building a raft of boat spars and
nd by 10 o'clock in the morning
it completed—a poor contrivance
d against the force of the water.
seeing that this was their only
afety, it was decided to make the
and the captain's wife was lash-
n to it, and a rope attached
end of the boards. Then
lowered over the side and
in and steward, with an oar each,
d to get through the breakers and
beach. When they had gone forty
wave caught the frail craft and
completely over, with the poor
nioned underneath. Clinging to
tain and steward cried to the mate
them back to the ship, and
ly this was done. When the raft
alongside no one of the men ex-
find Mrs. Greenhalgh alive. But,
ially, she had been able to get her
ugh a crack in the raft and save
Despair settled on the faces of all,
dually, as the ship moved
they prepared for death.
ore fierce and larger than any of
essors raked the ship, for and aft,
e aboard the doomed craft but
is last moment had come, when it
ed that at last the davits of
aining boat had parted,
t what their own united
could not do the force of
had done for them. Seizing the
y, all scrambled into the boat,
hearts full of thankfulness launch-
were able to look back on the once
and know that they were saved.
was soon made, and after a final
boat was brought up on the beach
ad of grateful humanity.

minutes after the landing was
e man Pelding, who had been
hore two days before, was found
well, but almost starving. A
t of clothes was hastily rigged,
his Mr. Greenhalgh found a
th her little baby. On Wednes-
oon, two canoes were sighted.
come to the rescue from the house
raith, twenty-two miles away.
ard pull, they reached his resid-
fety and were treated with the
ospitality by him and his wife.
lady and gentleman they wish,
the COLONIST, to express their
atitude.

stery took them away from there
morning, and at 10;30 last night
ed Victoria, where they were at
ortably housed, and now look back
arful experience, safe at last, but
unfit for exertion for some time

tain and mate, both interviewed
by a COLONIST reporter, express
et at what they term the cowardly
al conduct of the nine men who
to die when, had they stayed an
er, all could have got off in safety.
s of the men who disobeyed orders
antly and acted in such
are Ohlsen, Stephens, Johnson,
rpenter, Smith, Barry and Tapin.
nd mate McCurdy. The second
last night, but he did his best
he men put back, but they would
him. He admits, however, that
the order to put off from
and claims that he did it on ac-
the painter having broken. This
n and mate deny, as the painter
rope, capable of standing a strain
ns.

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in and weak. Fortify and build
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SCHOOL BOARD TROUBLES

Informally Discussed By the City Council Last Night, No Quorum Attending.

The Mayor Thinks the Trustees Should Not Have Come to the Council.

The special meeting of the City Council called for last night, did not pan out satisfactorily. It was called for 7 o'clock, and at the expiration of the usual half-hour's grace, the only members present of the Aldermanic board were Ald. McKillican, Munn and Coughlan. A few minutes after, Ald. Robertson, Holland and Renouf, and Trustees Hayward and McConnan put in an appearance, and Ald. McKillican, in the absence of the Mayor, took the chair.

ALD. HOLLAND asked if anything had been received from the City Barristers.

The CITY CLERK replied in the negative.

ALD. RENOUF didn't see what the City Barristers had to do with it. What had to be decided was, whether Mr. Hayward, as Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, had exceeded his duty, as alleged by the three signers of the petition addressed to the Council.

ALD. ROBERTSON pointed out that there was a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the School Act, and to settle this it was desirable that a legal opinion should be obtained.

ALD. MUNN here entered the room and objected to the meeting, on the ground that it had been called for seven o'clock and that at half-past seven there was not a quorum present.

ALD. RENOUF said that he was down stairs, as was also Ald. Robertson, dealing with two charity cases.

The CHAIRMAN—My attention having been called to the fact, I must pronounce the meeting illegal.

ALD. MUNN declared that it was no quibble on his part. The meeting had been called for seven o'clock, and it was an injustice to those who were present that there was no quorum at half-past seven. He went away at that hour, and others might have done the same.

ALD. RICHARDS thought they might discuss the Public School matter, but they could not deal with the by-laws as proposed at last meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, but you can pass no resolution which will be binding, this evening. My attention having been call to the want of a quorum at the proper time nothing you do to-night can be binding.

The MAYOR here entered the room, and the case was explained to him. He regretted that he was not on time, but explained that he had been detained on important business.

ALD. RENOUF repeated his opinion that there was no legal opinion necessary on the school matter.

The MAYOR said that he had consulted with the legal advisers on the subject, and had been told by them that before they gave any opinion on the subject they would like to have a case stated to them in writing.

ALD. HOLLAND—I would like to have the opinion of the city barristers on this point, "Have the School Trustees power to appoint teachers without the sanction of the Board of Public Instruction?"

THE MAYOR did not think that the point at issue. What he would suggest was that the four trustees appointed by the City Council should prepare a case and submit it. It would not do for the Council to prepare a case.

MR. HAYWARD suggested that the point could be narrowed down to the question: Had the School Trustees the power to give the instructions they did to Mr. Netherby?

THE MAYOR—Perhaps that would be well; to state the case as it arose.

ALD. HOLLAND—Let them ask if the trustees have any control over the internal arrangements of the school.

THE MAYOR suggested that it would be well for the Chairman to suspend action pending a settlement of the question.

ALD. RENOUF—There are parliamentary rules for the government of these matters. We have got to decide whether Mr. Hayward violated the confidence we reposed in him.

THE MAYOR—If you want to come down to the nut, and the kernel in the nut, I'll tell you what I think. I am of the opinion that the school trustees had no right to come before us at all. It is competent for any ratepayer to object to the action of any board and give his reasons for objecting, but when the dispute arises among themselves, they have no right to come before us to settle it.

ALD. HOLLAND—That was just what I was about to ask. Have we any jurisdiction in the case?

The MAYOR—We have the right to remove those trustees we send there if we think they are not doing their duty. I think it very unfortunate that the matter was ever brought before this council.

ALD. MUNN—I told one of the trustees the other day that they were becoming school boys again. They get into trouble, and then come to their big brothers to fight it out for them.

ALD. RENOUF—The sooner the Government hands over to us the taxes they collect and let us run the schools ourselves, the better for the education of the young people.

A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

The Choir of the Pandora Avenue Methodist Church Give an Excellent Entertainment.

The Pandora Avenue Methodist Church, large as its seating capacity is, was taxed on Thursday night, when its choir of forty voices gave a grand concert, rendering the fine sacred cantata, "The Captive Maid of Israel," with a large amateur orchestra accompanying. When the choir started to rehearse for the presentation, there were many who imagined that the task would be too great for them. But at the entertainment it was demonstrated clearly that a capable leader, good voice material to work on, and constant practice can generally overcome any obstacle, at any rate, in the musical world.

Never has a cantata of any kind been rendered in a more able or impressive manner, and the large audience were pleased and gratified in the extreme. One of the gems of the evening was a solo by Miss Anderson, "Leaving all to Jesus," rendered most exquisitely and perfect in every particular. "In grief the King of Israel" was another portion of the cantata most beautifully given, with Miss O'Neil as the soloist, Miss O'Neil and Mrs. Druory in a duet, and these two ladies, with Misses Baker and Luker, and Messrs. Hall, Hardy, Dayton and Clive in a double quartette. The orchestration throughout was magnificent, and every item proved how hard and successfully those composing the orchestra must have practiced. The following is the list of the performers on the various musical instruments:

1st Violins.....Messrs. F. Parfitt and F. Hall
2d Violins...Messrs. H. Burkholder and G. Hall
Violincello .....Mr. A. Parfitt
Piccolo.....Mr. Hollins
Cornet.....Mr. Anderson
Clarinet.....Mr. G. Anderson
Contra Basso.....Mr. G. Huxtable
Pianist.....Miss Andrews
Leader and Conductor.....Mr. James Parfitt

Appended is the programme:

PART I.

1. Overture and Grand March.....Orchestra
2. Chorus—"O Praise the Lord,".....Choir
3. Andante—"Through Jordan's Vale,"..Choir
4. Solos—"Naaman, the Leper, Healed,"..... Bass, Mr. Dayton; tenor, Mr. Firth.
5. Chorus and Quartette—"I will Give Thanks," Choir and Misses Luney and Honour, Messrs. Firth and Dayton.
6. Solo—"Captive's Prayer,".....Mrs. Drury
7. Sopranos & Altos in unison-"Syrias Lament,"
8. Duet—"Balm of Gilead,"..Misses Tite & Hall
9. Solos and Choruses—"Comfort to Syria," (The Captive's Message.) Miss O'Neil; contralto solo, Miss Honour; Choir; bass solo, Mr. Bishop; Choir, with tenor obligato, Mr. Firth; bass solo, Mr. Bishop; Choir.

PART II.

1. Vocal Trio to March—"The Syrian's March" Tenors and Basses, Orchestra.
2. Solo—"The Herald".....Mr. Firth
3. Solo. Duet, Double Quartette—"In Grief the King of Israel,".....Miss O'eill, Miss O'Neil and Mrs. Drury; Miss O'Neil, Mrs Drury, Misses Baker and Luker, Messrs. Hall, Hardy, Dayton and Clive.
4. Chorus, Solo and Quartette—"Naaman Healed,".....Choir; Miss Burgess; Misses Burgess and Burkholder, Messrs. Firth and Bishop.
5. Chorus—"Sing O Heavens".....Choir
6. Solos—"Thou Did'st Cleanse the Leper,"... Miss O'Neil, Mr. Firth.
7. Choruses, Andante, Duet, Quartette—"Our Voices Now We Raise,".....Choir; 1st and 2nd Treble; Choir; Misses Butler and Cusack, Messrs. Booth and Clive.
8. Solo—"Leaving all to Jesus,"Miss Anderson
9. Chorus and Double Quartette—"In Jewry is God Known,".....Choir; Mrs. Drury, Misses O'Neil, Luney and Honour, Messrs. Firth, Hardy, Bishop and Dayton.
10. Solo—"The Captive's Evening Prayer,"..... Mrs. Drury
11. Chorus—"Before Jehovah's Awful Throne" Choir
12. Sortie—Finale.....Orchestra God Save the Queen

DEATH-DEALING WIRES.

Will Victoria Show Her Commercial Rivals That She Still Leads Them?

The Object Lessons of the Past Few Days Should Point the Way.

For some weeks past, in fact ever since the weather has become wet and unsettled, accidents, serious and slight, brought about by contact with electric wires have been numerous in this city. A wire bent or broken with the weight of the moisture accumulated in its insulating covering, falls to the ground, a horse or man touches it—"we do the rest"—which means in this case either sudden death or a severe shock. And still the stringing of wires goes on, and, in addition to this constant menace of life and property, rough, unsightly poles make handsome streets look hideous.

The question being discussed now by not a few business men in this city is, "Shall we continue in this manner until our streets are paved, and then have to go to the expense of putting these wires under ground, or shall we do it now, and do away at once and for ever with all possibility of further danger?"

It is a well-known fact, that, with all the scientific research that has been brought to bear on the subject of late years, no satisfactory insulator has as yet been discovered for electric light wires. Contact between an electric light and a telephone or telegraph wire should theoretically not cause a diversion of the electric light current, but it invariably does, with more or less disastrous consequences. The material used for insulating wires in telegraph offices is very inflammable, and, consequently, when a telegraph wire crosses an electric light current, a conflagration in the office to which the former leads is the invariable result. During the past two years no less than twelve of the offices of the Western Union Telegraph company were destroyed by fire from this cause, and, moreover, some lamentable instances have occurred where operators have been killed instantly while manipulating their instruments in some of these offices. During the past year many thousands of dollars worth of property have been destroyed by reason of "crosses" in wires, and—as witness the case in this city the other day—whenever a telephone wire crosses an electric light current, the whole system in the telephone exchange is burnt out. This, besides happening in Victoria, has occurred in nine metropolitan telephone exchanges throughout America in the past few months.

These statistics prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that electric light wires, however perfect the system may be supposed to be, are in reality never thoroughly insulated, and, strung like they are from pole to pole throughout the cities, are simply a standing menace to the public. Experts have found, on personal examination, that the insulated covering universally used by electric light companies is not an insulator, especially when subject to moisture, and it would therefore mean instant death for anyone to touch a wire when the current is being conveyed through it. Where linemen are compelled to climb poles in order to repair wires, where electric light wires are hanging loosely around, there is very great danger of these men losing their lives should they come in contact with them. The various systems of wires are liable to meet each other through falling trees, chimneys, wind, or rain-storms, and, in fact, it is almost impossible to prevent them coming together, by accident or otherwise, when they are all on the same side of the street, one above the other. It is absolutely impossible for linemen to guard against the dangers resulting from contact between electric light wires, and wires which they may be at that time handling, for the reason that the respective wires may join each other a hundred miles away, and the same fact is true of danger from fires.

It is reported on the Berlin bourse that the head of a banking and exchange firm located at Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, has confessed that he had misappropriated securities deposited with him by customers. The banker is named Mass. The money appropriated includes 20,000 marks subscribed towards a fund for the erection of a church in memory of the late Empress Augusta, grandmother of Emperor William; and 10,000 marks to be devoted to the Prince Frederick Charles Institute, also 40,000 marks deposited by 150 artizans and small traders. The liabilities are estimated at 75,000 marks.

Well Recommended.

DEAR SIRS,—I am happy to say I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for burns, bruises, sprains and cuts and find that there is nothing better. I recommend it to all my friends around here.

ALAN G. MCLEOD, Souris, Man.

THE LEBU'S CARGO,

Broached By the Crew, Who Acknowledge Their Guilt and Tell a Curious Tale.

John Day, Returned for Trial, Charged With Buying Liquor at Five Dollars per Case

John Day, Esquimalt, was brought up on remand at the Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with having received a quantity of liquor, part of the cargo of the bark Lebu, knowing the same to have been stolen.

The Court room was crowded, the greatest interest being taken in the case. The particulars of the robbery have been duly published in the COLONIST. Day was arrested, but admitted to bail, and since then two important witnesses—members of the crew—have been secured. Mr. Mason appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Walls and Irving for the defence. Mr. Helmcken watched the case on the part of the Custom House authorities.

John Grovner was the first witness put in the box for the prosecution. He was a seaman on the Lebu, which arrived at Esquimalt, from London, about seven weeks ago. He helped to discharge the cargo, which included government stores and supplies. Part of the cargo consisted of case liquors. Sixteen of the cases were sold and delivered to Day at $5 a case. They were stolen from the ship. As soon as the money was collected witness received his share—one-fifth. The cases were taken from the aft hatch. Witness deserted the vessel and went to Port Townsend, where he was arrested and brought back to Victoria in custody. There were five of the crew in the scheme, and all were in custody, with one exception. After the arrival of the ship, Day made arrangements for the purchase of the stuff, and it was supplied to him. He undertook to buy all the stuff brought to him at $5 per case. It was Day who made the proposal.

To his Honor—The first time I landed in Esquimalt I had a conversation with Day, and afterwards made an arrangement with him to get $5 a case for all the liquor we would bring him. I helped to put in sixteen cases in all. The cases were put in at the back of the bar. After the last cases were delivered to Day I deserted. Before leaving Esquimalt I spent one night in Day's house.

His Honor—How many cases were taken to Day's from the ship?

Witness—I could not say. All I know of is sixteen.

Wm. Ebmenier, a sailor on board the Lebu during her last trip, deposed that he was known as "Fred" on board. The Government supplies were landed at Esquimalt, the powder and ammunition was discharged while the vessel was at anchor, but the store supplies were landed when the vessel was at the wharf. While discharging the cargo, 22 cases were taken to Day's and paid for by him at the rate of $5 per case. The cases were stolen by witness and three others of the crew. There were five cases in the first lot, and these were delivered to Day at his house, at midnight. The cases were paid for by day and the money divided. Witness could not give any dates, but said that the first cases brought on shore were while the vessel was in the stream. All the goods were delivered at midnight, and payment was made on delivery or on the following day. The money was always divided among the five members of the crew who were into the plot.

Cross-examined by Mr. Irving, witness said that the usual liquor rations were served out during the voyage by the captain. He never told any person that he had the key of the hatch during the voyage. He received the money from Day—$25 for the first lot, $20 for the second, and $55 for the third. The money was divided among the gang, each receiving a fifth.

"What became of the rest of the stuff stolen from the ship?" asked Mr. Irving.

"I dont know," answered the witness. "I didn't steal it. I had no jam, or jellies, or pickles, or champagne on the voyage out. When the five of us who were in partnership in this affair were carrying out our plans, there was only one other man left, and he was asleep in his bunk. I was not aware that the cargo had been broached on the voyage. I deserted the vessel and went to Port Townsend, where I was arrested. I was arrested on a charge of broaching cargo, and was told that I was wanted as a witness and would not be punished. I don't expect I will be punished. Grovner and I have been in the one cell since our arrest. Grovner deserted the ship eight days before me, and when I deserted the ship was alongside the dock.

To the Court—I made no agreement with Day, beyond that I was to deliver the goods. The agreement was made with him by Grovner and Donahoe, and I delivered the goods and received the money. The goods were all delivered within a fortnight. When I delivered the second lot, the cases delivered before were not there.

Harry Mayder deposed to having shipped from London to Esquimalt in the Lebu. He knew Day, whose saloon he was in the habit of visiting while in port. Witness knew that several cases of liquor had been supplied to Day, having helped to take them out of the hold. Fred. (last witness) was the first to suggest the taking of the stuff. Fred. said: "It's Government stuff, and we might have a little of it." "I agreed with him," added the witness, "and chipped in. I passed the stuff over the side."

"Were any of the officers present?" asked Mr. Mason.

"Well I should smile," answered the witness, suiting the action to the word. "Not likely on that occasion. It was a case of stealing. Ginger—or—Fred.—got the money and divided it. He was our paymaster. [Laughter.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Irving witness said that there was nothing said on the passage as to broaching the cargo. The hatches were battened down, and the aft hatch locked. It was opened with a key. Fred had the key. One case was taken out and drank in the forecastle, among the crew, with the exception of one fellow whom they could not trust.

To his Honor—Fred got the key a couple of days after we arrived at Esquimalt. He kept it till he came to Victoria, and then threw it away. All I know of as having been stolen is 22 cases. I heard there were 50 cases taken, but if that be true there there others besides us had a hand in it.

John Donahoe, another of the crew of the Lebu, was examined. He was asked by the others of the crew to assist in a "haul," and agreed. He lowered 22 cases of liquor into the boat, on different occasions. Fred collected $5 a case for the stuff and shared the money with the rest of the crew who were in the scheme. "Our cashier and business manager was Fred," said witness. "I don't know where the stuff was landed, for as soon as I got it lowered I skipped and got into my bunk. This of this sort are done in a hurry, you know. Ginger or Fred opened the hatches with a key.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution, and Mr. Irving asked, should his honor not have made up his mind to dismiss the case—to let it stand over until morning. He pointed out several contradictory statements made by the witness, and asked his honor to read over the evidence and dismiss the case.

Day was asked if he had anything to say, and given the usual caution. His answer was "Not Guilty."

His Honor then returned the case for trial, admitting Day to bail, himself in $2,000 and two sureties in $1,000 each.

"GAZETTE" ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Following Announcements Appear in the British Columbia Gazette of November 13th.

Robert Pinkerton, of Alberni, to be a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public for the Alberni District.

William Henry Grove, of Victoria, and William Hartley Port, of the City of New Westminster to be Notaries Public for the Province.

John Whitty, E. Eugene McLellan, Ezra J. Sproul, Isaac H. Hallett and J. M. K. Letson desire to form a company to be known as the Vancouver Steamship Company, Limited, capital stock $120,000 in $100 shares, with principal place of business at Vancouver.

An extraordinary meeting of the Westminster Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held at New Westminster on Tuesday the 17th inst., to consider and pass, if deemed expedient, the following extraordinary resolution: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily." Should the resolution be confirmed a further resolution will be proposed at the same meeting for the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators for the purposes of such winding-up.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The New York Stock Market Featureless—Flour and Wheat Higher—Values of Groceries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Money closed at 4 per cent. The highest was 5 and the lowest 3. Exchange closed quiet; postal rates, 4.81@4.84½, actual rates, 4.80½@4.83 for 60 days and 4.83½@4.83½ for demand. Governments closed steady; currency sixes, 111 bid; four's coupon, 116 bid; extended twos, registered, 99½ bid. Pacific R. R. bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 107½ bid; Union sinking funds, 105½ bid; Centrals, 106½ bid. Business in the Stock Exchange, this morning, was limited. There were no orders of any consequence in the market. In the early dealings there was a show of weakness, but a subsequent covering by the shorts caused prices to steadily harden under the lead of the coal and Northern Pacific preferred shares. At noon, they were generally ½ to ¾ higher than those of yesterday. Aside from the stocks named, the principal trading was in Chicago Gas and St. Paul. The movement in the remainder of the list was comparatively narrow. London houses were moderate sellers of St. Paul, Reading, Northern Pacific preferred, and Louisville and Nashville, and at the opening, although dealings continued limited during the afternoon, the market further strengthened and prices were firmer up to the close, the best figures having been current in the final dealings. The advance ranged from ⅞ to 2½ per cent. The coal shares were the next strongest stocks. Commercial cable stock was particularly strong, and advanced 1 per cent. It was stated that the Union Pacific Road's net earnings for September had increased $414,000. The Northern Pacific directors will meet on Thursday, and declare the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. The sales for the day amounted to 252,582 shares. Closing prices; Pacific Mail 36; Western Union 82½; North Western 115½; Northern Pacific 26½; Northern Pacific preferred 70½; Northern Pacific first mortgage bonds 116¾; Canadian Pacific 86½; Union Pacific 40⅞; Missouri Pacific 60⅞; Oregon Navigation, 73; Central Pacific, 32; Texas Pacific, 12⅝; Great Northern Pacific, 111½; Manitoba, 112; Fargo Express, 112; Bar silver, 94⅞; Commercial Cable, 138.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Flour active and steady; wheat opened strong and higher on a good buying to cover, but the strength soon gave way, and was followed by a reaction. The higher markets abroad and the news of unfavorable weather in the West imparted a fair undertone to the market, and, although prices were unsettled during the greater part of the day, they closed ⅛@⅜c. higher. Spot lots closed steady; spot sales of No. 2 Red Winter, 107⅞; No. 2 Red Winter, Nov., 106½; do Dec., 107⅜; do January, 109⅜; do Feb., 111⅛. Sugar, raw, quiet, but firm—89 test muscovado, 3c; 96 test centrifugal, 3⅜c @ 3 7-16c; Refined, dull and weaker for low grades; cut loaf and crushed, 5½c; powdered, 4⅜; granulated, 4 1-16c @ 4 15-16c; cubes, 4⅝c; mould "A," 4⅝c; confectioners' "A," 4½c; coffee, spot lots, steady; fair Rio cargoes, 15⅝c; futures closed strong and higher. Hops, offering light, prices firm; Pacific coast, 1891, choice, 20@21c.; fair to prime, 15@18c.; 1890, 12@16c. for common to choice; nothing offering in London. Petroleum closed at 59⅝. Tin opened quiet and firm, but was quiet and rather easier on second call; Strait spot, $20; February, $20. Copper, unchanged; Lake, November, $11.15. Lead, quiet but firm; domestic spot, $4.05. Spelter, dull. Iron, neglected.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Cattle receipts, 9,000; market firm; common to extra shipping steers, $3@6.50; stockers and feeders, $2.35@3.25; cows and bulls, $1@2; Texans, @1.25@3.25. Hogs, receipts, 32,000; market strong and higher; heavy, $3.80@4.10; mixed and medium, $2.75@4.05; light, $3.25@3.92½. Sheep, receipts, 4,000; market firm; poor to choice, $2.25@5.25; lambs, $3.75@5.35.

Five British warships have recently officially been declared to be carrying unreliable guns. In the 110-ton gun of the ironclad Benbow, which has been in commission only a few weeks, a crack developed in the inner tubes after firing several rounds of 960 pounds each, the service full charge. Similar accidents have happened to the guns on the Victoria and the Sanspareil. Meanwhile the 75-ton guns of the French fleet are acting perfectly.

An extraordinary conflagration occurred in Liverpool, on Friday. The immense wholesale drug store belonging to Evans & Co. caught fire, and the flames spread to the cellar, in which several thousand gallons of castor oil and cod liver oil were stored. The oils burned fiercely, rising hundreds of feet above the ground and making visible for miles the most distant outskirts. The loss in castor oil and cod liver oil alone is estimated at $75,000.

CHAIRMAN HAYWARD EXPLAINS.

He States His Position Clearly For the Benefit of the Council.

The Allegations Made By the Trio of Trustees Denied.

MR. CHARLES HAYWARD, Chairman of the School Trustees, has handed in the following communication to the City Council:

To His Worship the Mayor and City Council.

GENTLEMEN,—The charges against me are that I believe in exercising unwarrantable power; in curtailing the power, usefulness and dignity of the Trustee Board, and arrogating to myself the powers of the whole board, and in proof thereof allege:

1st. That I instructed the secretary to request the Principal of the Boys' school to defer carrying out the resolution of the Board.

Answer—I deny the allegation, and, in proof of my denial, produce the letter referred to, which entirely and utterly refutes the charge.

2nd.—They say that I instructed the secretary to name certain individuals as guilty of truancy, etc., *contrary to the resolution.*

Answer—To this also I give an emphatic denial, and in proof produce the resolution of the Board, and the secretary's letter in connection therewith. I admit having brought the truancy complaint to the notice of the Board, and when it was agreed that it should be referred to the Supt. of Education, I felt justified in giving to the secretary, at his request, the details of which he had no notes, in order that the clearly expressed views of the Board "that the Superintendent should *take the matter* under his consideration," might have effect. But that letter is not mine, nor does it purport to be from me, nor did I instruct the Secretary to write it. That the details as given by me are fair and truthful, I produce an acknowledgment to that effect from the original complainant.

Third and lastly, in further proof of my arrogance, etc., your petitioners say that by my casting vote the resolution of 21st October was cancelled.

Answer—This is the only truthful allegation they have made: That I had the right to vote as my conscience dictated was, I think, admitted by you at our last conference. You have the right, however, to know what reasons I had for voting in this way, and I am pleased, at this opportunity, of giving them in detail.

1. Because the two monitors were given to us (in excess of the estimates) for certain defined positions, which the trustees had accepted (see letter book, page 3; minutes, page 184; letter book, page 8, letters from Council, Sept. 1st and Oct. 24th,) and to place them elsewhere, was, in my opinion, a breach of agreement, and dishonorable to any public body.

2. Because the instructions to Mr. Netherby involved changes in the teaching staff, which, in the middle of the term, seriously interfered with the organization of the school, were unjust to the teachers and detrimental to the educational interests of the pupils.

3. Because this effort of the trustees to thus meddle with the internal arrangements of the school, against the wishes of the Supt. of Education, was contrary to the School Act, and a stultification of their own resolutions, as expressed at the Board meetings of Sept. 1st and Oct. 21st.

Therefore, gentlemen, I feel bound to say that if these reasons do not meet your approval—if you deliberately decide that the same regard to honor and obligation is not to exist between two public bodies as is demanded and enforced between private citizens; if you consider that the interests of education and the dignity of the Board are best conserved by violating the provisions of the School Act, and by acts of inconsistency in the Board itself—then I regret to say that our views so hopelessly differ that I cannot longer remain as your nominee to represent opinions with which I have nothing in common.

CHAS. HAYWARD.

Nov. 13th, 1891.

"FAIR PLAY, THOU ART A JEWEL!"

TO THE EDITOR:—In your report of the proceedings at the police court, a few days since, you say that George Madison (colored) was charged with being drunk, and that Willis Bond arose to address a few words in his defence, but was not allowed. Now my remarks were addressed to the Magistrate, but were interrupted by Mr. Sheppard, Supt. of Police, in these words, "you have no status in this court." To this I replied, "I have as many rights in this court as you have." This is not the first time that Mr. Sheppard has interrupted me in this manner, and, in every case to my surprise, was supported by the magistrate. I was not surprised at Mr. Sheppard, but do not understand how gentlemen qualified to occupy seats on the bench can interpret the law as laid down by the legislature other than that any person—whether he be professional or not—can appear in the police court for any other person. According to chapter 29, page 191, "an Act respecting practitioners in the county and other inferior courts," from and after the passing of this act, "any person shall be entitled to appear in any county court, or in the court of any stipendary magistrate or justice of the peace, as the attorney or advocate of any party to any proceedings in such courts, or any of them, notwithstanding such persons shall not have been duly admitted as an attorney or barrister by the Supreme or any other court of British Columbia. Any rule, order, statute or other laws to the contrary, notwithstanding. The same rules and regulations which may from time to time be made by the Judges of the Supreme Court of B. C. respecting the character and conduct of any practitioner duly admitted to practice in the said courts shall apply to all persons practising under the provisions of this Act. Any judge of the county court, any stipendary magistrate or justice of the peace shall have the right to refuse audience to any person practicing in his court, under authority of the Act, if such person shall, in the opinion of such judge, magistrate, or justice, be guilty of any gross misconduct, and shall generally have the same control over an unprofessional person so practicing in his court, as he would have over a professional person, duly qualified to so practice in the said court."

Now, my contention is that the Superintendent of Police has no right to interfere with the defence of the prisoner at the bar. If, in the opinion of the judge, however, that gross misconduct has been committed, it is sufficient and the prisoner at the bar is deprived of his defence. I would say in conclusion that my appearance in the courts as an advocate has generally been misunderstood. Some seem to think it to be an attempt on my part to interfere with the business of the duly qualified practitioners. Such is not the case, as it is well-known that lawyers, like other people, want to be paid for their services, and will not, as a rule, give their time and talent to such as cannot pay for them. These, without a single exception, are my clients, and a faint hope of perpetuating the fair record of my race in this province is my reward, without thanks, yea, even without acknowledgment from any source.

W. BOND.

A SERIOUS GRIEVANCE.

The Butchers of This City Very Much Disturbed Over the Dominion Law.

The Enormous Difference It Will Make In the Price of Retailed Meat.

On November 13th, 1890, an order in Council was made at Ottawa, ordering that the provisions in force regarding the importation of cattle into the province of Manitoba should be applied to the province of British Columbia as well. Up to the present time, however, this law, which provides for a quarantine of ninety days for cattle coming in from the United States, has never been enforced here.

A few days ago some Calgary stock breeders visited the city and brought the matter before the notice of the Collector of Customs, urging him, it is said, to carry out the law at once. The Collector, however, knowing what great difficulties stood in the road of the successful operation of the law here, sent word to Ottawa for instructions in the matter, not forgetting to put the case strongly before the authorities and to prove to them what hardships the enactment would cause to the people of this island;

A COLONIST representative visited some of the people most interested last night, and the substance of their remarks is given below:

Mr. Earle:—Some of the butchers communicated with me to-day, and I can assure you that both Mr. Prior and I intend to do our level best to prevent the law being carried into force. As far as I can understand, the thing is being pushed forward by a combine, against the interests of the public, and I understand, upon the matter being brought to the notice of Collector Milne to-day, he communicated with Ottawa about it, pointing out the great hardship that the people of this island would be put to were the present law enforced, and also very strongly arguing that it would be impossible to make any quarantine laws regarding Vancouver Island, as there were no ranges here where cattle could be kept for 90 days, or anything like 90 days. I have seen Dr. Blanchard Government Quarantine officer, to-day, and he tells me that there is absolutely no reason for the law being brought into effect here; that the American cattle that come here are perfectly healthy, and that it would simply mean a beef famine were any such iniquitous order put into force. I don't remember how the law was introduced, but it has been on the statute books for a year now."

Mr. Porter—Last week two Calgary stockmen came to this city with the intention of stirring up this matter, and all the present business has arisen through their representations. For several months of the year, especially during February, March and April, British Columbia beef is not fit to bring into the market, nor do I believe, if a Government quarantine inspector were appointed he would allow these cattle to pass in at all; they are so thin and poor. American cattle are big and fat, and I have never heard of diseased cattle coming here from the United States. Our firm has for some time been getting its beef from Eastern Oregon, and, if the law is carried into force, the meat will go up at once to 25c. per lb. Doctor Blanchard examined three carloads that he got, last night, and every bullock was as sound as a bell. British Columbia could not possibly supply the local wants. The demand for cattle is much greater than the supply. The local butchers get about 700 head of cattle per month, most of which comes from the other side. Every hoof in British Columbia is owned and controlled by three syndicates, and this fight is simply one of monopoly against small dealers.

Mr. L. Goodacre: "At the present time, as is my custom during the summer months of the year, I am getting all my cattle from British Columbia, but in the winter months it is absolutely impossible for me to do this, as no cattle can be brought down. Then I have to look to Washington, Oregon, or even Southern California for my beef, or otherwise I would be without any at all. In the winter and early spring the British Columbia and Calgary cattle are, when available, very poor and thin owing to insufficient pasturage, and whenever there is much snow there is no way of getting any down at all. I don't know why they want to bring such a law into force in this province or on this island. We have no cases of diseased cattle here, and have had none so far. Besides, though it is all very well to make such a law apply to the East, the authorities should recollect that Vancouver Island is in a very peculiar position regarding the importation of cattle, and should not, in equity, be governed by the same laws. If, now that this rule is to be strictly enforced here, we have a hard winter on the mainland, the result will be simply a beef famine. I believe that the whole business is the work of a few interested cattle breeders in Calgary and district, whom the Government intend to foster and build up at the expense of many thousands of consumers. At least this is how the matter looks to me: At present the local butchers import 600 head of cattle per month into the Island, averaging about 420,000 lbs. in weight. Now the price of prime beef to our customers is 15c. per lb., but, should the law you speak of be enforced among us, the price, at the very lowest computation, will be raised to 20c., counting freight, wharfage and duty. So that the people of this Island will have to pay per month $21,000 more for their beef than they are doing to-day. I think I know what the residents of this city will say about that.

A Sea Voyage.

A SEA voyage is an expensive and extensive prescription, especially when equally good results as regards health, are to be had by simply taking Burdock Blood Bitters according to directions. It is a specific for dyspepsia, cleanses the blood, regulates the liver, bowels and kidneys and removes all impure matter from the system.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind
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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Victoria Defeats the Royal City Footballers By Two Points.

Hanlan On Record-Breaking—A Great Battle in Store—The Paper Chase.

FOOTBALL.

VICTORIA V. NEW WESTMINSTER—RUGBY.

The match game on Thursday between Victoria and New Westminster was played on Beacon Hill in regular football weather, and attracted a very large crowd of spectators. After a very close contest, the game was decided in favor of Victoria by two points. A great deal of inconvenience was caused at different stages of the play by the action of a large number of interested onlookers who continually crowded inside the touch lines and prevented a good deal of wing play that might have considerably altered the aspect of things. In the first half of the game the play was not up to the average of a first-class match, both teams working in an aimless kind of manner and with very little brilliant playing. The backs on each side especially were lax, and the only points scored during the game, that came from a