? Second, did he die a violent death? Third, if he did, did the prisoner kill him, or did he commit suicide?"

The judge reviewed the evidence at length, and continuing, said: "Now, was it suicide or murder? It is agreed by the counsel for the prisoner that it was suicide. If it was so the natural impulse would have been to notify the police upon discovery of the body, but he says he did not do so because he wanted it to appear as if an explosion caused it, so as to defraud the insurance company. The next step was told by Miss York. The prisoner cross-examined her himself." Here the judge quoted from her testimony concerning Holmes' return to the 11th street house on Sunday, the afternoon of the murder.

"If upon all the evidence, you are satisfied that Pictzel was killed by Holmes, by means of chloroform, it is a case of murder in the first degree. If persuaded by the argument of counsel that it was suicide, and not murder, then you must acquit. If after hearing this testimony, you are unable to make up your minds that he is guilty, if you feel a hesitancy, a doubt, you must give him the benefit of that doubt and acquit him; if not, you must find him guilty of murder in the first degree. If you have any impression in your mind of anything you may have read in the newspapers or heard spoken in this court about the case other than on the trial for the

murder of Benjamin F. Pictzel, pray distance them from your minds and consider the case with the utmost care. The jury retired at 5:40 p.m. in the first degree against Holmes. He coughed slightly when he heard the words, but that was the only sign. According to one of the jurymen, they had reached their verdict before the doors of their room closed upon them, but being hungry they ate their supper first. Then they took a ballot, and without hesitation every man of the twelve answered: "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

But however atrocious the crime, however fiendish the criminal, it is hard to send a man to the gallows in one minute's time, at the moment which the trial talked about for about an hour and a half. Then word was sent into the court that they had agreed. This was at 8:15 o'clock. It took a half hour to get the court in readiness to receive the verdict.

Holmes spoke to his counsel, Rotan and Shoemaker, before he was taken back to prison. To them he said, "I feel that this condemns me. It was an unjust trial." He would say no more than that. Immediately after the announcement of the verdict the usual application for leave to file a motion for a new trial was made. District Attorney Graham did not oppose the motion and Judge Arnold fixed the 18th of this month for a hearing. The principal reason will be lack of time for the preparation of the defense. Should a new trial be refused, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court and argument heard at the next sitting in this city on January 1, 1896. So even if everything goes against him, Holmes has not much to fear, as he will be able to spend on the earth some months. The verdict was a surprise to most persons, who did not believe the case had been fastened upon Holmes beyond a reasonable doubt.

Gravel and Kidney Disease Quickly Cured—Relief Can Be Obtained Within Six Hours. I have been troubled with gravel and kidney disease for eight years, during which time I have tried numerous remedies and different doctors without any permanent benefit. At times the pain in the left kidney was so severe that I could not lie down or remain in any position any length of time. Seeing your advertisement of Scott's American Kidney Cure in The Enterprise, I procured a bottle from A. S. Goodale, druggist, and taking it according to directions got immediate relief and feel better now than at any time since first noticing the disease. The soreness and weakness have all left me. I recommend all who are afflicted with this dangerous trouble to give Scott's American Kidney Cure a trial. Signed, Michael McMullen, Chesley, Ont. For sale by Dean & Criderman and Hall & Co.

THE CITY'S TAXES. Collections Remarkably Near the Estimates. City Treasurer Clark and his staff were busy during the last four days of October receiving the tax money from those ratepayers who waited till the last days for paying taxes without forfeiting the one-sixth rebate. There was collected in this time \$104,010.07. Of this amount \$41,329.73 was collected the last day. The collections were exceedingly close to the estimates. The estimated revenue from real estate was \$180,000, and \$180,517 was received; from board of health \$11,000, and the collections were \$10,750; receipts of \$20,000 were estimated for school purposes, but as there are yet two months to pay the school tax in, only \$18,220 has so far been paid. The collections are much nearer the estimates than last year, and the promptness with which the taxes have been paid is an indication of the ratepayers having more money at their disposal.

MR. DAVIS. The judge reviewed the evidence at length, and continuing, said: "Now, was it suicide or murder? It is agreed by the counsel for the prisoner that it was suicide. If it was so the natural impulse would have been to notify the police upon discovery of the body, but he says he did not do so because he wanted it to appear as if an explosion caused it, so as to defraud the insurance company. The next step was told by Miss York. The prisoner cross-examined her himself." Here the judge quoted from her testimony concerning Holmes' return to the 11th street house on Sunday, the afternoon of the murder.

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PERSECUTING THE PRESS

German Official Tyranny Will Lead to a Free Press in the Fatherland.

Despite Prosecutions and Oppression, Newspapers Are Still Outspoken.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—The reports of the trial of the editors of the Vorwarts and the Volksblatt have proved an excellent reading in some respects. It has been shown, for instance, that the Baron von Mibach, a high court official, actually visited Herr Sigur to request him to cease his attacks in the Vorwarts on the memory of Emperor William I. and in order to induce him to join the national church. It has likewise transpired that Herr Schwechten, the architect of the church, is himself guilty of placing the scurrilous inscriptions on the building which have attracted so much attention. This peculiar revelation has even conservative papers like the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung to reproach the court with want of tact. Another feature of the case was the queer reason by which the presiding judge, who displayed throughout hostility to the Vorwarts, his interpretation being quite opposed to many decisions of the imperial supreme court. He laid down that it was doubtless in view of the possibility that the emperor, who nobody had a right to say anything against the person of his majesty. This new rendering of les majeste has been denounced by the whole of the Liberal and Radical press as fallacious and illegal. The case will be appealed to the supreme court, so far as the Vorwarts is concerned.

These prosecutions have had the result of evoking still more stringent retorts, and in a scathing editorial on the trial the Vorwarts asks the emperor to declare whom he referred to in his recent address as "gang unworthy to bear the name of Germans," adding ironically, "it is only just to know." The Vorwarts was prosecuted for publishing this article, and the government issued orders to the police to continue to make arresting warfare upon the socialist press. The domiciliary visit made by the police of Colmar on Saturday last at the residence of Herr Preis, a member of the reichstag, and the summoning of representatives of the people to answer to the press. The domiciliary visit made by the police of Colmar on Saturday last at the residence of Herr Preis, a member of the reichstag, and the summoning of representatives of the people to answer to the press.

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BRITAIN'S TRUE FRIEND.

A London Paper Pays a High Compliment to President Cleveland.

London, Nov. 4.—The Post-Conservative, in an editorial congratulating President Cleveland upon perceiving the real drift of American opinion away from jingoism, expresses its thanks to Senator Chandler for being the involuntary instrument of eliciting from the New York papers the testimonial, if any were wanted, to the truth of Ralph Waldo Emerson's words: "The rolling ocean which intervenes cannot affect the Briton in our blood."

THE YUKON MOUNTED POLICE.

Were Stationed There at the Request of American Traders.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The reason Canada has built winter quarters for mounted police and occupied posts on the Alaskan frontier on disputed gold territory claimed by the United States became known through the testimony of the interior and the customs, and interviews with several of the officials of the government. It is claimed that if any trouble occurs over this territory the United States must be held morally responsible owing to the lax manner in which the past governments have dealt with the mail service of the United States side of the region affected and the repeated neglect to take notice of almost applications by United States traders themselves for protection against lawless elements and contraband trading. The case as presented is that when the first reports of the vast wealth of the Yukon gold region were made public, with characteristic energy trading companies were formed in New York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and other centres, to carry on trading in that region. These companies appealed to the United States government for protection, and necessary business facilities. Premises were made by successive governments, but not carried out, and as a last resource the traders appealed to the Canadian government for protection. Their letters are on file here. They cite as their reasons for asking Canadian intervention that the United States authorities would not take action, for the reason that the territory was within Canadian jurisdiction.

A YOUNG GIRL'S TRIALS.

HER PARENTS HAD ALMOST GIVEN UP HOPE OF HER RECOVERY.

Pale and Emaciated, Subject to Severe Headaches, She Was Thought to be Going Into a Decline—Now the Picture of Health and Beauty.

From the Richibucto, N. B. Review. There are very few people, especially among the agriculturists of Kent county, N. B. who do not know Mr. H. H. Warman, the popular agent for agricultural machinery, of Molus River. A Review representative was conversing with Mr. Warman recently, when the subject of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was incidentally touched upon. Mr. Warman said he was a staunch believer in their curative properties, and to justify his opinion he related the cure of his sister, Miss Jessie Warman, aged 15 who, he said, had been almost "wrecked from the grave by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Miss Warman had been suffering for nearly a year from troubles incident to girlhood. She suffered from severe and almost constant headaches, dizziness, heart palpitation, "was pale and bloodless, and eventually became so weak and emaciated that her parents thought she was in consumption and had all but given up hope of her recovery." Her father, Mr. Richard Warman, who is a well-to-do farmer, spared no expense to procure relief for the poor sufferer. The best available medical advice was employed, but no relief came, and although the parents were almost in despair they still strove to find the means of restoring their loved one to health. Mr. Warman, like everybody else who reads the newspaper, had read of the many marvellous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but like some others, looked upon these stories as "mere patent medicine advertisements." However, as everything else had failed, he determined that Pink Pills should be given a trial, with results no less marvellous than that of many others related through the press. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have completely cured the young lady, so that in a few months, from a helpless and supposedly dying girl, she has become a picture of health and activity. The Warman family is so well known in this part of the country that no one would think of disputing any statement made by any of its members. Mr. H. H. Warman, an agent of his business as salesman for agricultural machinery, is personally acquainted with nearly everybody in the county, and we feel assured that any enquiries made of him concerning the statements made above will be readily answered.

The gratifying results following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case of Miss Warman prove that they are unequalled as a blood purifier and nerve tonic. In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow, listless, troubled with fluttering or palpitation of the heart, weak and easily tired, no time should be lost in taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will speedily enrich the blood and bring a rosy glow of health to the cheeks. They are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness in men they are equally a radical cure in cases arising from mental worry, over work, or excess of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes of twelve in loose form by the dozen or hundred at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company at either address.

UNCLE SAM IS HIS FRIEND.

Emperor of Japan Writes an Autograph Letter to President Cleveland.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—The Japanese minister, Kurino, and his secretary of legation, called upon President Cleveland at the White House to-day and presented him with an autograph letter from the Emperor of Japan expressing in graceful and sincere terms his appreciation of the good offices exercised by the United States government to bring about a restoration of peace between Japan and China and for the Emperor's accord to Japanese residents in China.

The Emperor's letter addresses President Cleveland as "Great and good friend," and concludes with an expression of hope that the bonds of friendship between the two countries will be further strengthened.

TACOMA'S TWO TREASURERS.

Mr. Olds Furnishes a \$100,000 Bond-Boxes in Jail.

Tacoma, Nov. 2.—Frederick T. Olds, who was elected treasurer of the city of Tacoma by the council yesterday, in place of James W. McCauley, removed to-day assumed his new duties, and took charge of his office, The finance committee, assisted by Controller Benham and Deputy Treasurer Deane Utter, has been engaged nearly all day in checking up the accounts of the outgoing official. These were found to be correct, and at the finish Treasurer Olds received for \$8252.53 in vouchers, cash and warrants.

The bond of ex-City Treasurer George W. Boxes, in the sum of \$20,000 to secure his attendance here in court to answer the charge of larceny by embezzlement and misappropriation of public funds, has not yet been filed in Justice McMurtry's court. This afternoon Freeman Campbell, Mr. Boggs' attorney, appeared at the court house, and said he was ready to proceed with the examination into the matter on the bond. Several of the bondsmen were present, but when Justice McMurtry adjourned the court only four had been examined. These were C. J. Robinson, M. A. Dillon, Alexander Watson and Gus Silbon. Mr. Robinson is one of the owners of the Paragon and Bohemian Club saloons, and he was accepted for \$2500. Mr. Dillon was chief of police under the Rice administration and was accepted for \$1000. Alexander Watson justified in the sum of \$2500, and Mr. Silbon, who swore he owned \$8000 worth of diamonds and had \$8000 in cash, went on for \$1000.

MORE INSURANCE FRAUD.

Toronto Again to the Fore in This Line of Crime.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—A suit was commenced to-day in Osgood Hall by the Equitable Life Insurance Company against Elisha Alger, of Pickering township, to recover \$7000, the amount paid on a policy on the life of Mrs. Alger, his wife, who died last August.

The body of Mrs. Alger was exhumed last September, as there were suspicions that she had been passed by Dr. Fransee, of Whitevale, under an arrangement with her husband, while in the last stages of consumption. Dr. Fransee left for Buffalo when the investigation was commenced, but came to Toronto a few days ago under a safe conduct from the Ontario government to give evidence, which it is stated will be of a highly sensational character. It is probable that several criminal prosecutions will follow the termination of the suit.

CORPORAL PAID HIS DEBT.

By Surrendering Without Fighting—Campos Studies the Country.

Madrid, Nov. 2.—A dispatch received here from Havana says that a corporal named volunteers surrendered Fort Yecia without fighting, as he owed money to the leader of the insurgent attackers. The insurgents have boarded and looted the steamer Soledad, and they continue to burn plantations.

General Campos and his staff, as well as prominent generals, have been studying the country surrounding Havana in order to erect defensive works in case of trouble with some foreign power.

Do not daily with rheumatism. Get rid of it at once by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Hood's.

SMUGGLERS TERRORSTRICKEN.

At the Severity of the Sentence of Their Accomplish.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 1.—Parties in this city implicated in smuggling are paralyzed with terror at the severe action of the magistrate at St. John's, who to-day convicted three smugglers there and sentenced each to six months' imprisonment. Ten other arrests have been made at St. John's.

The persons arrested at St. John's for smuggling have arranged to secure the services of one of the leading lawyers from here, so the cases have been postponed for some days. Several customs officers were dispatched to-day on new trials, which, it is hoped, will result in some important captures.

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

Some Reading that Will Prove Interesting to Young Mothers—How to Guard Against the Disease.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children are subject to take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom peculiar to croup, which will be easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first breathes hoarse. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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CAMBRIDGE'S CONSOLATION.

His Already Fat Retiring Allowance Will be Increased—Another Title for Him.

London, Nov. 1.—The Duke of Cambridge, the retiring commander-in-chief of the army, has made his farewell address to the army, expressing the reluctance and sorrow with which he severs his long connection, and thanking the officers and men for their constant support. All the papers publish editorials eulogizing his services to the army and the country. The Standard says that an arrangement has been made to considerably increase the retiring allowance of the duke, and an honorary title will be conferred on him.

Dublin, Nov. 1.—The Independent publishes an address issued by the Amnesty Association, addressed to Irishmen in the United States and Canada, making an appeal for aid in continuing the agitation for the release of the Portland prisoners, and also for the purpose of assisting their families and substantially helping the men who were recently released from prison.

Paris, Nov. 1.—M. Bourgeois, this evening, informed President Faure that he has accepted the task of forming a new cabinet.

The new ministry, so far as formed is as follows: M. Bourgeois, minister of the interior and president of the council of ministers; M. Ricard, minister of justice and worship; M. Cavaignac, minister of war; M. Lockroy, minister of marine; M. Dethelot, minister of education; M. Doumer, minister of finance; M. Guyot Desaigne, minister of public works; M. Mesureur, minister of commerce; M. Combes, minister of the colonies.

Madrid, Nov. 1.—A bomb was exploded to-day in the monastery of Corcuela, in the province of Biscay, resulting in great damage to the building. A number of the monks were injured, and several of them have died from febrile causes by the explosion. The authors of the outrage are unknown. At Ocheva in the province of Valencia a mob stoned a rosary procession, and the crown of the image of the virgin carried in the procession was broken. Great excitement was caused by the disorder. Several persons were arrested.

NATIONAL HORIZON CLOUDY.

Even Sober-Minded London Papers Feel That Great Britain is Nearing a Crisis.

Becoming Convinced That British Diplomacy Has Been Out-Maneuvered.

London, Nov. 2.—No improvement is noticeable this afternoon in the political situation of Europe and the Far East. Nearly all the British newspapers refer seriously to the political crisis, the apparent isolation of Great Britain and the policy pursued by Russia in the Far East, as well as the possible future steps which France may take. Even the most sober-minded London newspapers have become alarmed, and people here are gradually becoming convinced that British diplomacy has been out-maneuvered by Russia, in spite of the denial that that country has obtained important concessions from China and is prepared to stop at nothing in order to compel the Japanese to evacuate Chinese territory in accordance with the terms of the treaty of peace.

In Armenia the situation grows graver in view of the spread of the revolutionary feeling, and the fact that Great Britain is liable to be left alone at any moment to deal with the sultan, and the latter will thus be unlikely to carry out the reforms in Armenia. In this crisis, however, the English newspapers are finding consolation in the sympathetic utterances found in certain American papers, but there is no getting away from the fact that Great Britain is facing a dangerous crisis. Perhaps the matter will be best summed up in the following quotation from the St. James' Gazette, this afternoon, referring to the danger ahead: "It is such as to make us anxious not to lose any time in getting our naval and military armaments into as complete a state of efficiency as circumstances will allow." Other newspapers take the same view, and it is understood that some most important exchanges of messages have been taking place at the foreign office, although the officials there will profess to believe the danger has been greatly exaggerated. The general opinion, however, is that Europe must be congratulated if war is averted.

The British foreign office has received no confirmation of the story from Barbadoes, telling of the firing by a Venezuelan coast guard on vessel flying a British flag, the Misgits, off the island of Trinidad, killing her commander, Comas Garcia.

HAD THEIR LITTLE HOLIDAY.

Canadian Ministers Journey to Washington and Save Postage.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—The Canadian cabinet ministers, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper, have returned to Canada. It is stated that having given all the assistance necessary at present to Sir Julian Pancoote in the present action of the claims of the British sealers for indemnity on account of the seizure of their vessels, a longer stay here would be useless. They had one informal and one formal conference with Secretary Olney, and were received by the president. Whether any advance has resulted in the direction of their object cannot be stated, but as the British side express satisfaction with the progress being made in the negotiations, it is assumed that Secretary Olney has inclined a favorable ear to their suggestion that a commission be created to settle the claims.

USE SUNLIGHT SOAP.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS 6c THE TWIN BAR

COLQUITZ MEETING. Residents Adopt a Memorial to be Presented to the Council.

At a meeting held in Colquitz Hall last evening, the residents of that district unanimously adopted the following memorial: which will be placed before the city council as soon as it has been signed by the residents:

To the Mayor and Council, Victoria City.

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, landowners along the Colquitz river, have again had under consideration the several matters mentioned below, viz.:

(a) The obstructing of the natural flow of water down the Colquitz by the Victoria water works dam and reservoir at Beaver lake.

(b) The special fact that no arrangement has ever been made by the city of Victoria with the said landowners in regard to such obstruction.

(c) That such water as does flow in the river is entirely unfitted for use, and we respectfully state that latterly the water from day to day seriously polluted and productive of great injury to both man and beast, and we are aware that the city council takes upon itself a grave responsibility when it wilfully arranges for, and permits, such pollution of the water.

Referring to the matter of this pollution of the stream, we are advised by counsel to take legal steps to prevent the same by way of placing an injunction on the work now going on at the waterworks dam. But a step seems, however, to the landowners inadvisable unless it may so happen that the city council still persistently refuse to consider this claim.

Furthermore, the foregoing state of affairs seems to the most undesirable for all concerned, while in our opinion a remedy might be found, if the city council would agree to lay, at the expense of the city of Victoria, a water pipe either along the bed of the Colquitz or otherwise to convey water to and for the undersigned landowners, subject to such arrangements for tapping the same as might be mutually agreed upon.

This pipe might also serve as a source of revenue to the city as many other settlers would gladly avail themselves of the privileges such pipes would afford. The landowners request that consideration of the foregoing may be had forthwith by the district council of Victoria and a special committee of the council be appointed to confer at an early date with a committee of the landowners upon the several matters at issue. We solicit a reply at your earliest convenience.

Editor J. J. Montgomery, of Marshall, Ill., Democrat, states that for many years, he has suffered untold agony from Dyspepsia. At last he began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and by the time he had used six bottles he was as well as ever. Cures others, will cure you.

THE CREAMERY PROJECT.

From Friday's Daily. The farmers of Saanich and Lake districts met yesterday in the Agricultural Hall, Saanich, for the purpose of taking steps towards starting a creamery in the district. Mr. B. John occupied the chair and F. Turgoise acted as secretary. Messrs. Chandler, Stevens, Cowan, John, Harrison and others pointed out the advantages to be derived from having the butter of the district made in a creamery, and a resolution was carried in favor of the building of one in the district. E. R. John was appointed to act with Messrs. Chandler, Stevens and Burgess, who were appointed at a previous meeting for the purpose of calling meetings and promoting the scheme of starting a creamery in the district. Another meeting will be held at Sidney on the 12th inst.

Within 12 Hours After First Dose the Pain Left Him. After a few days of Seven Years' Standing Cured in a Few Days.

I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to bed for months at a time, unable to turn myself. I have been treated by many physicians in this part of the country, some of whom benefited me. I had no faith in rheumatic cures advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Taylor, druggist, of Owen Sound. At the time I was suffering agonizing pain, but inside of twelve hours after I took the first dose the pain left me. I continued until I took three bottles, and I consider I am completely cured. Signed, J. D. McLeod, Leith P. O., Ont. For sale by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

The subject of creameries is attracting much attention. There seems no doubt that a creamery of about 250 capacity of butter capacity per day will be erected in South Victoria district. There will be a meeting at the school house near Sluggitt's on the West Saanich road on Tuesday evening, 5th inst.; at Colquitz Hall, Carey Road, Thursday evening, 7th inst.; and at Cedar Hill on Thursday evening, 14th inst. A special train will be run to North Saanich.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.



to Your Honorable Wife" - Merchant of Venice and tell her that I am composed of clarified cottonseed oil and refined beef suet; that I am the purest of all cooking fats; that my name is



that I am better than lard, and more useful than butter; that I am equal in shortening to twice the quantity of either, and make food much easier of digestion. I am to be found everywhere in 3 and 5 pound pails, but am Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts. MONTREAL.

