The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1892.

CANADIAN CATTLE SHUT OUT.

The closing of British ports to Canadian cattle will be a serious blow to the trade of the Dominion with Great Britain. The trade in live stock has been a growing one for some years, and it promised to go on increasing. It was in this trade that Canada enjoyed a very considerable advantage over the United States. The British authorities had, some time ago, decided that cattle could not be imported alive from the United States with safety, as they were likely to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia. Americans were, therefore, obliged to send their beef to the British market dressed, or have the animals slaughtered as soon as they were landed. But Canadian cattle being free from disease, were allowed to land, and were sent alive to different parts of the country.

The English cattle dealers were not by any means pleased that this privilege should be extended to Canadian cattle, for it brought those cattle into the market to compete with British bred animals. They have, therefore, been for a long time seeking for a pretext to exclude Canadian cattle as they had excluded United States cattle. A year or two ago they had nearly succeeded, and had it not been for the exertions of Sir Charles Tupper they would have effected their purpose. They have laid their plans, it appears, better this time. Canadian cattle have been pronounced dangerous, and a decision has been procured against them. There are no details in the report announcing the fact of their exclusion, but we gather from the tone of the telegram that Canadians in England do not think that the case against cattle from the Dominion has been proved. As they are deeply interested in the decision arrived at by the authorities it is hardly safe to conclude that an injury has been causelessly inflicted on Canadian trade. It would seem to us that the officers of the Crown would not have pronounced against Canadian cattle without what they, at any rate, considered sufficient proof.

It appears quite certain that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in any part of Canada. A rumor was raised some time ago that the disease had made its appearance somewhere near Edmonton, in the Northwest, but the report, if we do not mistake, was proved to be false by the highest authority on cattle diseases in the Dominion. There has not been as much as a whisper of its having made its appearance since in any other part of the Dominion. It is, however, just possible that the disease may have been caught while some cattle were in transit to the British market, or it may be that some enterprising American may have succeeded in getting diseased animals across the line and passed off on the buyers as Canadian cattle. It is difficult to believe that a verdict would be given against Canadian cattle in England without proof. It may, as we say, be possible that animals purporting to be Canadian have been found to be diseased in England, but we do not believe that a single animal could be found affected with such a highly contagious disease as pleuro-pneumonia on Canadian territory from Halifax to Victoria. It is to be hoped that when this is proved, as we have no doubt it will be, the prohibition will cease, and that Canadian cattle will pass as freely into British ports as they have been allowed to do hitherto.

A MISTAKE.

Mr. Mercier and his agent Pacaud have been acquitted by a Quebec jury. We cannot see how anything else could have been expected. Those acquainted with the ways of Quebec juries might have known that if any pretext could be found to acquit Messrs. Mercier and Pacaud—or whether there could or not—they would be acquitted.

The opinion, as far as we could learn, among the people of that province, was that the Provincial Government was pressing the late Premier and his man too hard—that their enemies ought to have been contented with the verdict given at the polls and with the consequences to Mercier of that verdict. He was a ruined man politically and financially, and should have been left in the obscure and powerless position to which he had fallen. To prosecute him criminally, when he was in so miserable a condition was, it was said, like hitting a man when he is down, and a sympathy was created for him among people who, when they saw the political wreck that he had made of himself, felt that he was receiving the punishment he deserved. But when he was prosecuted for a crime, the punishment of which was imprisonment in the penitentiary, indifference, in these persons, became pity, and they considered that he was being made a martyr of. The sympathy, instead of being with the prosecutor, was with the prosecuted, and when Mercier was acquitted he was, as we see, treated as if he had been a hero. This shows that the Provincial Government in prosecuting him on a criminal charge had made a mistake. If the ex-premier had been left alone in poverty and obscurity, and if those who had been his political opponents had taken no further proceedings against him, it would be very hard for him to get into notice again and to raise himself in the popular esteem. But the late prosecution has given him the lift that he needed. It has brought him again to notice. It has roused the enthusiasm of many of his old friends and given him a place in the politics of Quebec once more. Men of Mr. Mercier's moral constitution are not easily killed, and the people of Quebec are not disposed to consider the offences of which he has been guilty crimes of a very deep dye. His being carried on men's shoulders through the crowd and his being honored by a torchlight procession are evidences of this. Mercier has, through the mistake of his opponents, got his foot on the political ladder again, and he is not the man to throw away an advantage no matter how it may have been gained.

A MIDDLE COURSE.

Our esteemed contemporary the Vancouver Telegram, says with reference to the controversy respecting the Nakusp road:

It is not our province to decide which of them (the controversialists) is to be blamed for this, or which has the best of the argument. The one appears to be trying to make a point against the Government, the other to defend its action or want of action in regard to the Slocan country. Both our contemporaries seem to have entirely overlooked the public interests in the matter, which are not at all likely to be promoted by useless wrangling.

Such criticism as this is very common, but it is not, we submit, either fair or sensible. The man who steps in between two disputants and looking very wise, says: "You are both in the wrong, gentlemen," and suggests a middle course is often nothing better than a pretentious humbug. It is as if A said, "two and two make four," and B maintained that "two and two make five;" C, who is represented by the Telegram, puts in his oar and says oracularly, "this is useless wrangling. Neither of you is right, for two and two make just four and one half." After having thus delivered himself, C looks round with a self-satisfied air, expecting the applause to which he considers himself entitled.

But the Telegram is not an oracle, and when it says that both its "contemporaries seem to have entirely overlooked the public interests in the matter," it expresses itself like one of the shortsighted and superficial bystanders. The COLONIST, we contend, when it maintained that the Government would not be justified in taking large sums of money out of the Treasury without great urgency and without the consent of the Legislature, did not overlook the public interest. On the contrary, it kept the public interest well in sight, not only in the matter under discussion, but in all matters in which the administration of public money is concerned. The people and the people's representatives are bound to see that the Government does not exceed its legitimate authority in the expenditure of the public money. Laxity in that matter opens the door for the most serious abuses. Twenty-five or thirty-five thousand dollars is not by any means a small matter when the amount of the revenue of the province is considered. Is there any one in Great Britain who would have the assurance to ask the Imperial Government to expend, without the authority of Parliament, a sum proportionately large? No one would think of making such a request, and no British Government would entertain it for a single moment if any one could be found audacious enough to make it. And our contemporary should remember that our institutions are framed on the British model, and that the nearer we keep to the British practice in the expenditure of public money the better will it be for our public interests. Perhaps when our Vancouver contemporary takes a little time to think over the matter it will find that our dispute with the Times about the construction of the Nakusp wagon road was not "useless wrangling," and that the COLONIST, at any rate, did not lose sight of the public interest. We have a notion that if it were the public interest alone that the Telegram had in view it would not have expressed itself as it did. There are wheels within wheels, as our contemporary very well knows.

TIMES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Republican newspapers of the United States believe it to be their interest just now to represent the English workingman as being on the borders of starvation. The picture which they draw of the condition of the wage-earners in all parts of the United Kingdom is exceedingly gloomy. This they attribute to Great Britain's free trade policy. In order to prevent the workingmen of the United States from voting for Cleveland, who is in favor of tariff reform, the Republicans create a British workingman and hold him up before the wage-earners of the United States as a bogie. He is, as they paint him, a very pitiable creature indeed; but as he exists in real life he is not much to be pitied. Americans who have had opportunities of observing the "pauper" laborer of England at home attending public meetings and taking his holiday, have been surprised to see what a sturdy, independent, comfortable-looking chap he is—the very opposite in fact of what they expected to see.

But leaving partisan exaggeration out of the question, times in Great Britain are just now pretty hard for the workingman, and they threaten to be still harder. Work is difficult to be procured, and wages have a tendency to get lower. The labor correspondent of the British Trade Journal, on the 15th of last month, wrote:

Since the middle of last year the labor market has slowly but surely indicated the progress of a period of trade depression, but in no month during the whole of that time has the change for the worse been so strongly marked as during the month just passed away. It is fortunate that the transition has thus taken place by easy stages up till now, so that large bodies of men have not been thrown on the market with the suddenness noticeable in the case of some former depressions. The greatest change has come upon the shipbuilding, engineering and other related trades, among which the proportion of those now out of work varies from 3 to 10 per cent. Possibly some portion of this may be due to the strikes now pending in various shipbuilding and engineering centres.

Much was said at the above date about the proposed strike of the cotton spinners in South east Lancashire, but that trouble has since been happily averted. We think we see, too, a disposition on the part of the workingmen in other trades to be moderate in their demands and to wait for an increase of wages until times get better. The poor harvest, too, has aided to produce depression in Great Britain. The crops seem to have grown well enough, but the weather was so wet that the late grain could not be properly harvested. We see that so late as the middle of October "an enormous acreage in Yorkshire" was still out in the fields, and that on some farms the crops had not been cut. In all parts of England and Wales grain was suffering from moisture. Tenants in some places were talking about asking for a reduction of rent and the small pay of the farm laborers was, in view of the poor returns, made smaller still.

On the whole, then, the outlook in Great Britain is not cheerful. A season of depression has apparently set in, but the distress is neither so general nor so great as the American Republican politicians are representing it to be. Great Britain has weathered other periods of depression and it will get over the coming one, no doubt, without sustaining any very great injury.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR:—In my last letter I proposed to say something of the medical profession, and the statistics it supplies. I do not intend to attack the doctors. I dare say they would survive it if I did, but I have too many friends among them to attempt anything of the kind. The doctors are splendid fellows. I had rather meet one of an evening than almost any other man. As a rule, he has a wide knowledge of human nature and a collection of good stories, which he tells well, and there are but few of the profession who chase the elusive dollar to the exclusion of all the finer graces of life. Then, again, your doctor, if he be a good specimen, is brave; he has the heart of a lion and the hands of a woman; he is long-suffering, patient, and enduring. There are medical men, here and elsewhere, to whom I would entrust the direst need of wife or child without a second thought.

But the doctors, taken collectively, become the medical profession, and of it I am very suspicious. The medical profession has very definite views at any particular period, and does not hesitate to force them upon the public at times, but it is continually shifting its ground, and what is to-day orthodox medicine becomes to-morrow anathema. The medical profession at one time believed that the arteries were filled with air; for 40 years it opposed Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood; it practised bleeding until the nations revolted; it gave mercury until people's teeth dropped out; and it is not many years since it refused a cup of cold water to a patient burning with fever.

My desire in enumerating these facts is not to rake up things that had better be forgotten; my point is that the practice of medicine is continually altering. The men who held these beliefs were, as you say, "specially educated in medicine and surgery," and during their currency for one medical man who doubted, there were a hundred who had the firmest faith in them. Is it not then quite likely that the medical profession has been mistaken with regard to vaccination?

Doctors do not make a special study of vaccination. They are taught at college that it is beneficial and necessary, only to be disappointed when they begin to practise, by the appearance of patients without number who have been vaccinated. It never seems to strike them that vaccination is probably of no use after all, so they strive to remedy matters by strengthening the dose; some by revaccination, some by multiplying the marks.

The only scientific enquiry into the subject for 50 years has, as its result, Dr. Crookshanks' "History and Pathology of Vaccination," published quite lately at 36s. Now I contend that, apart from all else, if any medical man can not only publish a book at $9, but sell it, his opinions are entitled to the greatest respect. But Dr. Crookshanks' standing is, in any case, quite beyond question, as he is Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in London University. And what does this great authority say? Why, he has dealt vaccination such a staggering blow that it can never recover, again. I have a pamphlet containing the main points of the book, and I shall be happy to lend it to any doctor who may express a desire to see it.

It is when we come to statistics, though, that the medical profession goes so far astray. Having committed itself to the truth of the theory, it has to make out a case for vaccination, and therefore a case is duly made out. I do not accuse any doctor of deliberate falsification, but I do accuse many of them of keeping back facts that are essential, if their statistics are to be of any value whatever. What, for instance, can be more unfair than to class a patient as unvaccinated, because the doctor does not see the marks. Given three men vaccinated to-day: in 20 years the marks of the first may be well defined, of the second faint, and of the third invisible, and yet if these three were admitted to the hospital ill of confluent smallpox, and were to die, they would probably all go down as unvaccinated, because no marks could be seen. Of course, if they recovered, the marks on the first two would become visible and any conscientious doctor would amend his returns, but the third man would still be returned as unvaccinated. It is owing to this erroneous method of classification that such deathrates as you quote are arrived at; in your quotation it is 37 per cent., but the number of cases is not given—a most important point where percentages are taken.

A golden number for the anti-vaccinator is 18·8 per cent., as this was the death-rate of all classes in the eighteenth century, when no one was vaccinated and inoculation spread small-pox broadcast. I will tell you how this figure is arrived at. Drs. Jurin (1723) and Lambert (1763) collected the records of 18,138 cases, and the London Small-pox Hospital Reports (1746-63) supply 6,454 cases more, the average death-rate being 18·8 per cent. Rees' Encyclopædia (1779) gives 18·7 per cent. The average of such an enormous number of cases cannot fail to give an eminently fair result.

Now if, in the Eighteenth century, with all its insanitary conditions and with inoculation rampant (no vaccination then, remember),—if, I say, the death rate was only 18.8 per cent., when we are now confronted with death rates ranging from 33 to 60 per cent., we are perfectly justified in concluding that there is something wrong, either with the figures or with the doctors, for if they lose from two to three times as many patients as their grandfathers did, what becomes of their boasted advance in medical science? The fault, assuredly, does not lie with the doctors, therefore their figures must be sadly out.

Here, sir, I shall close for the present, although the subject is exhaustless. If your readers seem, like Oliver Twist, to wish for more, I shall gladly write you again.

WM. GREIG.

Characteristics of Hood's Sarsaparilla: The largest sale, the most merit, the greatest cures. Try it, and realize its benefits.

CABLE LETTER.

Home Rule for Scotland—The Wreck of the Roumania—Tremendous Strike Inevitable.

Kaiser Wilhelm Celebrating the Reformation—What Was Done at Wittenberg.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—All efforts to bring about a settlement of the threatened strike in the cotton manufacturing industry have failed. Thirty mills at Ashton-under-Lyne closed to-day and the crisis is on. A general strike of operatives opens this afternoon unless something unforeseen happens. It inaugurated it will last several months. What promises to be the greatest strike in all history, growing out of the Lancashire trade troubles, is now apparently inevitable. Between this and the 8th inst. between 50,000 and 60,000 operatives will leave their looms and 16,000,000 or 17,000,000 spindles will become quiet. The manufacturers insist on a five per cent. reduction in wages. The operatives admit the market is so unfavorable that their employes are in some difficulty and they offer to submit to some reduction in hours and corresponding reduction in pay. They will not accept less money for the present services.

Never was a battle so carefully prepared for and so thoroughly equipped on both sides. The operatives have the strongest and wealthiest organization in the world. Their resources are so great that they can remain idle several weeks without actual want. For the first time in England the employees are all in a compact, well-disciplined body, holding the control of half of the spindles in the whole cotton trade. They really gain strength from a certain term of non-production, so the struggle in its present outlook has no terrors for them. The battle will probably be a bloodless one for a long time. At least the operatives are intelligent; they have shown no bitterness in the dispute.

In most of the cities and towns which are affected, the cotton mills furnish almost the sole industry. There will be a clear field for a great well balanced campaign, which cannot fail to command the attention of the world. The Pall Mall Gazette says there is no doubt that the heavy tariff duty on cotton goods abroad is at the bottom of the difficulty.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

A deputation from the Scottish Home Rule Association waited on Sir O. Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland, and claimed that the question of Scottish Home Rule should have attention simultaneously with or directly after that for Ireland. He declined to make a definite promise regarding the course of the Government, though he showed that he was in sympathy with the object of the deputation.

WRECK OF THE ROUMANIA.

The Times' correspondent at Lisbon says, regarding the wreck of the Roumania: "The watch below was asleep at the time. They were washed overboard as they came on deck. While in the water the Lascars who were saved saw the Captain on the bridge giving orders. Every one on deck at the time was washed overboard. The women remained in the cabin. The Lascars think that many passengers were killed by the rails breaking loose."

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Queen, it is understood, has no intention of leaving England during the winter. She will probably go to the continent toward the end of March, but nothing has yet been arranged as to her destination, as everything must depend upon the sanitary state of the continent. If cholera still prevails in any part of Europe, the Queen will pass April at Osborne. The Quen's own wish is to pay another visit to Florence. If she goes there, she will afterward proceed to Venice for a few days, and return home through Germany. The Queen is to leave Balmoral for Windsor, according to present arrangements, on November 18, and the court will proceed to Osborne about December 20 for a stay of nine weeks. The Queen has been in excellent health during her residence at Balmoral. Countess Feodore Gleichen, who has succeeded to the studio in St. James' palace of her father, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, whose talents as a sculptor she inherited, is now engaged on a life-size statue of the Queen, which is to be placed in the Victoria Jubilee hospital in Montreal. The statue is being executed for Lord Mount Stephen and Sir Donald Smith.

WILHELM AT WITTENBERG.

The Kaiser's visit to Wittenberg at the beginning of the week was an event of more than ordinary significance politically and from a religious point of view. The old town of pointed gables, quaint towers and narrow streets presented a unique aspect. Everywhere bright banners and floral festoons were seen, and the whole town bore a holiday appearance. The Schloss Kirche, the central point of the fete, was commenced in 1439 and finished in 1499. In 1760 it was seriously injured by bombardment and suffered in the same manner in 1813-14. It was first restored in 1814-17, and now, owing to Emperor William's generosity, it has been again restored. On the north side were the wooden doors to which Luther affixed his theses. These doors were burned in 1760, but were replaced in 1858 by metal doors 10 feet in height. They were presented by Frederick William IV and bear the original Latin text of Luther's theses. Above on a golden ground is a representation of Christ, with Luther and Melancthon at his feet. On the right and left, above the doors, are statues of Electors Frederick the Wise and John the Constant. The bodies of these electors are buried in the church.

THE OLD TOWN.

Everywhere in the town are evidences of the great reformer. Not far from the railway station, outside the Elster Thor, stands an oak tree planted in 1830. This tree is said to mark the spot where Luther publicly burned the Papal bull on December 10, 1530. This spot is said to have been selected by Luther, because here were buried the clothing of those who died from the plague. In Collegeien-strasse is the Augusteum, in the court of which stands Luther's house. The first floor is fitted up as Luther Halle, and contains many articles that belong to Luther. In the vestibule are a number of paintings representing scenes in Luther's life. In the market place stands a statue of Luther under a Gothic canopy. The base bears the inscription: "Ists Gottels werk so wirds bestein; ists menschen werk, wirds untergehn." (If it be God's work it will endure; if man's work it will perish). Under a brazen slab in the Schloss Kirche are

THE REMAINS OF LUTHER.

Immense crowds of people from all parts of the country came to witness the ceremony of the rededication of the restored church. Upon the arrival of the Imperial party at the railway station they were welcomed by Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode, who conducted them to the town hall. The whole route was lined with troops. The Emperor walked the entire distance and the crowd shouted and cheered enthusiastically. The Imperial party was received at the town hall by the Burgomaster on behalf of the municipal authorities, and he read an address to the Emperor, who responded with thanks. At the head of the procession which formed in the market place were the highest Protestant clergy of the empire, including the president of the Evangelical Superior Council and the general superintendent of the Lutheran church. These were followed by a large number of clergymen of lesser note. Then came a long line of generals of the army in full uniform, other military officers, ministers of state, representatives of the Landtag and many officials from civil, military and naval departments. Then came the Protestant Princes of Germany, with their retinues, and the representatives of Protestant foreign sovereigns. The Emperor and his suite brought up the end of the procession, being escorted by a squadron of cavalry. As soon as the order was given for the procession to move

THE CHURCH BELLS

began to peal merrily, while the strains of "Eine Feste Burg" broke forth from the instruments of the trumpeters who were stationed in the towers of the castle church. When Emperor William arrived at the door of the church Professor Adler, the architect of the restored edifice, presented the key to his majesty, who with a few gracious words, handed it to the president of the church council. The latter in turn handed the key to Dr. Quandt, the pastor of the church, saying: "By command of the Emperor, the protector and high architect of this house of God, and by virtue of my office, I deliver to you as an ordained minister of the Word this key. May all who enter through the door which this key opens enter the gate of heaven." Dr. Quandt then opened the door and the Emperor and train passed through. As the Imperial party entered the church the congregation arose and sang the hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost, Our God." When the Imperial party had taken the seats assigned to them, Dr. Schaltze, the leader of the church in Saxony, opened the services. Dr. Vierege, the court chaplain, preached a sermon, taking his text from Romans iii., 24: "Being justified freely by His grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus." Upon the conclusion of the services the Imperial party drove to Luther's house, where the Emperor signed the deed of dedication. From

LUTHER'S HOUSE.

the Emperor and his party reviewed a gorgeous historical procession, composed of nineteen groups, illustrating the foundation and development of Wittenberg and the foundation of the Schloss Kirche. The eleventh car was the chief feature. It was emblematic of the reformation. On it was a representation of Martin Luther on horseback, surrounded by his adherents. Behind the car rode five leaders of the famous league of Schmalkald, founded at Wittenberg in 1536 to defend the Protestants against Charles V. After this was a grand banquet. The Duke of York, who represented Queen Victoria, was seated opposite the Emperor. The Emperor, in his speech, said: "To us the church is not only a memorial, but a serious admonition and an expression of divine blessing through the Protestant church. The confession of our faith that we made to-day in the presence of God binds us and the whole of Christendom. Therein lies a bond of peace reaching beyond all lines of division. In the matter of faith there is no compulsion. The free conviction of the heart and the decisive acknowledgment thereof is the blessed

FRUIT OF THE REFORMATION.

We Protestants make a feud with nobody on account of his belief, but we hold fast our faith in the gospel of death." The Emperor thanked the German Princes and Protestant sovereigns of Europe for taking part in the festival. He concluded by raising the cup that Wittenberg presented to Luther on the occasion of his wedding. "This cup," he said, "once touched Luther's lips. It shall serve me to drink to the welfare of my illustrious guests. Long life to the Protestant princes of Germany and the governments of German free towns."

PARTY PRETENSIONS.

A Few "Last" Words From Both Republicans and Democrats on the Eve of the Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Republican National Committee last night issued an address to the public stating that the instructions from Washington regarding the employment at the polls of United States marshals is causing consternation in the Tammany camp. The Committee express the belief that with proper precautions a fair election can be had in this city, and warn the people against sensational last cards from Democratic sources in which that party will claim certain success in all the doubtful States. The Committee closed with the assurance of the election of Messrs. Harrison and Reid by a constitutional majority.

The Democratic National committee also issued an address to-night in which a call is made upon all to labor without ceasing for the election of Messrs. Cleveland and Stevenson. The address says that the continuation of a system of war taxes has changed the conditions of life in this country; that wealth has centred in the hands of a few who, with enormous fortunes, control and use the Government by methods of the intimidation of workmen and the corrupt use of money. The committee also calls attention to the furtherance of "iniquitous plans for controlling Federal elections," by the threatened Force Bill. The address says that the people of the State of New York, the farmers of Indiana, the yeomanry of New Jersey, the farmers of Connecticut and the people of Delaware and West Virginia will remember their wrongs at the polls in November and thus teach a lesson to those who would attempt to defeat their will by bribery, intimidation and corruption.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Predictions as to the Outcome—Political Faith Backed Up with Money.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Chairman Harrity to-day gave out the final predictions of the Democratic National committee. He claims for the Democratic ticket the solid South, New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Michigan, with Connecticut doubtful. The Republican managers claim 277 electoral votes for Harrison. Chairman Hackett of the Republican State committee says Harrison will come down to the city line with 90,000 majority. The betting to-day is 2 to 1 that Cleveland will carry New York, and even money is given and taken on the general result.

SOUTH AMERICA.

What is Doing in Brazil, Chili, Uruguay and Other of the States.

The Discontented Republics Still Disquited and Disinclined to Peaceful Conquests.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Herald correspondent at Buenos Ayres states that General Rocahas told the Government that unless support was given to Governor Rojas a civil war would begin in all the interior provinces. A dispatch from Santiago D'Estro states that the Federal Interventer has accepted the resignation of the legislature, retaining those favorable to Rojas.

In reference to the statements cabled to Europe from Buenos Ayres, that a revolution was likely to occur in Chili, your correspondent is authorized to say that there is not the least truth in the rumor. Chili is absolutely quiet. Her financial outlook is bright and her prospects are encouraging. The only semblance of trouble was the railroad strikes, which are now ended. It has been definitely ascertained that the strikers were incited by Balmaceda's friends and that the reports given to the Argentine papers emanated from the same source.

A dispatch from Montevideo states that the percentage of customs duties assigned to pay the foreign debt coupons was not sufficient, and the Government had been forced to use other funds. The collapse of the French loan places the Government in a critical situation, and wild rumors of trouble already exist.

B. C. CANNING CO., LTD.

The Fourth Annual General Meeting—Declaration of Dividend.

The fourth annual general meeting of this Company was held on October 17 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, Mr. J. H. Brodie presiding. The Report of the Directors was as follows:

The directors herewith present to the shareholders a balance sheet made up at the 31st May, 1892, and duly audited.

The net profits amount to £657 15s. 4d., which, together with the balance of £1,063 15s. 3d. brought forward from last year, and adding £1,500 transferred from the reserve fund, give a total of £3,221 10s. 7d. available for the year's dividends. Of this sum the dividend on the preference shares to the 30th November, 1891, and an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, paid on the 1st February last, absorb £1,964 10s. 1d.; and the directors now recommend that the dividend on the preference shares be paid up to the 31st May, leaving £57 0s. 6d. to be carried forward.

These results compare unfavorably with those of the previous year, and are chiefly due to the increased cost of packing consequent upon a smaller catch being secured, the low selling prices which have ruled owing to an excessive supply from Alaska, and to an exceptional amount of damage to one of the company's shipments, which occurred in passage to this country.

The company's total pack was 9,831 cases less than in the previous year, and though the aggregate catch of the province showed a relatively larger shrinkage, which reduced shipments to this country from that quarter, this was more than counterbalanced by the very large supplies from Alaska, which prevented any recovery in prices taking place.

The directors are pleased to be able to remark here that the Alaska packers have this season made arrangements to very materially reduce their production.

The improvements and additions to property pointed to in the last report have been duly carried out, comprising the preemption of the timber lands and the purchase of a small property on Rivers Inlet. The cost of these, together with additional steamers, new machinery for increasing the capacity of the sawmills, expenditure on a new wharf at the Naas River Cannery, further plant at the Naas and Fraser River fisheries, and a new building at the Windsor Cannery, amount to a total of £2,002 16s. 6d.

Mr. P. Strickland retires from the board by rotation, and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Messrs. Joselyne, Miles, and Blow also offer themselves for re-election as auditors for the ensuing year.

J. H. BRODIE, P. STRICKLAND, A. G. KENDALL } Directors.
B. C. MESS, Secretary.

The secretary (Mr. B. C. Mess) read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, before moving the adoption of the report, I would like to make a few remarks on the general state of the accounts. The result of the year's work is, I regret to say, not so favorable as it has been during the two preceding years; but we think the causes are perfectly natural ones. The catch, as you know, was some 10,000 cases below what it was the year before, and, of course, this means a very much increased cost. We have to prepare for our fishing operations some time ahead by sending our men up to the different fisheries and supplying them with the necessary materials. We cannot, of course, expect Chinamen or anyone else to go 500 or 600 miles up the coast of British Columbia without being guaranteed at least two months' work; but, in the case of short runs of fish, we have not been able to find employment for them for so long a period, and this has greatly added to the expenses. A large run means a cheap pack, and a short run an expensive one. Unfortunately we have to submit every few years to these short catches, and, therefore, to increased expenditure. Generally, small supplies have tended to improve the market here, and we have had very much better prices when we have had short catches; but when the 1891 pack was sold the prices did not improve at all, although the catch was short. The directors are very pleased to report to you an improved state of the salmon market generally, they having made forward sales of the 1892 catch at much better prices than were ruling this time last year. By concerted action on the part of the Alaska canners and on behalf of the Pacific Coast canners generally, the output of salmon has been very much reduced, and the market has readily responded to that state of affairs. Your property is in a thoroughly efficient condition, and during the year, as you see by the accounts, some £2,000 has been spent upon plant and improvements. Nothing has certainly been written off in the present year for depreciations, but some considerable amounts have been debited to revenue in British Columbia in respect of repairs, etc. We consider the position of the company thoroughly sound, and we hope to see a gradual improvement. Ours is, as you know, a fluctuating business, and we must ask you to take one year with another. The catch on the Fraser river for 1892 has been very short; in fact, the whole catch on the Fraser is, I think, only some 46,000 cases: but the catch on the Naas river was very good, on the Skeena it was excellent, while on the Rivers Inlet it was short. We know, therefore, that we must expect a short pack again for 1892. I do not know that I can say any more at this moment, but I shall be very pleased to answer any questions. I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors and statement of accounts presented to this meeting be, and the same are hereby, received, approved and adopted, and that the dividend recommended, at the rate of 8 per cent., on the preference shares for the six months ended May 31 last, be, and the same is hereby declared."

Mr. P. Strickland seconded the motion, which was carried.

The chairman next proposed the re-election of Mr. Strickland as a director of the company, which was seconded by Mr. A. G. Kendall.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

What Mr. George R. Parkin Has to Say on This Interesting Topic.

(From the News-Advertiser.)

Mr. George R. Parkin is staying at the Hotel Vancouver. For the past few years he has given his time and attention to literary pursuits, chiefly in connection with Imperial Federation, to which he has devoted himself. With the object of furthering that movement he passed through Vancouver four years ago and addressed a large meeting here. From Vancouver he went to Australia, travelling through every colony of that vast island, lecturing. In that way he was able to judge very well the sentiments of the people towards his theory. He found in New Zealand, Tasmania, and throughout Australia a growing spirit in favor of closer union with the other parts of the Empire. The three years following that were devoted to the writing of two books, which have just been published, containing facts collated in such a way as best to turn men's attention to the desirability of a united Empire. One of these, a small volume intended as a text book for schools, gives interesting facts regarding every part of the British Empire. The title is "Around the Empire," which very well betokens the matter within. Vancouver and the place taken by the C.P.R. in forming a means of transit from one part to the other forms an important part. Lord Rosebery has written a preface in a style that has drawn considerable attention to the little volume. Though published about the first of May, the edition has reached the fifteenth thousand. The other work, "Imperial Federation," is much larger and deals more fully with the question. Mr. Parkin's bent is toward practical matters. His business is not to shoot off fireworks but to disseminate information. He has, under the appointment of the Imperial Federation League, addressed every Chamber of Commerce in any town of importance in England, North Ireland and Scotland. Speaking of his visit to Canada, Mr. Parkin said he wanted to study the sentiments of the people and the progress that had been made since last he passed through the country. He came rather rapidly through Eastern Canada that he might spend four weeks upon the North West and Manitoba, with the view chiefly of ascertaining the capabilities of those points as a wheat producing country. What he saw was very gratifying to him. The progress made during the past four years was wonderful indeed—everywhere there were signs of steady progress. At Edmonton and vicinity could be seen the effects of the return of Canadians from Dakota and other parts of the United States.

Mr. Parkin retains connection with several English journals and the result of his observations in Canada will appear in the columns of some of them. Comparing Canada with other parts of the British Empire Mr. Parkin thinks the people of Canada less enterprising and far reaching in their efforts to obtain commerce and trade than Australia and New Zealand. There are vast resources he sees on every side that have not been made the best of. He ventured the opinion that people were wasting their time on questions of theory and public policy which would better be engaged in more practical ends. Among the matters he will give more particular attention to is the defence of the coast, where they would form part of the Imperial union, the extent of the food supply and the facilities of the C.P.R. for the transportation of troops. He will visit the coal mines in Canada to see where the fuel supplies are stored and the facilities for moving them rapidly.

A Bad Cold

If not speedily relieved, may lead to serious issues. Where there is difficulty of breathing, expectoration, or soreness of the throat and bronchial tubes, with a constantly irritating cough, the very best remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It removes the phlegm, soothes irritation, stops coughing, and induces repose. As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral should be in every household.

"There is nothing better for coughs than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I use no other preparation."—Annie S. Butler, 169 Pond st., Providence, R. I.

"I suffered severely from bronchitis; but was

CURED BY

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saved my life." —Geo. B. Hunter, Goose River, N. S.

"About a year ago I took the worst cold that ever a man had, followed by a terrible cough. The best medical aid was of no avail. At last I began to spit blood, when it was supposed to be all over with me. Every remedy failed, till a neighbor recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took half a teaspoonful of this medicine, three times a day, regularly, and very soon began to improve. My cough left me, my sleep was undisturbed, my appetite returned, my emaciated limbs gained flesh and strength, and to-day, thanks to the Pectoral, I am a well man."—H. A. Bean, 28 Winter st., Lawrence, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1; 6 bottles, $5.

Burdock Blood Bitters

REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood. CURES Constipation, Billiousness all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. MRS. HOPPERON

AMERICAN NE

Opium in Salmon Barre 'Frisco—A U. S. C Launched.

General Eight-hour Circul —Absconded Wit Million Dollar

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—W San Francisco, has asked the police to make a search c Charles Gill, of South Afric ously vanished from a cheap street near Menton. Gill is owner, and at the time of hi is said to have had $100,000 sion. The police think Gill to Philadelphia, where his r ing. The missing man, who is a cripple and uses crutche

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A says: Director F. T. Ames a trip on the Union Pacific satisfied with the condition of that property. It is road's earnings for October in the company's history, w stock and road-bed, Mr. Am in a condition never before

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Immed close of the campaign the party will begin an energ action. The leaders of the they have followers in ever and Assembly of Knights state, and their men are ex up the largest eight-hour people could have imagined will be made to bring about hour strike on May 1.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. — E head of the Clearing House, with two millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.— tors yesterday made a secon traband opium on the steam five-teal tins of the drug b cealed in a barrel of salmon the opium seized on the st day and to-day aggregates $

Another, this making t able seizure of opium of the this morning by Customs examining a number of barr the dock of the Oceanic Co. drug were brought to light The seizure is valued at $5,0

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.— morning, the fourth vess Government by the Union this city, and known as "C was successfully launched i prominent navy and army immense crowd which thro The cruiser, which was Olympia, after the capital Washington, is over 5,000 ment—larger than either th the San Francisco. She wa the same firm, and when co $1,800,000.

HOMESTEAD, Nov. 5.—Th for this week occurred yeste Two negro coke workers w small boys and finally th The boys' mother standing scream and a crowd collec negroes with bricks and st in terror and got inside the save their lives.

CULHEART, Ga., Nov. 5.— ard Tayler, prominent negr together and were unmarrie been discovered that they q days ago and that Doc kil and tried to burn the body burn fast enough and he burned fragments. The neg excited over the discovery a lynch him.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 5.— Iams case came in at 11.1 with a verdict of acquittal f kins and Streator, who are sault in tying up Iams by th in the Homestead troubles

TACOMA, Nov. 5.—(Speci ceived by the Puget Sou from Australia are to the proposed duty of $6.25 on A now before Parliament, bility not go through. It the proposed duty was t measure against the McKin now claimed that the move Australian timber brokers large stocks of timber o realize heavily on the advan to accrue from the passing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.— proclamation was issued noon: The gifts of God to o the past year have been so special that a spirit of dev awaits not the call, but on ment of the day when we mon expression. He has st lence at our doors; He has love for the free institution of which His directing pro spicuous; He has awaken ence for the laws; He has lanthropy by the call to su other lands; He has blesse is bringing forward a pat fearing generation to execu benevolent designs for our given to us a great incre wealth and wide diffusion and comfort in the homes has given His grace to Therefore, I, Benjamin Ha of the United States, do ca people to observe, as has b Thursday, the 24th day o November, as a day of than for His mercies and sup continued care and grace.

WASHINGTON CITY, No partment of State has recei that the Gilbert Islands, l Ocean under the equator, b under the protection of Gre

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The travaganza Co., 126 peopl ducing "Ali Baba, or The under the management of I left to-night by special trai cisco.

TALEQUAH, I. T., Nov. 5 the noted outlaw for whom been searching for some ti killed yesterday. A poss marshals, headed by D ended his cabin, and whe companions came out he w surrender, but replied with Winchester, and his com house also fired a volley, battle which lasted all day on either side. In the eve