Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1886.

CANADA AND THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Canada felt more interest in the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science than ordinarily, from the fact that one of its most distinguished sons presided for the first time over its deliberations. The association, it will be remembered, met at Montreal last fall, a rather risky venture which however proved to be eminently satisfactory. Canadians have about become more directly interested in the workings of the Association, and it is gratifying to know that many subjects connected with the Dominion were dwelt upon in the papers read. There was no sanity in Sir William Dawson remarking in the course of his presidential address that in the position he occupied he represented less his own person than a scientific union of the British Islands of the various Colonies and the great Republic, which whatever the difficulties attending its formal accomplishments, is certain so lead to an actual and real union for scientific work. Sir William is acknowledged to have proved himself equal to the honorable task assigned to him. Looking as he did now for a more cautious spirit than was possible when the great theories of Darwin, Spencer and Wallace were first fully grasped, nothing but praise can be bestowed upon the manner in which he kept to a middle path between the Conservatism and Radicalism of science. He was felicitous in his selection of the geological history of the bed of the Atlantic as the principal topic of his address. The ocean which connects, rather than separates Great Britain and North America is a congenial theme, appealing as it does as well to the minds of geological experts as to the sympathies and sentiments of many thinkers and readers on both sides of the ocean. Other points, however, there were of Canadian interest in connection with the meeting besides the occupancy of the presidential chair and the successful discharge of the duties pertaining to it. Subjects of Canadian interest were discussed in many of the sections. The fauna and flora of the Northwest had an able exponent in the person of Professor Macoun, who has done so much to develop this important branch of Canadian science. Dr Selwyn, the efficient director of the Dominion geological survey, as well as Sir William Dawson, were at home in the geological section, and were listened to with an attentiveness which proclaimed the interest felt in Canadian researches. The proposed Hudson's Bay railway was discussed by Mr. Hugh Sutherland and Dr. Rae, the former endeavoring to prove the feasibility of the project, and the advantages consequent upon its completion, while the latter expressed his strong views as to its impracticability. Both gentlemen infused much spirit into their arguments, and their papers were not the least interesting of the meeting. The question is a debatable one, and one well worthy the notice and attention of an association which is as practical as scientific. Our great transcontinental route came in for mention, as would seem that the meeting would be incomplete unless the Canadian Pacific railway was discussed. It found a worthy advocate in the person of Mr. Alexander Begg, whose writings have done so much to assist the grand realization of to-day. He sketched in brief the history of the road, dwelling on the difficulties surrounded in its achievement, and pointed out the more important advantages as well, Imperial as Canadian, which would result from the construction of this all Canadian route. Mr Begg described the condition of the Northwest territories before and since 1881, and made the point that the rapid development which had taken place was due to the building of the railway. He believed that the large traffic in cattle and grain was sure to flow through the channel of the Canadian Pacific to the seaboard, thus being not only an outlet for the produce of the northwest, and British Columbia, but also for a portion of the United States. He demonstrated that the trade which had already commenced between Canada and Australia, China and Japan via British columbia, was likely to assume considerable dimensions and prove a very important source of revenue to the railway, and also expressed an opinion that the commerce between Canada and the Australian colonies was certain to be hugely augmented by the Canadian Pacific connection with the British Columbia coast. From a commercial standpoint the author maintained that the mother country could not but derive very material benefit from the route in her trade relations with the Australian colonies, China and Japan. In the discussion of this paper Dr Grant, of Ottawa, who was one of the first promoters of the bill for the construction of the railway, indignantly said that the Dominion had one determined object in view, and that was to maintain its position, and remain a portion of the British empire. The people of Canada worked for the good of the country and the maintenance of British power and prestige on the other side of the Atlantic. There was an idea that the colonies desired to be separated from the parent state; but he could assure the meeting that the colonies were ever ready to back up England, and any nation that dared to attack Great Britain would find that the resources of the colonies would be brought to bear in support of the mother country. He pointed out that Canada was a splendid field for emigration, and particularly recommended the country to agriculturists. In the northwest the people generally died of old age. There were no epidemics or fevers like there were in England. He added that if a good of England wanted something in which to invest their capital and should get a good return for their money, he should strongly recommend them to study the history of the development of the Pacific railroad. The illimitable resources of the northwest and British Columbia could not be better advertised than through the utterances of our eminent men, and Canada is under a debt of obligation to those for the care and zeal evinced in the preparation and discussion of their respective papers.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY.

By the time this reaches the eyes of the majority of our readers, the first regular train will be speeding along the line of the Island railway to Nanaimo. It seems but as yesterday since the question of its construction was a bone of contention between the Dominion and the province during the days of the "Fight Canada" policy. But that policy was defeated, and is gone; and in its place, among other things, we have the fruition of so many hopes, in the Island railway. Well constructed—Mr. Collingwood Schreiber has admitted there is no better or more substantially constructed line throughout the Dominion—and thoroughly equipped, it is, while a credit to the contractors for the various portions of the work, above all a tribute to the energy and pluck of one who, almost alone, undertook a work of great magnitude for individual enterprise. We allude to the president of the line, Mr. R. Dunsmuir. Mr. Dunsmuir can assert, without the imputation of flattery, that had the work not been undertaken by him, it would, in all probability, have been yet seeking a bidder. Where railways are, there must civilization follow if not yet present. It already present it thereby received an impetus; and we look upon the construction of this line as one of the most important efforts yet made to settle up the island. In considering its effects, the mind is drawn to the time when circumstances will warrant its construction still further a field through the smiling lands of Cowichan, even to the extreme northern end of the island. Trade between Victoria and the various districts through which the line passes will receive an impetus from its construction, whatever mineral sources may be developed can be worked to much the more profitably now that the disadvantage of remoteness has been removed; and apart from the extra employment furnished, the benefit of rapid, safe and easy communication cannot fail to be quickly felt by all. The sound of the railway whistle yesterday evening, as the locomotive and cars arrived from Nanaimo promptly on time, was a welcome one to all who desire he prosperous progress of the island, and who wish, as we heartily wish and believe, that the line will be in fact a success commercially, as it has been politically in chosing one of the best harbors on the Pacific coast as the terminus of the British navy.

[illegible] DUCK'S FOLLY.

The presence of Mr. Duck in the cabinet is a thorn in the flesh of the Times. It demands his immediate expulsion in the name of the people. But is the Times quite certain that it is authorized to speak for the people? Have the people shown such overweening confidence in our evening contemporary as entitles it to speak for them? There is certainly precedent abroad that on a recent occasion when the Times claimed to voice the popular wish that the popular wish went back on it and returned a great majority of members to support the government. The Times is great on giving advice, but it seems clear of precedent. Mr. Hett drew the salary of attorney-general for many months after Mr. Justice Gray told him that he stood in another man's shoes illegally. The Times sees nothing mean in that. It is delightful to hear the Times profering advice to Mr. Smithe as to how he should reconstruct his government and change his policy. If of course Mr. Smithe is not bound to accept the advice of a paper which the public have just repudiated in quite a pronounced manner. Mr. Duck will probably remain in the cabinet until he secures another seat, or until Mr. Smithe is of opinion that the Duck will be called to surrender his portfolio be long or short, is not a matter of moment to the people who have demonstrated their confidence in Mr. Smithe and will cheerfully permit him to be the judge as to the necessity for a change in ministers, which our contemporary doubts is it not strange that neither Mr. Beaven nor Mr. Hett, nor any of the opposition candidates found fault with the Duck position while the election contest was on. That was because the whole crew were reaching for portfolios, and none could have been too few to satisfy their appetites. Now that all the portfolios are beyond the reach they fall to see the necessity of one. Why not go further and move to dispense with all four? [illegible]

THE PARTIES OF THE WORLD.

A recent map showing the British parliament of the strength of European naval fleets, material for forming some estimate of the comparative efficiency of the navy our government is now building. The largest and fastest European war vessels belong to Italy. Her largest ship, the Italia, has a displacement of nearly 14,000 tons, or about 3,000 more than any other, war vessel possess. Notwithstanding this enormous bulk, the Italia steams 18 knots an hour, while the faster armorclad in the British navy is the Colossus, 9,150 tons, which attains 14 knots. The Italia carries the heaviest guns of any vessel afloat, consisting of four breech-loading guns of 100 inches caliber, and eight of 17 inches caliber, two other vessels, the Lepanto and the Duilio, nearly equal in tonnage, the Italia in size and armament. Altogether Italy has eleven war vessels of the first class, and is building seven more, with three of the second class. She has one torpedo vessel completed, and eleven in progress, with forty torpedo boats and twenty-eight in progress. Although England has a larger navy than any other power, most of her vessels are unprotected by armor or only partially so. She has twenty turret armor-clads completed and six more in progress. Her largest guns—eight 110 ton guns, and 16-inch caliber—are carried by the Italia, which, however, is not bound to accept the laurels of a paper which the public have just repudiated in quite a pronounced manner. Mr. Duck will probably remain in the cabinet until he secures another seat, or until Mr. Smithe is of opinion that the Duck will be called to surrender his portfolio be long or short, is not a matter of moment to the people who have demonstrated their confidence in Mr. Smithe and will cheerfully permit him to be the judge as to the necessity for a change in ministers, which our contemporary doubts is it not strange that neither Mr. Beaven nor Mr. Hett, nor any of the opposition candidates found fault with the Duck position while the election contest was on. That was because the whole crew were reaching for portfolios, and none could have been too few to satisfy their appetites. Now that all the portfolios are beyond the reach they fail to see the necessity of one. Why not go further and move to dispense with all four? [illegible]

UNTRUTHFUL AND UNCANDID.

It will not serve the Times to plead the Ruby Act in the hope of evading responsibility for its inaccurate and uncalled for attacks on the government concerning Mrs Duck's attention to duty. It is quite true that the Ruby Act did not exist when the Beaven government were engaged in playing fast and loose with the country's best interests, but the men who direct the Times policy and supply it with "leaders" were in existence, and if we mistake not, were in office too, all through that terrible period of depression and misery. The country might have gone to the dogs for all the Times cared, for all that saved so long as the salaries which they draw with commendable regularity and powerful practitude were secure. We have stated that Mr. Hett retained office for a long time after the decision of Mr. Justice Gray had unseated him. The Times first replied that Mr. Hett did not retire because he had appealed to a higher court. This we showed to be impossible as there was no appeal. Now the Times says that the decision had not been rendered when the Beaven government was defeated. This is another untruth. The Beaven government were not defeated for some months after Mr. Hett was unseated, which he held on to the salary with the tenacity of a shark until after the defeat of the government. We fear that our evening contemporary is as poor a logician as he is a successful economizer of the truth. Here is a specimen of his logic: He says that several Victorians held on to their offices for months after they had been defeated. We married that Sir Hardinge Gifford, solicitor-general of Great Britain, was two years in office before he took a seat, being defeated on four occasions. According to the Times these are all honorable men. But when he comes to Mr. Duck's case that gentleman is represented as occupying a position that no "high-minded conscientious gentleman would pay consideration to, continuing to hold" [illegible]

THE SPROULE-HAMMILL MURDER

Further Respite Granted.

A Short History of the Case—The Efforts Made in Behalf of the Condemned.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. McMillan received a telegram from the deputy secretary of state officially instructing him that there would be no more respites granted in the case of R. E. Sproule, and that the law must take its course on the date fixed. The prisoner will accordingly be hanged on the 1st October, at 8 o'clock, in the Victoria gaol.

Robert Evan Sproule, a native of the state of Maine, at the time of his commital for trial was engaged in gold mining in Kootenay, district in British Columbia. He was arrested at Kootenay about the 4th June, 1885, charged with having murdered one Thomas Hammill on the 1st of the same month and was committed by Mr. Vowell, stipendiary magistrate, to prison to take his trial upon the charge. It will be remembered that in the 3rd June, 1885, Velnowski, a comrade of Thomas Hammill, who, with the latter, was mining on the borders of Kootenay lake, was passing the Blaebell claim on his way to their hut at noon, when he came upon Hammill lying prostrate and almost unconscious at the entrance of the mine. The murdered man said that he had been shot and was in much pain that he wished to die. Velnowski ran to the hut, returning with another man named Duncan, and then it was that the man thought to enquire of Hammill if he knew who his murderer was. Hammill was, however, too far gone to be able to speak, but from a sign he made they concluded that he did not know. Sproule was known to have been last seen in company with the murdered man, and had many times been heard to threaten his life. Upon this day Sproule had borrowed a rifle and had been seen to depart in the direction where Hammill was afterwards found. He subsequently returned and shortly after, left hurriedly on a mule. Upon the table of his cabin his women found a note addressed to them from him telling them that he had gone away, and that they were to settle to the mine, adding that their wages would be thrown from that date upon the discovery of the homicide. A warrant was at once issued upon Sproule, and a constable and several miners starting in pursuit found and captured the prisoner the next day. He was in the mountains at the time, and apparently making for the border.

The prisoner was soon afterwards removed to the New Westminster gaol from which he mysterious escaped on the 15th October in the same year. He was brought back to prison in the city of Victoria. The prisoner was then, that is on the 8th 13th October brought before the chief justice of the supreme court, and the chief justice made an order changing the venue from Kootenay to Vancouver. No objection was made by the prisoner. The criminal code says that such order for change of venue shall only be granted upon such terms as a payment of additional costs to the prisoner caused by the change of venue of the judge making the order shall think fit to prescribe, and in pronouncing the order in question the chief justice did impose terms upon the prosecution, that is he required the prosecution should give an undertaking to pay the costs which the judge at the trial might prescribe.

The crown, however, drew up and got the order signed by the chief justice without the insertion of this condition.

The prisoner was indicted for the murder and his trial took place on the 6th December, and six days after following days. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial only, but assuming him to be the author of the murder, was a cold-blooded one for which no provocation or extenuation could be urged.

The jury after an absence of several hours returned and informed the court they could not agree, whereupon the presiding judge allowed them to retire for further deliberation, which being done they came back in about three quarters of an hour with a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner's counsel before the verdict was recorded asked that the jury might be polled but the judge refused, and directed the verdict to be recorded. The counsel for the prisoner then moved for a rule nisi for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and that the jury had not agreed upon the verdict. The grounds upon which the rule was based were:

1. That the verdict was against the weight of evidence, in that the court before which the prisoner was tried was wrongly constituted, the same being held under a commission issued by the lieutenant-governor of the province who had no power to issue it.

2. That the warrant of a proper order to change the venue deprived the court of Victoria of jurisdiction, and that the ex post facto order was void.

3. That the record did not show the alleged offence to have occurred within the province at all.

4. That the verdict was void on account of the omission to poll the jury.

On the 8th day of the following day we learned that they heard argument for and against the rule, and on the fortnight last decided the proceeding without jurisdiction and void on the first two grounds. The judge directed a writ of habeas corpus to issue, and after argument upon motion made an order discharging the prisoner.

Upon the grant of the rule nisi the minister of justice allowed a respite until the termination, which respite was afterwards extended by the judge of the supreme court and was continued from time to time until the date of the execution.

The sheriff refused to produce the prisoner upon the writ of *habeas corpus* or to discharge him, claiming that Judge Henry exceeded his powers in either granting the writ or ordering the discharge and the prosecution moved on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th days of September before the full supreme court of Canada at Ottawa to discharge Judge Henry's order and the writ for want of jurisdiction. Such motion was fully argued on the days named and judgment has since been rendered by a majority of the court (Ritchie, Strong and Taschereau, Henry and Fournier dissenting, that Judge Henry had no power to issue the writ or make the order for discharge.

Application was then made for a respite in order to appeal the case to the privy council first to Judge Gray who held he had no jurisdiction to interfere and afterwards to the executive at Ottawa which body declined to allow any further respite.

An intimation of the prisoner's insanity being given, two medical men of this city examined him, but his lucid and reasonable answers to their enquiries dispelled any doubt as to the unsound state of his mind.

During his long confinement he has altered greatly in appearance, and though his appetite was always light, he now eats scarcely anything. His brother and a clergyman (Rev. Mr. Fraser) are constantly with him during the few days that now remain to him of life.

BRAZIL'S AFFLICTION.

A Terrible Plague of Mice with Extraordinary Appetites.

In the colony of Lourenco, Brazil, in the months of May and June, 1876, mice suddenly appeared in enormous numbers. They invaded the grain fields in such large numbers that the corn seemed literally alive with them, destroying in a few days everything that was edible; and where, but a short time before, bushels of grain might have been harvested, not an ear remained, and the noise produced by their nibbling and climbing was audible for a considerable distance. After the corn-fields were devastated the potatoes next received their attention. Only the largest were eaten in the ground; such as were transportable were carried away and hidden in hollow trees or other retreats for future use. Gourds and pumpkins, even the hardest, were gnawed through and eaten. Of green food, such as clover, oats, barley, not a leaf was left standing; even weeds were cut down and the inner parts eaten out.

In the house the struggle for existence of these long-tailed invaders was truly amazing. In many of the dwellings hundreds were killed in a single day. The cats could contribute but little and in fighting such a plague, for not only were many of the rats so large (Mr. Bates says he himself saw rats that would have been an unequal contest for cats, but by their great number they drove the cats actually from the houses, not to return until the plague was passed. Nothing except what was composed of iron, stone or glass was spared from their destructiveness. Furniture, mocha, hats, books—everything bore the traces of their teeth. They gnawed the hoofs of the cows and horses in the stables, literally eat up fatted hogs, and often bit away the hair of persons during sleep. They penetrated all apartments, and gnawed their way through boards and walls of houses. Ditches that were dug about granaries did not suffice; the mice would climb over each other, and thus reach the top.

The foregoing account, of one occurrence in Lourenco will suffice to show to what an extent the plague reached. The same province had suffered similarly in 1862 and 1863, and in all probability will again, in 1889. Similar plagues, though far less in extent, have occurred in Europe in which the field mice unacceptably appeared in greatly increased numbers. One may well think what would be the result were these little, almost insignificant creatures every where in such wise to take the ascendency. When one considers that an average of every one or two months from five to eight young are born and that these young become mature in a few months themselves, we will be surprised to know that a single pair of common field mice in the course of a single summer would increase to 23,000 rodents. Could all the conditions which now keep them in check be removed every living thing on earth would be consumed in a half dozen years.

Agricultural Returns in Great Britain.

The agricultural returns of Great Britain for the present year have just been published and an abstract of them, printed in Bradstreet's, offers an opportunity for some interesting comparisons. It appears that the acreage of land under wheat has fallen off very materially, being now 2,286,664 as compared with 2,478,318 in 1885 and 2,677,938 in 1884. There has also been a slight decrease in the acreage of barley and of hops. In oats and potatoes there has been an increase, though not large enough to offset the falling off in the other crops. The decrease in wheat acreage represents one, stage, in a change which has been pretty steadily in progress for more than a dozen years. The maximum which was reached in 1869, was 3,668,357 acres; in 1874, it was 3,360,300 acres; it is now less, than two-thirds of the latter amount. The area under barley has varied but little for twenty years. The present area of the oat crop is the largest on record. In five years there has been an increase in barley, but a falling off in sheep, hogs and pigs. The number of cattle is the largest yet recorded, 6,646,735, an increase of 48,821 as compared with 1885, and a gain of nearly 2,000,000 since 1866. Sheep and lambs number but 26,522,534 as compared with 30,711,396 in 1868. Pigs have decreased very considerably, the number this year being 182,000 less than last year. All these figures relate to Great Britain only, as the Irish returns are not yet out. Estimating the wheat yield at 29 bushels per acre, and making allowance for the small wheat acreage in Ireland, the total wheat crop will be about 7,000,000 quarters, which will make it necessary to import, after allowing for seed, between 19,000,000 and 20,000,000 quarters to supply the ordinary year's consumption.—*Boston Journal.*

ALUMINUM-BRONZE.

A MOST NOTABLE DISCOVERY

A PROBLEM SOLVED—THE [illegible] RAILROAD BRIDGES WILL BE MADE OF IT—LIKE GOLD

Aluminum is one of the 63 elements recognized by modern chemistry. It is a metal resembling silver in appearance, but only one-fourth its weight or specific gravity. It is very malleable and ductile, and can be rolled into the thinnest sheets or drawn into the finest wires. It melts at a red heat. By hammering it becomes as hard as iron. It is highly sonorous, and makes beautiful bells. Mixed with copper in the proportion of five parts aluminum to 95 copper, it forms a metal resembling gold, and equally unaffected by the oxygen of the atmosphere. This is called aluminum-bronze, and it possesses in addition its remarkable property of non corrosiveness, utensils of strength far superior even to the best steel. It is frequently used in the manufacture of jewelry, the very small production hitherto limiting its wider use.

Aluminum, which by the way is the basis of alum, was discovered by a German chemist in 1828. For 30 years it remained merely a chemical curiosity, but in 1858 a French chemist developed a method by which it could be manufactured in sufficient quantities to give it a commercial value. Still it could only be produced at great expense, and has usually brought in the market about $50 per pound. Recognizing its value to the arts it once brought down to a bride permitting its common use, a very large sum has long been promised by European capitalists to any one who should find a means of producing it at a cost not exceeding $2 per pound. This has not been done.

Within a few months Prof. Mayburry, of Cleveland, in the course of some experiments, discovered a method of producing a more intense heat by the concentration of electrical currents than had ever before been known, and by the use of this electrical furnace he solved the problem of the cheaper production of aluminum. The metal abounds in common clay, but quartz or corundum is particularly rich in it, and of the mineral unlimited deposits are found in North Carolina. Following up his discoveries, Prof. Mayburry found he could produce aluminum at 25 cents per pound, and the result promises a revolution in the metal business. The invention has been patented in this and all other civilized countries; a company with a capital of $10,000,000 has been organized, and works are now being erected for the extensive manufacture of this valuable metal. In a short time they will be in full operation, when aluminum is expected to come into very wide use where lightness and great strength are desired. But it is in the form of aluminum-bronze that it will for many purposes supercede steel, being much more indestructible, neither being oxidized by exposure nor liable to crystallization and fracture as steel is. It will hence be the most perfect material known for railroad bridges, ship-building, and all best of other purposes. So the days are at hand when our bridges and ships will seem made of gold, and that period of age of iron will be transformed literally into a revived golden age.—*Toledo Blade.*

A Tragedy's Triumph.

On May 17, 1820, Virginius was produced for the first time. Great expectations concerning its merits were entertained by the town, and a crowd of house gathered to witness the performance. And in the pit sat Sheridan Knowles, in virtuous raiment with hope and dejected by fear. The first act fell flat on an audience filled with high anticipations; even the second act failed to affect the house, principally because Charles Kemble, who suffered from a cold, could scarcely be heard; but suddenly, regaining his voice in the third act he aroused interest and gained the plaudits of his friends. The fourth act, where Macready, inspired by enthusiasm, acted with unusual fervor in the character of Virginius, to quote the Times of the following morning, "he touched the passions with a more masterly hand and evinced deeper pathos than on any former occasion." Interest now deepened to enthusiasm; cheers greeted the conclusion of every act; hats and exclamations attended the great catastrophe where Virginius stabs his daughter and the curtain fell on a house excited by terror and delight. The tragedy took the town by storm. "Pearls of appreciation," says the European Magazine, attended the announcement of this successful tragedy. It was played for 14 nights, and was received next season with unabated interest. Knowles was advised to have it printed immediately, that he might reap remuneration from its sale. To aid him in this respect Macready called on his friend John Murray, and requested that he would publish Virginius. Mr. Murray promised he would give it his consideration, and acting on the advice of his sector, the Rev. H. Milman, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, he returned the manuscript in a few days with thanks. Knowles then offered it to Ridgway, of Piccadilly, who at once accepted it, and in the course of a couple of months it passed into several editions. It was dedicated to Macready in the form of a letter which ran as follows: "My Dear Sir, What can I do less than to dedicate this tragedy to you? This is a question which you cannot answer, but I can. I cannot do less, and if I could do more I ought and would. It was a perfect stranger to you, you read my play and at once committed yourself concerning its merits. This perhaps is not saying much for your head, but it says a great deal for your heart, and that is the consideration which shares all others makes me feel happy and proud in subscribing myself your grateful friend and servant, James Sheridan Knowles."—*All the Year Round.*

Horrible Cruelty.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A horrible case of cruelty was reported yesterday in Brooklyn. A keeper in the Kings county insane asylum at Flatbush was arrested on the charge of having caused the death of a helpless male patient by putting him in a bath tub filled with boiling water. The unfortunate lunatic is said to have been literally boiled to death. Patrick McCarthy, aged 35, had been in the asylum since August, 1884, suffering from cerebral dropsy and dementia. Being paralyzed in the lower part of his body, he was not able to walk. He was in charge of Chas. Edgerton, who carried him to the bath-tub Saturday morning. The water was so hot that McCarthy screamed with pain when he was placed in it, but he was allowed to remain in the water until he was fairly parboiled from his neck down. He was unconscious when he was taken out, and he remained in that condition until he died, at 17 o'clock. His body presented a shocking appearance.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION—[illegible]

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 11th.

Prince Alexander entered upon his reign with no special reputation. He was one of a tribe of

GERMAN PRINCELINGS

that the world knew little of and cared less for. But he has mettle in him. He has proved his courage, his resources and ability both in the council chamber and on the battlefield. Given a reasonable chance he would have achieved success. There is something about his entire bearing that revived our medieval ideas of a king. But the young leader of a young nation—at best a few millions strong—could make no headway against an emperor of 80,000,000 backed by another of almost equal strength. He could have fought and for a time might have held his own, but it would only have been for a time. It is both discreet and merciful—as he must go—to go before there is more bloodshed. If the Balkan states could have combined, they might have held the Danube and the mountains, even against the whiskered Pandours and fierce Hussars of so brutal a potentate as Alexander III. But they are not combined, and there is no common bond of union amongst them. Milan is at best but a feeble personage, and the king of Roumania, while neither destitute of judgment or governing capacity, is only a puppet in the hands of his life neighbors. As for the Montenegrin chief, he is simply a Russian tendatory receiving many roubles from the government at St. Petersburg, as he does from his poverty stricken subjects. In the midst of these hostile interests and mutual jealousies

NO COMMON RESISTANCE

can be offered, and the king, Alexander has displayed much wisdom and courage in bowing to the inevitable. If he can, he will now contrive to be imperilled by a Russian lodgment south of the Danube and can't endanger the life of a Hungarian to send her adrift in perfect safety. A small state or a handful of small states cannot do it. As for the other powers of Europe, they are impotent. The Turks would fight if they had found, but they have not. Italy and England both sympathize with the Bulgarians, and so far as friendly words go, no doubt they have supplied Alexander with a fair share of them. Some sound advice merely—there is no cash—should have attached to it Sherman's famous utterance, "War is hell." Bulgaria and Roumelia are somewhat better off than Turkey cannot throw these, and as England and Italy are out, the dispute will get their own sap again.

AFTER MUCH SUFFERING

Mr. Samuel Morley has at last succumbed to the illness with which he has so long been afflicted, and thousands, or rather tens of thousands of Nonconformists will mourn his death. Perhaps no more generous, upright, or single-minded man engaged in public life in this country. He was endowed with large wealth and he used it well and wisely. He occupied much the same position as a commoner to benevolent and philanthropic institutions that the late Lord Shaftesbury did as a peer. Scores of charitable organizations and hundreds of deserving individuals are indebted to Mr. Morley for ample aid in the hour of need. He was a liberal in politics, and much, perhaps, from sympathy, and from contact with all his fellows. He kindly, whatever there was in them, of kindness, suffering or injustice, he was moved to succour it. He would never take any reward. Mr. Gladstone wished to make him a peer, and other premiers have offered to confer the same honor, or some similar distinction, but he preferred to remain simple Mr. Morley. He was a shrewd man of business, and highly successful.

It was only natural that a discreet and judicious effort should be observed both by Lord Iddesleigh and Mr. Ferguson in replying on Thursday to the question addressed to them with reference to the appointment of Bishops in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Berlin, the Bulgarian assembly will now proceed to

CHOOSE A PRINCE,

and if their choice is confirmed by the Sultan of Turkey, who assented to by the signatory powers, the expectation is still there that a good deal of the defects in a proper constitution about the Rotundabout method of placing sovereigns on its throne. Item rounded the Prince Alexander may be selected again, but as Russia would, no doubt, veto his election, and as she would be perfectly within her right to do so, that is a contingency which is not likely to affect the question at all, seeing any such contingency is so far more probable that other events will intervene to render the choice of a successor to Prince Alexander a matter of very minor importance. The influence of the Czar is apparently predominant for the moment at Constantinople; and, as the eastern Eastern question is within measurable distance of being reopened in such a manner as to concern the Czar, and depose sentiment

THE MYSTERIOUS PHIAL

which he partook of at the outset. Succi abstains entirely from solid foods, also Dr. Tanner and all modern fasters, also the Indian fakirs of Moors, John Scott, whose story Spottiswood tells, and all ancient fasters. Not, by the way, to say with not that various author, Hermolaus Barbarus: "There was a man at Rome that lived forty years, only by smoking in the air. That man outwitted Martin Luther, of whom Philip Melanchton says: "I have seen him in the state of good health continue four days together without eating or drinking anything at all, and many days together to content himself with a little bread and one single herring.

A NICE CROWD.

THE APOSTLES OF SOCIALISM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Probably 7,000 socialists gathered in the hall of Cooper Union yesterday last night to hear Dr. and Mrs Aveling and Wilhelm Liebknecht expound the doctrine of socialism as preached in Europe. Every available inch of standing room was occupied. It was a typical socialistic meeting, there were few American present, it was a laboring audience almost entirely. No interruption was tolerated, and when Herr Liebknecht, speaking of Chicago, was interrupted by cries of "shame," the interrupter was hissed down. Liebknecht looked like a Roman gladiator and Dr. Aveling like a picturesque appearance with his long hair. Mrs. Aveling is thick, stocky, and rather masculine in her speech, and Liebknecht said socialists have nothing in common with anarchists, but the social-ists was a cow and he would not say a word for the anarchists who were now in jail at Chicago. He was convinced that the men are innocent, and claimed that the trial was a judicial murder. Mrs. Aveling and the doctor also spoke.

Eastern Canada Mills.

MILTON, Sept. 26.—The Scots libel suit, Campbell, county treasurer of Halton, against Police Magistrate Young, and others, was settled yesterday, the defendants agreeing to consent to a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $500, and pay the plaintiff's costs.

A PHILADELPHIA PA[illegible]

REIGN OF TERROR INAUGURATED BY [illegible] EN POLICEMEN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Philadelphia: A reign of terror was inaugurated yesterday afternoon in the city. The storekeepers closed their places of business and citizens closed their houses to keep out, not a disorganized mob, but the sworn police officers of the city who, crazy with liquor were shooting right and left. Police Lieut. David B. Bodey, Common councilman J. R. Lloyd, police serg. Beatty, constable Vance, Jake Schick, ex-councilman and Dive Vesher, Patrolman Carey and about ten policemen and ward rounders went into a saloon kept by Harry Doctor, south sixth street at about 5 o'clock and under the influence of liquor—Roche and Lloyd being particularly drunk. In the saloon when they entered was F. Reidenach the keeper of a saloon on Swanwick street below Samson, which was the polling place ruled for John R. Lloyd, a candidate for the legislature, and Constable Vance on Tuesday night. A friend of Reidenach named Otto Kroon and several police were also in the saloon. Reidenach has [illegible] warrants for Lloyd and Vance, but until the young men came to assault him, and acting under the advice of Dolph Riedinach ran out the back way, and had hardly left the saloon when a number of negroes entered and stepped up to take a drink. Lieut. Roche was sitting at a table; then he arose, and staggering toward the party exclaimed: "You're the that worked for Bruno Ernst. D—n you, you hadn't ought to vote anyhow." Then he drew a revolver and began firing at the frightened negroes who were trying to escape through the door. Sergeant Beatty also drew a pistol and fired at the crowd. The rest of the gang went for him with black jacks. Just as Lieut. Roche reached the door he fired at William Powell. The ball hit him in the neck, inflicting a dangerous wound. Powell was taken home, but very soon after was brought out by the officers and placed in a cab. In the cab were Robert Lister Smith, David Mowat and Oscar Stun, a police backer, all friends of Roche. The cab was then driven rapidly on town and lost sight of at Front and Frankford. Those who saw Powell after he was shot say that he cannot live. After shooting Powell Roche went [illegible] Charles Reidenach and [illegible] the bar room. Reidenach was [illegible] in the face, and he was [illegible] Roche. It is thought he is fatally wounded. The citizens of the 5th ward were in a high state of excitement over the fight, and loud in their denunciation of Roche and the rough following. It is said that a warrant was issued for the arrest of Lieut. Roche.

Bank of British North America.

The ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America was held at the bank, 3, Clements lane, Lombard street, Mr. J. H. Brodie presided, and on his moving the adoption of the report, remarked that there was nothing special for the directors to lay before the proprietors but he was happy to say that the prospects of the bank were not quite the prospects of the bank were not quite dawning for them. No accounts were placed before the meeting but a recommendation with the usual custom these would be ready at the end of the year. So far as the directors could judge they had passed any probable losses during which to the present before paying the interim dividend. These losses had not been large, but the general and branch managers were to be congratulated on the results. The directors and proprietors of the bank had been long hoping for an improvement in trade, and things certainly looked better now in the United States. He thought that the improvement would not only continue but would spread to Canada where the crops were good, things were sound, and there seemed a very hopeful feeling, particularly in the northwest. The Canadian Pacific railway was now open for traffic and must develop the country, as such a plucky undertaking certainly deserved to do. Personal communication which they had had, with their branches showed very satisfactory results, and altogether he could cordially congratulate the proprietors on the improved state of thing. Mr. Philpotts seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

Marine.

The British ship Eudora has been chartered by the Canadian Pacific R. R. to carry tea from Yokohama to Vancouver.

Norwegian barque Aurora, bound for Melbourne with timber, was towed into port yesterday morning by the steamer Rita Whitehead.

Barque Plymouth is loading at Moodyville.

Barque Loyola is at Moodyville discharging ballast.

Steamer Alexander left the mouth yesterday afternoon with the American ship Lucy A. Nickelson in tow, bound for Nanaimo.

The German bark Githa will complete the taking in of her cargo of lumber by to-morrow night.

Steamer Saturna arrived last night with the propeller of the steamship Sardonyx, which propeller was lost on Saturday last.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Sept. 24—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Princess Louise, Burrard Inlet
Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Sept. 25—Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Kamloops, New Westminster
Str Princess Louise, Burrard Inlet
Str Queen of the Pacific, Pt Townsend
Sept. 27—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Maude, San Francisco
Sept. 28—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Yosemite, New Westminster
Str Princess Louise, Burrard Inlet
Sept. 29—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Princess Louise, Burrard Inlet
Sept. 30—Str North Pacific, Port Townsend
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Yosemite, New Westminster
Str Princess Louise, Burrard Inlet
Oct. 1—Str Queen of the Pacific, Pt Townsend

CLEARED.

Sept. 24—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Princess Louise, Burrard Inlet
Sept. 25—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Str Yosemite, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Princess Louise, Burrard Inlet
Sept. 27—Str Queen of the Pacific, San Francisco
Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Maude, San Francisco
Sept. 28—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Yosemite, New Westminster
Str Princess Louise, Burrard Inlet
Sept. 29—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Princess Louise, Burrard Inlet
Sept. 30—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Str Yosemite, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Princess Louise, Burrard Inlet

MARRIED.

In this city on the 26th inst., by the Rev. M. John, at St. John's church, John Wesley Walker, of Kincardinesh., to Frances Ann Anderson, only daughter of J. S. Muldrum, of the Saanich road.

DEATH.

In this city, on the 27th inst., Alex Stephan, aged 36 years, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland.

In this city, on the 26th inst., Alice Gertrude, only child of Louis and Mary Semler, aged 9 months.

In this city, on the 29th instant, Anna Elizabeth, relict of the late Joseph Scott, a native of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, aged 53 years. [illegible] San Francisco and Boston papers please copy.

In this city, on the 28th instant, Mabel Lucy, youngest daughter of Augustus C. and Lucy Coltes, aged 2 years.

In this city, on the 30th inst., Edward William Tway, a native of Quebec, aged 30 years and 8 months.

Letters Patent of Patent at Victoria.

Sept. 30, 1886.

Jeffree, Mrs. C., Victoria.
Cameron, W. E., Victoria.
Riffenstein, Mr., Victoria.
Pemberton, J. D., Victoria.
Colman, Mrs. N. B., Montesano, W.T.
Robinson, J. T., Montreal.
Sam Wah.