

The Colonist. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1895. A COOKNEY BALAAM.

The London Daily Chronicle, in the course of its "Science Notes," says: The Canadian official who has thought it necessary to telegraph across a continent and an ocean that the British Columbia salmon are not trout must be a relation of Peter Pindar's friend who discovered that fleas are not lobsters. For, leaving out the technical difficulty of saying in what particular a trout differs from a salmon, except in so far as particular species of salmon differ from other species, we were not aware that any person of the slightest authority had ever suggested that the myriads of salmon which ascend the British Columbia rivers were anything but what they are. They are of many species, all distinct from those of the Atlantic coast, and all migratory, and in every other respect up to the standard required of their kind elsewhere. It would appear, however, that a good many frozen salmon are being sent from America, with more to come—a fact that sorely distresses the Fishmongers' Company. For so long as they can be sold in this market, they are anything but what they are. They are of many species, all distinct from those of the Atlantic coast, and all migratory, and in every other respect up to the standard required of their kind elsewhere. It would appear, however, that a good many frozen salmon are being sent from America, with more to come—a fact that sorely distresses the Fishmongers' Company. For so long as they can be sold in this market, they are anything but what they are.

What would be thought of the "authority" who would seriously maintain that fleas are a species of lobster, and would do so with the intention of subjecting the owners of the lobsters to loss and inconvenience? When an "authority" in London assured the Fishmongers' Company that the frozen salmon from British Columbia offered for sale in the market of that city were trout, and therefore could not be sold at that season of the year, nothing remained for the British Columbia authority to do, ridiculous as the task must have appeared to him, but to endeavor to convince those who had placed faith in the London authority that the British Columbia fish are true salmon. It would not do for the Canadian High Commissioner to laugh at the London wince and then let the matter drop. He, as we see in the Canadian Gazette, took the right course and telegraphed to the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries and received the reply that Professor Prince, the Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, who has given much attention to the whole question of pisciculture and holds a high position in various colleges in that branch of science, had just returned from British Columbia, where he had spent several months in a scientific investigation of the fisheries of that Province. He declared most emphatically that the fish were not trout but belonged to a recognized species of salmon. The laugh, then, in this matter is not against Professor Prince but against the London authority who pronounced the British Columbia salmon not salmon at all but trout.

We also learn from the Gazette that the Fraser River salmon were tested in London in the most practical and effective way possible, and that they stood the test triumphantly. "For several days," says the Gazette, "the (salmon) formed a part of the menu of one or two well-known city restaurants, while private trials of the fish were made. The result was most satisfactory. The fish was not labelled in any way as imported, and it was not only much appreciated, but gave rise to a considerable demand. Now that a start has been made there can be little question as to the reception this very welcome delicacy would meet among British consumers, especially as it reaches us out of the English salmon season." So we see good has come out of evil, and the Fishmongers' blunderer has unwittingly benefited the British Columbia fisherman and not done them harm, as he intended.

BLINDED BY HATE. Anti-British Americans are continually saying foolish and stupid things about Great Britain, its people and its government, but the stupidest and the most foolish of these utterances that we have seen for a long time is contained in the leading article of the Portland Oregonian of the 9th inst. That article is headed "Unassailable War"—whatever that may mean. In this article the British are described as being the "natural enemies of popular rights." "In no country," says the Oregonian, "where the people are anything, or expect to be anything, is there the necessity of a formal declaration of war against Great Britain. The war is always flagrant, knows no truce, is unassailable, inheres in the very nature of things and will go on until this arrogant representative of oligarchy and feudalism shall be deprived of the power of troubling the world further." All this of a nation which has the honor and the extreme felicity of having given to the world the model republic of this age and of all ages. The United States of America is essentially British. The bulk of its people are either native Britons or of British descent. They speak the British language and all that is most valuable in their laws and institutions has been borrowed from Great Britain. If the Oregonian were not blinded by national prejudice it would see that in every country where the people are anything or expect to be anything, the upholders of free institutions are under the deepest obligation to the people of England, for it was the people of that little country who won freedom and established free institutions, not only for themselves but for the peoples of other countries and of ages far in the future. Our contemporary world, if it had eyes to see, be ready to acknowledge that England's deepest debtor in this respect is the United States of America. Great Britain's enemy of popular rights! In what country of the world are popular rights so freely exercised and so fully enjoyed as in Great Britain and those

countries, which are proud of owing allegiance to Great Britain? Where in the wide world are liberty of the press, liberty of speech, freedom of conscience, enjoyed in the same degree and to the same extent as they are in Great Britain and her great dependencies? Not in the United States certainly. In what country do the people exercise so direct and so powerful an influence over the Government as do the people of Great Britain? In the United States, where the people boast that they are sovereign, it is possible for a few men representing nobody and remarkable for nothing but their greed and their obstinacy, to nullify the action of the representatives of the people. And there are times when the great majority of the people are forced to wait for years before they can carry out their wishes constitutionally expressed. This is not the case in Great Britain. The people of that country—that mother of free nations—can, if they earnestly desire a change in public policy, in a very short time create a Government which will carry out their wishes. They are not forced to wait until a Presidential term expires or until Parliament dissolves by the efflux of time. They can have what they want immediately.

Great Britain has her enemies, it is true, but a little inquiry will show that the cause of the ill-will of the whole of them is envy. They hate her because she is successful, because she is rich and because she is powerful. She has done, and done well, what many of them have tried to do and failed. They have attempted to compete with her in trade and in colonization and she has beaten them out of sight. It may be that some of them would like to get from her by foul means what they have not been able to acquire by fair. But she has proved before now that she has been able to hold her own, and there is every indication that she is as able to take her own part now as she has been in any previous part of her history.

INTERESTING STATISTICS. Col. G. T. Denison, of Toronto, is intensely British and enthusiastically loyal. He is not a lover of the United States or an admirer of republican institutions. In an article which he contributed to the September number of the Westminster Review he criticises somewhat severely what he regards as an attack on Canada made by Mr. Goldwin Smith. The article was ostensibly on the Ottawa Conference, but, according to Mr. Denison: "He says very little about the Conference, but devotes the greater part of the article to harsh criticism of Canada and Canadian interests in general. There are many inaccuracies and unfair conclusions, and the whole of the article is so hostile to Canada as to have an injurious effect upon the minds of those Englishmen whose knowledge of Canada is derived from reading instead of from personal observation."

Col. Denison, as may be easily understood, is strongly and bitterly opposed to annexation, which Professor Smith openly favors. The gallant Colonel says:— "Canadians are not likely to favor annexation. Their whole traditions, their national spirit, their respect for the dead that have gone before, everything that would appeal to honor or sentiment, forbid such an idea. On material grounds everything is against it. Our people are a moral, law-abiding people. Computing the criminal statistics, according to the Chicago Tribune's returns (the best available), we find that there were 3,587 murders in the United States in 1889, 3,615 in 1893 and 9,920 in 1894. The number in 1894 was 190 of whom four were women! The number legally executed in that year was 112. The murders per 10,000,000 of the population per annum in 1893 were in England 126, Austria 150, France 175, Spain 700, Italy 825; and the United States 1,500 in 1894. As the United States statistics are more comprehensive than the European, probably for a comparison 1,200 would be a fairer estimate. In Canada, in the year ending September 30, 1893, twenty-two persons were charged with murder and thirty-four with manslaughter, or a total of fifty-six for 5,000,000 people, or 112 per 10,000,000—the best record of them all. Lynching is unknown in Canada. The amount of money stolen by embezzlers and defaulters in the United States in 1894 amounted to \$25,234,112. The widespread distress and depression in the United States, the fact that our share of paying the pension fund of \$140,000,000 would be \$10,000,000 per annum, or more than the interest of our gross debt of \$300,000,000 tend to show that annexation cannot appeal to the Canadian people on any ground either moral or material. No wonder Mr. Smith quotes a French traveler (Max O'Rell) as his authority for the extent of the annexation party. And yet his articles are read in England as conveying information on the Canadian question. In this connection it may be well to quote some statistics on divorce, contained in a tract on the woman's suffrage movement in the United States recently written by "A Lawyer":

In the year 1885, the author shows that in the larger portion of the Christian world the statistics of divorce stood as follows: France, 6,245; Germany, 6,141; Russia, 1,789; Austria, 1,718; Switzerland, 920; Denmark, 685; Roumania, 631; Italy, 569; Great Britain and Ireland, 508; Holland, 339; Belgium, 290; Sweden, 229; Australia, 190; Norway, 68; and Canada, 12. The total for these countries amounted to 20,111. For the United States the returns gave 23,472, or an excess over the number of all the others together of 3,361. It will be seen that there are no returns for Spain, Portugal, Greece, Mexico and Central and South America, and it is doubtful whether, if the divorces and separations in these countries were known they would all told be equal to the surplus of 3,361. At any rate, the fact to which this writer, who is a citizen of the United States, directs attention, is a very remarkable one. It appears from these statistics that the number of divorces in the United States is considerably in excess of the number reported from all the rest of the world for the year 1885. It is equally remarkable that in Canada the divorces that took place in the year in question were but a fraction of the lowest num-

ber returned for any of the states of Europe. Compared with the enormous aggregate returned from the states of the union, that of the Dominion offers a contrast of profound significance. As to the laws which make divorce so easy in the Republic, the same writer says: "The laws of a country are the surest evidence of the social condition and the political development of its citizens, the order of ideas always preceding the order of events, and the moral opinions of a people never crystallize into a law until the people have themselves sunk or risen to the level of the opinion."

CO-EDUCATION. Our highly esteemed correspondent, "Old Maid," is not pleased with what Bishop Perrin said about our public schools in the short speech which he made in the Victoria Theatre on Friday evening. The Bishop, it seems, does not believe in co-education. He disapproves of schools in which boys and girls are taught together. There are a great many in America who are convinced that both the boys and the girls are benefited by being instructed in the same school. In point of fact, "mixed schools" are the only schools possible for the great majority of the children of this Dominion. In the country districts it would be simply impossible to have boys and girls taught separately. Every Canadian, man or woman, who has been brought up in the country has attended a mixed school, and very many have attended no other school. Has studying in the same room with the brothers and the sisters of the other girls of the settlement been injurious to the woman of Canada, and is a Canadian man any the worse for having girls for his classmates for many years? That co-education has had an influence on the character of both the men and the women is undeniable. Has that influence been for good or for evil? The inquiry is an important one, and it is one that should be made before co-education is unqualifiedly condemned.

It is neither fair nor philosophical to condemn a system of education or anything else without full and impartial inquiry. If co-education is to be its effects must be visible in the character and lives of the people of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Are the children of the rural districts of this province likely to be demoralized because it is impossible to educate the boys in one school and the girls in another? If it is admitted that co-education is not injurious to character in rural districts it will, we think, be difficult to prove that it is injurious in city schools. Boys and girls have been educated together in Canadian towns as well as in Canadian country districts. What have been the results? Is Bishop Perrin prepared to assert that those boys and girls after they grew to be men and women have proved worse members of society than men and women who have been educated in schools in which the children of only one sex were taught?

If we do not mistake, co-education has been the rule in many parts of Scotland for very many years. The lads and lasses attended the same school and were taught by the same teacher. Has co-education in Scotland been productive of bad results? Are the Scotch the worse or the better for having attended the parish schools the doors of which were opened to both boys and girls? Is the fact that the householders of Northampton would have been horrified at the proposal to establish a school in their town open to boys and girls indiscriminately an argument against co-education? The only inference that a Canadian can draw from that fact is that the good people of Northampton are prejudiced against co-education. And it may be that boys who, since their babyhood, had associated with boys only, would not be fit schoolmates for gently nurtured girls.

Bishop Perrin is comparatively a stranger in Canada. He probably does not know to what extent co-education obtains in this Dominion and on this continent generally, and consequently he does not know that when he speaks of co-education with something like horror, he is likely to hurt the feelings of many Canadians in whose minds the "little red schoolhouse" is connected with many pleasant and tender associations. "An Old Maid" is not the "only Canadian who loves to think of her school days and her schoolmates."

KINDERGARTENS. The establishment of public kindergartens is a subject of discussion in many communities. The little children in large cities are often terribly neglected and are frequently spoiled for life while still in their early childhood. Many mothers have no time properly to attend to their children and many others have not the will or the ability to do so even when they have the time. There is no doubt but that the kindergartens would be the salvation of large numbers of those neglected and worse than motherless children. But in ordinary cases we must confess we have a prejudice in favor of the mother. We believe that in the early years of childhood the mother is the child's best teacher; nature has made her so, and she cannot without injury to her little one depute the office to another. The love of the child for its mother in those years is intense, and if she is a good woman the sympathy between the two is perfect. She is not only her child's best teacher, but she is its most charming playfellow. No one can replicate mother; no one can sing like mother; no one can tell a story like mother. Mother is her baby's best comforter. We do not believe that the wit of man or woman can devise a system of education that in those early years when the child's mind is most active and its feelings most acute, when it is most impressionable, when the foundations of its character are being laid, can do for the child what the mother's love the mother's instinct and her selfless attention can do. We may be prejudiced, but we believe that the proper place for the child for the first five or six years of its life is at its

mother's knee. But this, of course, assumes that the mother is in a position to devote herself to her children. When she is not in a position to do so the case is different. The kindergarten system, as we have heard explained, is, we are satisfied, the right system. It allows the child's mind to develop itself in the natural way. The little one is not stuffed with lessons or wearied with ungenial tasks. The child picks up ideas in the kindergarten as it does at home, in the fields or on the street, voluntarily and almost insensibly, while it is at play or doing what it regards as its business. We believe that if this system were, as far as possible, introduced into schools for children of larger growth the pupils would learn more and their minds would be more symmetrically developed. If the very little ones are to go to school at all the kindergarten is the place for them. It is, however, questionable whether the time has arrived in which it would be either judicious or practicable to establish public kindergartens in this city. Being only possible in towns they would have to be supported wholly by the municipality, and it is, the ratepayers think, heavily burdened enough already for the support of schools.

TORONTO TOPICS. TORONTO, Nov. 13.—(Special)—A special cable says: "It is expected the decision of the Privy Council in the matter of Ontario's right to control the manufacture and traffic in liquors within the province will be promulgated early next week. Prof. J. W. Spencer says that in about 4,000 years Hamilton will be no more. It will have ceased to exist and over the spot where it now stands will roll the blue waters of Lake Ontario, even over the mountain which is at present the chief pride and glory of the ambitious city. He says, however, that Toronto is safe. Clarke Wallace, speaking at a Conservative ward meeting at Toronto last night, said regarding the Manitoba school question, that on all other racial or religious questions, the Liberals had one policy in Ontario and another in Quebec. The truth was the present Liberal leader was ignorant of what his policy was. Richard Cartwright was consistently for free trade, however, and would make the free zone in the streets of this city purely in a spirit of revenge for the defeat of 1878. Mr. Wallace said election night would be held in three Ontario constituencies before the general elections, at which time the people would have the opportunity of passing on the Manitoba school question without the excitement of a general election.

THE ALBERNI MINES. J. W. Jones has just returned from another visit to the Alberni mines. He reports that on Mineral Hill the Alberni Mining Co. are running in a tunnel on the Alberni claim for the purpose of striking the ledge at a good depth. The tunnel will be about 125 feet in length. They will run three shafts, working the whole 24 hours. On the Last Dollar claim the tunnel is six feet, with the ledge increased to two feet, and the ore improving. On the hydraulic claim on China creek they are busy at work getting into shape to wash dirt. On the Cataract claim timber is being saved to build the flumes. Fifteen men are at work, and it is expected that the actual washing will begin in a few months. The Duke of York Co. will begin active work on the Last Dollar claim in the construction of the ditch. On Mineral creek E. Mason is still at work drifting to bed rock, but has not as yet discovered a good ledge. A new find is reported on Cameron ledge, near the wagon road. The ore is contained in a six foot ledge and is heavily charged with copper. It is beautifully marked with peacock copper. No assays have yet been made. With the exception of those engaged in development work on the Mineral Hill mines and on the hydraulic claims there will not be many prospectors in the mountains after the present month.

APPRECIATIVE CRITICISM. The Canadian Magazine for November contains a bright and crisp review, by Principal Grant, of Mr. Castell Hopkins' biography of Gladstone, of which the following is an extract: "Notwithstanding defects, necessarily incident to the vast range of subjects dealt with by a biographer of Mr. Gladstone had to treat, and to the comparatively short time which he had to devote to it, this is decidedly the best work which Mr. Castell Hopkins has yet done. He has also had the advantage of dealing with the most attractive and many-sided personality in the English speaking world, one whose work was done in the glare of the noonday sun and whose public career is practically over. There is, therefore, a fitness in summing it up now, though the hero is still living. The public has had the materials for forming a judgment on him for more than sixty years, but those materials are scattered piecemeal over so wide a surface that few men can get their minds round them; and we are therefore indebted to the man who has gone through the labor of compiling, editing and doing his best to interpret them fairly. Rightly to interpret any great man is most difficult, especially when we are without the aid of private letters—we obtainable during life—and ignorant of innermost secrets which it is considered sacrilegious to unveil after death, and for giving which to the world, with full sanction, Froude has been so striked at by the foolish. Many lives will yet be written of Mr. Gladstone, yet after all the light has been thrown on him that is to be had from confidential documents and state secrets and the whispers of friends and foes, he will be an enigma to ordinary men. He touched heaven, and his political life was his life and the Queen's government had to be carried on with such instruments as were to be had, and so he touched pitch also. Worse, he was unwilling to acknowledge that it was pitch, and therefore the Nemesis fell on him of not always seeing things absolutely straight."

PRIEST AND PARISHIONER. Miss Maggie Melody, of Hamilton, Used Dr. Agnew's Celebrated Catarrhal Powder, on Recommendation of Rev. Father Hinchey, and Found it a Grand Remedy for Influenza. Having himself been benefited by the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, Rev. Father Hinchey, of St. Joseph's Church, Hamilton, Ont., followed the counsel of the good book, and carried the good news to others. One of his parishioners, Miss Maggie Melody, had been a sufferer from influenza. Father Hinchey showed how much good his remedy had done in his own case, and he himself, and Melody for her case, who, over her own signature, has written: "I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for influenza and found it a grand remedy. In fact it gave me relief almost at once. I can with pleasure highly recommend it to all who are suffering from this malady." One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headaches, Sore Throats, Bronchitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

AN INJURED HUSBAND. Trial of John Smith for Killing C. N. Benson in an Overpowering Fit of Jealousy. The Proceedings Before the Vancouver Assize Court—The Facts of the Case. VANCOUVER, Nov. 12.—(Special)—The assizes started here yesterday before Judge Walkem. There are but four cases on the docket, true bills being returned in each case. Three were for perjury and one for murder—Regina vs. Smith. The latter case is in progress. The crown alleges that C. N. Benson met his death at the hands of John Smith, Benson, the dead man, was intimate with Mrs. Smith, and it was alleged that Smith killed Benson in a fit of jealousy. The taking of evidence was continued today. Dr. Bell Irving's testimony was to the effect that Benson's face and neck were in a battered condition when examined by him and her nose was fractured. There were no signs of death by poisoning. The wounds would have caused death owing to the shock. A heavy stick or paddle might have caused the wounds. He was positive the wounds were caused before death. The evidence of J. A. Van Tassel, William Drinkwater and Superintendent Hesseley followed the last witness and described how Mrs. Smith, wife of the accused, had been led to confess. She made three statements. Her last statement was very full. Mrs. Smith, being called, was very hysterical. She told how Benson had gone to her bedroom with her on the day of the murder, and that when her husband arrived she and Benson were in each other's arms. She described how Smith had killed Benson with a mallet, afterwards setting the body afloat in a boat. She corroborated the other parts of the story already published. The case was adjourned.

WANTED. Young Men and Women or older ones if still young in spirit, of unobscured character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious can find employment in a good cause, with \$50.00 per month and upwards, according to ability. Rev. S. L. Linscott, Brantford, Can. Oct-13-95-60437

WANTED. SEVERAL MEN of good character, who can furnish horse and buggy, at \$75.00 to \$85.00 a month. Application write full. THE BRADLEY GARRETTSON CO. LTD. Oct-13-95-60437

BIRTHS. DAVIS—In this city, on the 23rd October, the wife of T. Horace Davis, of Sonoma, of a son. ALLEN—In this city, on the 12th inst., the wife of R. L. Allen, of a daughter. SMITH—At Victoria West, on the 11th instant, the wife of Philip R. Smith, of a son.

DEATHS. WILLIAMS—On November 7th, William Williams, a native of Cornwall, England, second son of R. J. W. and T. W. Williams, in the 93rd year of his age. (Penance papers please copy.) MALLANDRAINE—On the 11th inst., Frederick, second son of the late Colonel Mallandrine, and grandson of the late Colonel Mallandrine, H.E.L.C.S., aged 27 years.

THE CITY MARKETS. One of the principal features of this week's business is the fall of orders for Eastern produce, particularly poultry and apples. Frozen meats of nearly all kinds were in strong demand last winter, and the result will, it is thought, be increased competition during the coming season. Northwestern cheese has been coming in freely of late, much more freely than Eastern butter, the movement in this direction being still rather slow. Fresh eggs seem to be fixed at the 50-cent mark until the holiday season, when a rise of ten cents per dozen may be looked for. Chilliwack apples are in evidence more than any other variety, and were it not for these the fruit market would be poorly stocked. It has, however, been supplemented during the last few days by the receipts of pineapples and bananas on the Australian steamer. The latter mentioned fruit is, however, very green and not over-ripened. The following are the current retail quotations:—

Table of market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and other commodities. Items include Flour-Oakley's (Hungarian), Flour-Lion, Sugar-Corn, and various oils and fats.

FOR the present the city police court have abandoned their inquiries into the Mattie Crow mystery, all their investigations thus far having led them into blind alleys; and no substantial working clue having yet been developed. It is now a case simply of waiting for chance to disclose some weak point in the apparently invulnerable armour of the murderer—always supposing that the murder theory is the correct one. The one clue that was looked to produce an explanation of the mystery, and which involved the colored man now employed at Beaver lake, has been run out and proved to be entirely valueless. REAR ADMIRAL BRADSHAW, Capt. Cotton and the officers of the United States flagship Philadelphia beg to announce that owing to the departure of their ship on the 9th inst. and to the great number of calls they have received, it has been impossible to reply to all the calls in person. In addition, they wish to express their appreciation of the visits of Philadelphia and courtesies of the citizens of Victoria which have made the visit of Philadelphia to this port.

Damp Days. often bring coughs and colds. while PNYN - PECTORAL brings quick relief. Cures all inflammation of the bronchial tubes (throat or chest). No uncertainty. Believe, soothe, heal promptly. A Large Bottle for 25 Cents. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. LTD. MONTREAL.

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