From THE DAILY COLONIST, October 26.

THE CITY.

IT is understood that the admirers of Dalton McCarthy are getting up a McCarthy club in the city.

IRWIN'S handbook of the Canadian Tariff (revised) has been received from the publisher in Toronto.

CHEAM lodge, No. 28, I.O.O.F., has secured incorporation under the Benevolent Societies' act of 1891.

HON. MR. DAVIE meets the Dominion cabinet at Ottawa to-day to discuss various matters relating to British Columbia.

THE Red Mountain Railway Co. will at the approaching session of the legislature ask for further time in which to commence and complete their road.

THE B. C. Gazette of yesterday contains the formal order, signed by Mr. Justice Drake last Saturday, dis-incorporating and dissolving the Canada Western Hotel Co., Ltd., of this city.

IN yesterday's issue of the B.C. Gazette, Mr. W. S. Gore, deputy commissioner of lands and works, gives formal notice that all vacant crown lands in the Bella Coola valley have been reserved and will be held until further notice for the purposes of settlement.

AT No. 95 Belleville street yesterday afternoon an "At Home" was held by the W. C. T. U. There was a good gathering, and, besides the usual amusements, refreshments, etc., provided for such an occasion, a paper was read which furnished an interesting subject for debate.

A DIAMOND drill arrived at Mayne Island on Tuesday of this week and the work of boring for coal has commenced on property belonging to Mr. John Deacon, at Village Bay. The drill is the property of Vancouver capitalists at whose head is Mr. C. D. Rand, and was brought direct from the East.

REV. ALEX. SUTHERLAND, D.D., of Toronto, missionary secretary of the Methodist church, is on his way to Victoria and will preach in the Centennial church at 11 a.m., and in the Metropolitan at 7 p.m. Sunday. Many remember the Doctor's eloquent sermons and addresses while visiting the city some years ago, and will rejoice in the opportunity of hearing him again.

PERCY E. WHITTALL was again in the police court yesterday, his case, after the evidence of Constable Perdue had been received, being remanded until to-day. Mr. Thomas W. Carter, who is an important witness in the case, is now lying at the point of death, his stroke of paralysis being pronounced necessarily fatal by the physicians in attendance. Another important witness has been drinking heavily during the past few days and failed to turn up in the police court in obedience to the summons. A warrant was issued yesterday for his arrest and detention as a necessary witness.

AT THE next session of the Legislative Assembly application will be made for the passage of a private bill incorporating and authorizing the applicants to acquire from the Victoria Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, or from any trustee of the company, all or any portion of their mining properties in Cariboo, and consolidating the mining claims and leases now held by, or that may hereafter be acquired by the applicants, into one holding, with a demise thereof from the crown for a term of years. All the usual supplementary privileges are asked by the new company.

ROBERT CORRIN, who was recently committed for trial by the police magistrate, on a charge of burglary, came up for election before Mr. Justice Crease yesterday. Corrin, it will be remembered, went to visit his friend Mr. W. H. Turnbull on the night of the 12th inst., and finding the people in the house asleep, climbed through a window and stole a quantity of silverware. He chose yesterday to have a speedy trial and pleaded guilty, saying that he was drunk when he committed the burglary. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labor. The sentence of one month given him in the police court for stealing from the Windsor hotel will run concurrently.

UNANTICIPATED complications having occurred in the case of Bailey, the Pachena Indian shot in the leg some nights ago by Sergeant Levin, it was found necessary to amputate his leg above the knee, and the operation was performed at the Jubilee hospital yesterday. The Indian is now in a very weak condition, and a fatal result would not surprise the attending surgeons. Sergeant Levin feels keenly his position in the affair, even while he knows that he had no other recourse but to act as he did. The other officers of the force and the public generally agree with him, while admitting the case to be a most unfortunate one. The sergeant's report to his chief upon the circumstances of the shooting is now in the hands of the police commissioners and an investigation will probably be held.

JOHN CAREW, who has made Victoria his home for some years past, indulged in a little spree on Wednesday evening which promises to cost him dearly. He was standing near the bar in the Palace saloon when a Chinaman named Yoo Lee Ching came in and ordered a glass of beer. He was served and was in the act of drinking when Carew, who is a strongly anti-Chinese man, grabbed him. When the Chinaman finally got away he was not exactly sure whether he had been through the battle of Pingyang or had merely had a round with a threshing machine. Yesterday the tables were turned and Carew was in the police court charged with an aggravated assault on the Celestial. His only defence was the explanation that he had been drinking and knew nothing of what he had been doing. The Magistrate committed him to stand his trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction.

A. J. ROWBOTHAM, the Yates street grocer who was found in his storeroom on the night of August 6 with a bullet wound just behind the right ear—evidently self-inflicted—was formally charged in the police court yesterday with attempting to commit suicide. He was pale, haggard and exceedingly nervous in appearance, and manifested no desire to cross-examine either of the three witnesses whose testimony made up Chief Sheppard's case. These were C. Smith and Robert Dudgeon, who suspecting something amiss entered the store through the cellar and found Mr. Rowbotham lying in a pool of blood; and Dr. Frank W. Hall, who attended the injured man. The latter described the serious nature of the wound, and in concluding his evidence said: "I attended him until two or three weeks ago, when I saw no further necessity of doing so. Mr. Rowbotham was then as well as he is now—as well as he can hope ever to be, for he will never recover." Neither of the three witnesses could remember if Mr. Rowbotham had given any explanation of how his wound was caused; and there was nothing whatever in the evidence, other than inference, pointing to attempt at suicide. Magistrate Macrae felt it his duty, however, to send the matter for trial in the higher court. Mr. Rowbotham's recognizance was fixed at $500—himself in $250 and Mr. G. H. Brown in the same amount.

EDWARD BURKE, the crippled vagrant who was shipped to this city by the Seattle police authorities, who have numerous fines recorded against him, was charged with drunkenness in the police court yesterday. The prisoner was discharged—Victoria's authorities have no desire to board him—and this morning's steamer takes him to Vancouver. From there he promises to go to Westminster, where he claims to have friends. Burke has lately been enjoying quite a nice little tour free of cost to himself. Portland found him an unbearable nuisance and passed him along to Tacoma; the police of the City of Destiny, with a grim smile, told him that Seattle was just the sort of a place he would like and the Seattleites would be glad to see him—and helped him thither. Seattle passed him to Victoria. He has cost Victoria one or two days' board and the price of a ticket to the Mainland. He is a thoroughly worthless character, as the records of the Victoria police court attest. He is not a stranger here by any means.

"WORDSWORTH, the Nature poet," was the subject of Mrs. (Dr.) A. T. Watt's lecture at St. Ann's academy yesterday. Wordworth's greatest poem is, she said, "The Ode on the Intimations of Immortality." On this, his sonnets, some smaller poems and some passages in the Excursion, his fame rests. He will never be the world's poet, because the message he had to deliver—the moral beauty of earth's surface—is a special and personal message to a privileged few. His power of detailed description, exact but not laborious, is marvellous. Nature reflected himself in his heart, and Wordsworth looked into his heart and wrote. He redeemed the faculties of sense from ministering to mere pleasure of the senses. He made use only of the elemental feelings which belong to all classes. His claims to greatness rest upon his originality of mind, his imagination, his purity, his tenderness and his nobility. With him the whole of nature communed. To him

"The meanest flower that blows can give,
Thoughts that too often lie too deep for tears."

Mrs. Watt's next Thursday afternoon lecture will be upon "Charles and Mary Lamb."

The following is the text of a letter addressed on May 21 by L. A. Catellier, under secretary of state, to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and published for the information of the public in the Gazette of yesterday: "I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General has had under his consideration in Council a dispatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting, inter alia, the unauthorized issue of a passport by the mayor of a certain Canadian city, and directing attention to the fact that the only person in the Dominion of Canada empowered to grant passports is the Governor-General, or the Administrator of the Government, as the case may be. That this limitation of the authority to issue passports which will entitle the bearer to British protection is not so well known as, in the interests of the public generally, is desirable, is sufficiently evident, from the occurrence which gave rise to the dispatch above referred to, and from other occurrences of a similar character in the past, and I am, therefore to request that your government may be moved to take such steps as may seem best calculated to ensure it the desired publicity."

BIG LUMBER CONTRACT.

An immense lumber deal is reported to have just been closed by the Ross-Maclaren Lumber Company. It is stated on what may be considered reliable authority that they have entered into a contract to ship 100,000,000 feet of lumber to South Africa. This means that their immense mill on the Fraser, which has been lying idle for a long time past, will start up again, and also the North Pacific mill on Burrard Inlet, belonging to the same company. As both mills combined cannot cut more than some 250,000 feet of lumber a day of ten hours it means work for many men, to say nothing of the big fleet of vessels that will be required to transport the lumber from British Columbia to South Africa. It is understood that the contract, which comprises both dressed and rough lumber, calls for delivery of the whole amount within a year.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Association football match yesterday afternoon at Beacon hill, between Mr. J. F. Foulkes' eleven and Victoria college, resulted in a win for the college by five goals to one. Owing to the non-appearance of several of Mr. Foulkes' team the game was short-handed throughout, but owing to the brilliant play of the captain, ably seconded by Messrs. Winter, Skene and Napier, the match was by no means the least exciting played yet.

THE TURF.

ENGLISH RACING EVENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The race for the Dewhurst plate was won by Reconteur, Kirk Connel second and Utica third. The race for the Houghton handicap was won by Satirical, Centurion second, Jack the Dandy third.

HERE AND THERE.

The incessant rain yesterday morning made the intended early practice of the Y. M. C. A. footballers impossible.

John S. Johnson's great record of 1:35 2-5, established Wednesday, has been confirmed by the racing board of the L. A. W. So says a United Press dispatch from New York.

Flying Jib went a mile with running mate at Louisville, Ky., yesterday in 2:03¼, which is considered equivalent to 2 minutes flat on any other track.

NEW WESTMINSTER NOTES.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 25.—(Special)—J. Berry has been arrested charged with burglarizing the premises of William Barnes at Bon Accord. Burglars robbed McKee's slaughter house and the Delta hotel at Ladners on Wednesday. They have been successfully operating at Ladners for the past two weeks.

The Howe Sound Indian murder story has been again revived. Whiskey's Jack's klootchman disappeared under suspicious circumstances recently, and the Indians reported to the police that they thought her husband had made away with her. When Jack heard this he skipped out. Mr. Moresby has gone to Howe Sound to investigate.

Forty thousand barrels of salt salmon were shipped to Liverpool to-day. This trade is increasing wonderfully of late.

WINDSOR, Oct. 25.—Six members of the Reaume family, living on the Tecumseh road, six miles from Windsor, are down with smallpox. There are nine new cases in this vicinity.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Public School Teachers and Trustees Discuss the Question With Hon. Col. Baker.

Manual Training in Schools Favored—Teachers' Institute Asked to Formulate a Scheme.

Hon. Col. Baker, minister of education, met the Victoria school teachers and board of trustees last night in the city hall for the purpose of discussing the advisability of introducing technical education into the public schools. The meeting was well attended and though opinions differed as to the methods to be pursued it was generally conceded that some steps towards giving manual training to the boys and girls should be taken.

Hon. Col. Baker, who presided, said in his opening remarks that he had asked the teachers and trustees to meet him for the purpose of informally talking over the subject of technical education for the school children. It had been tried in various places on this continent and in Europe, and everywhere with perfect success. Therefore he did not see why it should not be adopted here with advantage. There was no need of going to much expense for a beginning. They might start by introducing it into the High school, where the girls could be taught needle work and domestic economy, and the boys applied mechanics. For that matter the girls might be taught the latter subject as well as the boys, seeing that the female sex were in these days aspiring to manly occupations. (Laughter.) Cooking was a very important thing in life everyone would admit. Unfortunately it is a reflection on the English race that they are bad cooks, while the French excel. Going through one of the big cooking schools in London, he had been struck by the fact that the daughters of rich and poor all attended. Domestic economy was also taught there, each girl having to figure out how much each dish that she cooked cost. There were difficulties to be met with at the outset no doubt, but these could be overcome. As for the boys they should be taught how to work with their hands and apply their labor to the best advantage. They should also be impressed with the dignity of labor and shown that it was just as honorable to work with the hands as with the head. Technical education had been introduced into the Tacoma schools with great success. He proceeded to read extracts from a letter from the head of the technical department of the schools in that city explaining how benches for manual work had been fitted up and arranged, and speaking in high praise of the working of the system for girls as well as boys. Out of eighty pupils in one school seventy five had chosen this technical course, and of these half a dozen were girls. The superintendent of education at Tacoma also wrote in praise of the system and advocated kindergarten teaching for the young. In giving manual training it was not assumed that all the pupils should become mechanics, but that those who did want to go in for the different trades and handicraft might have the way paved for them to a certain extent. In closing the speaker said that all he wished to do to-night was to sow the germs which he trusted would bring forth good results. He asked the teachers for suggestions. Just what the government were prepared to do he could not say as yet, but he was sure that they would be willing to assist in planting technical education in the schools of Victoria and British Columbia. (Applause.)

Principal Paul of the High school thought there could be no two opinions as to the extreme importance of this subject. Every young man and every young woman should be taught to use the eye and hand as well as the brain. As to hours, at present in the High school the day time was pretty well taken up, and he thought the establishment of a night school would be the proper method to pursue. The staff of the High school, he would say, would do all in their power to assist in helping the matter forward. (Applause.)

Mr. Charles Hayward, chairman of the school board, was fully convinced of the importance of the subject. He had only the other day read where a prize of a guinea had been given by Baroness Burdett-Coutts for an essay on cooking, showing how six people could dine on the small sum of eight cents. This showed what a knowledge of economical cooking could do. He favored boys and girls being taught how to use their hands as well as their heads. (Applause.)

Mr. N. Heath, first assistant of the High school, somewhat differed from the former speakers. He did not believe in the pupils at school getting technical education, but he did think that the young men and women after they left school should have an opportunity given them in this direction. He advocated night schools being opened for this purpose, where applied mechanics and practical chemistry, for example, might be taught. He had had experience in this work and was quite prepared to do all in his power to assist in the matter. Then the ladies might get up musical evenings where music could be taught. If, however, the attempt were made to crush technical education into the ordinary school curriculum it would be a mistake. He spoke from experience of what he had seen in other countries. He had never seen a table turned out in a technical school that he would care to buy. He had also seen the cooking by pupils of such schools, and though not very particular about his eating, he must say he would not care to eat it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Henry Lawson, upon being asked to give his views, remarked that under the present system of education there was too much dosing with lessons, and a little variety would be beneficial to the children. The experiment had been tried in other places of giving so many hours to technical education, or what might better be described as manual training, and it was found that the time was not lost but well employed by the pupils. He did not believe in taking up the evenings of the boys and girls for this work; it should be done in school hours. Then the expense need not be great, a few necessary tools would not cost much. Care should be taken to have a thoroughly practical teacher. He advocated manual training for girls as well as boys, for they must admit it would be something to teach a girl to drive a nail properly. (Laughter.) One good effect, too, would be to impress upon the children the dignity of labor. A boy should learn that it is a good thing to work, and a boy with a talent for mechanics should be taught to develop it and to understand that it was just as honorable to work with his hands as to look forward to taking his place in the already too-crowded professions.

Trustee Lewis, speaking as a working man, thought that in trying to push things they might crowd the children too much. If a boy had the stuff in him to be a mechanic, he would be one in spite of anything. There was not much inducement to a boy to go into a trade, however, when the small pay gained there was compared with the larger pay to be had in professions. They were told that this technical training could be done in the evenings, but how were the children going to get the time with the home lessons they now had that would puzzle Milton himself to get through in an evening. (Laughter). He believed, too, in girls learning cooking at home from their mothers.

A Voice—What if their mothers don't know how to cook?

Mr. Lewis—Well, they should know, and more shame to them if they don't. Let them learn.

Trustee Marchant considered the present education turned out a race of professional "ladies and gentlemen." He would rather see a race of workers in the broad sense instead. For instance the teaching profession was overcrowded. It was the fault of the system which was not practical enough. The step proposed by Hon. Col. Baker was one in the right direction, and he would like to see it carried out. If it is wise to train the mind it is equally right to train the body. Cooking and sewing were both exceedingly useful. The question was how to train the teachers to teach these subjects. He trusted that the government at the next session would provide the necessary machinery for carrying out this important matter.

Trustee Lovell thought night schools would be very useful, especially for those whose parents were not able to give them the advantages of an advanced education. He advocated the teaching of navigation in addition to other subjects, and believed that the night schools once established might be the nucleus of technical schools to be established in the future.

Principal Netherby, of the Boys' Central school, believed it quite necessary for teachers to assist the pupils, not only to store their minds, but to do the work themselves. It was possible to teach theoretically and yet not accomplish anything practical. Agricultural chemistry he believed a very important subject which could be taught with advantage. He trusted that some plan might be adopted, and that soon, to give physical teaching to the boys and girls. He had witnessed the working of mechanical schools in the East and they had turned out thorough workmen. A great want, he said, was to teach the boys and girls the beauty and honor of manual labor. (Laughter.)

Miss Williams believed that as far as the time in school was concerned there was little opportunity in the present school hours to add any more subjects. She was impressed with the importance of teaching sewing especially, and thought that night schools would meet the matter best.

Miss Arrowsmith thought a few lessons in dressmaking would be very beneficial to the girls as most of them were sadly deficient in this. If they were taught this it would give a means of earning a livelihood if needed.

A. B. McNeill, principal of the North Ward school, favored the idea of technical education. How to get the time was the principal difficulty. An hour or so a day of mechanical labor would help boys and girls in their mental education, but that could not be done with the present hours. Night schools were the only solution of the difficulty. He wanted to see the kindergarten system started for the little ones too. In all schools agricultural chemistry should be taught. This was a compulsory subject in Ontario schools now and would tend to make people less liable to look down on the occupation of the farmer. Perhaps time might be made by cutting out some of the subjects now taught, at any rate in the High school. (Applause.)

Mr. Hayward moved that the matter be referred to the teachers institute with a request to fully discuss the question and report as early as possible to the school trustees, who would lay the matter before the Minister of Education.

Hon. Col. Baker, in closing the meeting, referred to some of the remarks made as to the present school curriculum being too long. He thought there were far too many subjects taught now (applause), but as the same subjects were taught in Eastern Canada and other countries British Columbia was forced to go with the stream or our children would fall behind in the race. The whole world, however, was waking up to the fact that too many subjects were being taught children, and he hoped the remedy would come in time. The manual training he believed might come in as a matter of recreation for the children. He advocated sewing for the boys as well as the girls. He believed that if a practical scheme, not too costly, was submitted to him he would be able to get it carried out.

After a vote of thanks to Hon. Col. Baker the meeting adjourned.

A WOMAN AND THREE MEN.

A woman, a saloonkeeper and a sealer with plenty of money, are the three principal characters in a peculiar story, the plot of which the city police were last evening bending all their energies to unravel. The woman, young and neatly dressed, by midnight was seated in a chair in the jailer's office at police headquarters looking the reverse of comfortable, while officer Perdue, who appears to have worked the case very skilfully, was on the still hunt for other links in the chain of evidence. There was no charge entered against the girl, who the police kindly explained was held as a necessary witness—only that and nothing more.

Nevertheless she did look ill at ease and as though other quarters would have been decidedly more to her taste.

The plot of the story develops round the disappearance of $347 on Monday evening of this week. The money was the property of a fourth party, who also was possessed of a chum. The latter, as the evening wore away, came to the conclusion that his partner was not a safe custodian of so large an amount, so he kindly took it into his own care. Then in company with the lady who figures in the case, he visited a restaurant and indulged in a late supper which engaged their attention until the night was far from young. On their way home they met the saloon-keeper who had closed his place of business, but seeing a dollar or two in sight was not averse to re-opening. He did so, and the after proceedings William Hussey (for that was his name) claims were very much of a blank, as were also his pockets, where the good fat roll of bills had found a temporary resting place. He says that he was perfectly sober when he went into the saloon, and he considers it strange that his senses and money disappeared at the same time.

Officer Perdue has the lady safe behind closed doors, and has also under surveillance two other necessary witnesses. The developments to-day will produce in the case will be awaited with interest.

Mrs. McSwatters—"How do you know that the Sphinx represents a man?"

McSwatters—"Do you suppose if it had been a woman it could have kept its mouth closed for nearly four thousand years."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

MINING IN THE INTERIOR.

Strike at the Goodenough—Some Very Promising Prospects on Slocan Lake.

Mining on Kaslo Creek—Connection Between Five-Mile Point and Nelson.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

The O K. stamp mill is running on ore that has been culled over three times and yet is found very profitable working.

A rich strike has been made on the Goodenough. It consists of a lead of high grade ore about a foot wide going on analysis from 900 to 1,100 dollars to the ton. The lead extends into the Ruscau. At present they are bagging it from the surface croppings.

Work has actually been commenced on the line from Five-Mile Point to Nelson. About forty men are employed to which number an increase will shortly be made, and the officials of the line confidently assert that it will reach Nelson in sixty days.

There are thirty-two men at work on the Le Roi mine, fifteen men at the War Eagle, eight at the O.K. and four at the Cliff. The Nickel Plate and Josie will also resume work as soon as snow comes for sleighing. The Le Roi alone will ship thirty tons a day as soon as sleighing commences, and the others together probably as much more.

At the foot of Slocan lake the claims on which the most recent strikes have been made are reached from the foot of the lake (Slocan) by going eight miles up Springer creek without a trail. They are almost on the divide between this and Ten-Mile creek, which flows into Slocan lake about six miles south of Four-Mile creek, and were staked by Con Fielding and R. Cooper. The ore found was a high grade dry ore similar to that discovered on the Fisher Maiden. No work has been done on these claims, as snow would soon stop work at that altitude unless preparations had been made.

(From the Nelson Tribune.)

The Canadian Pacific railway and the Omaha smelter people seem to be corraling the ore business of South Kootenay. This week they got two carloads of ore from the Silver King mine, ore that heretofore has gone to Denver.

A number of Chinamen have taken up seven placer claims on Kaslo creek, about one mile out of town, recording the same for two years. They have built a large, comfortable house and are busily engaged in making sluice boxes and clearing the ground. It is estimated they will make about $1 per day to the man.

Dan. Clark, one of the pioneer prospectors and miners of Ainsworth, is the owner of the Lady of the Lake claim in Hot Springs camp, and in another season it is likely to bring him a fortune.

The gold output of Kootenay will this year approximate a total of $200,000, made up as follows:

Mining Division.	*Gravel*	*Quartz.*
Trail Creek		$150,000
Nelson	$ 8,00	20,000
Trout Lake	2,000	
Revelstoke	10,000	
Fort Steele	10,000	
Total	$30,000	$170,000

At Bell's camp G. E. McCoy is in over 200 feet with the tunnel on the Pauper's Dream, and thinks 50 feet more will take him to the vein. Messrs. Winstead, Smith and Moore have purchased the Kaslo.

(From the Chilliwack Progress.)

One of the most prominent and interesting episodes of the week was the ceremony of opening the court house. It was impressive in its simplicity. In opening the new building Judge Bole said that the people had reason to be proud of the material and social prosperity of the town. When he first came here law was administered in a school house, now used as a crockery store; afterwards it was meted out in an upper room. Now he was glad that they had come to a solid foundation in their own building. The building is certainly a credit to the community, and reflects credit on Contractor A. C. Henderson.

In his speech inaugurating the Chilliwack show, Hon. Col. Baker contrasted his last visit, when the water was over everything, with the present prosperous appearance of things. He spoke of the advantages the farmers here enjoyed in the matter of soil, sun and shower, and congratulated them on the fine show they were able to make. He referred to the large amount of farm produce imported to B. C. Two-thirds of the food used in this province was imported. Last year there was imported 2,650,000 lbs. of butter, 3,333,000 lbs. of bacon, 617,000 dozen eggs, and other articles in like proportion. There was room for producers. This was a blot on the province and hoped to see it removed. He said the local government was in communication with the Dominion government in regard to a dyking scheme. They would have the district examined by a competent surveyor, and also the mountains to see if the water there could not be kept in check by dams and reservoirs as in India, and the amount let down the river would be graduated so as to prevent an overflow.

DR. CAMPBELL'S SERMON.

TO THE EDITOR:—Either your summary of Dr. Campbell's sermon on the Antiquity of Man does him very great injustice or he has committed himself to very strange conclusions on this very important subject. He founds his opinion of the existence of a pre-Adamite race on the discovery of flint implements and bones of animals in caves and in gravel beds, and that these bones represented animals which were extinct long ages before Adam is supposed to have been created. Now I have before me Page's Advanced Geology, and I find this statement in it: "The human skeletons, etc.—found in some continental caverns—are, geologically speaking, but of yesterday and date back at the utmost but a few thousand years. Again: "So far as geological evidence goes, we have no trace of man or of his works till we arrive at the superficial accumulations of the current epoch." "The fair presumption is that man was not called into being till the commencement of the current geological era."

It would have been interesting to your readers to have heard the Doctor's argument from the paleolithic, neolithic, bronze and iron periods, because, as far as I am aware, he is the first to discover in these periods the evidence of a pre-Adamic race, and as for the science of language giving any color to such a theory, the tendency of the science of language is to reduce all the tongues to one root language, so far as I am aware, and in no way contributes to the argument for a pre-Adamic race. It would be an interesting contribution to modern science if the Doctor could make good his extraordinary assertions with regard to the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Mexico, but I doubt very much whether it is possible with the information within his reach. With regard to Cain's exclamation, "Everyone that findeth me will slay me," the assumption that he was acquainted with other races is much more difficult to accept, than that he simply meant that all his life long his evil deed would pursue him and all good men be his brothers' avengers. Again, as to the vexed question of Cain's wife, the Doctor thinks the fact of no daughter's birth being announced till after the birth of Seth sufficient to prove that Cain must have found his helpmeet among the pre-Adamites. This is taking it for granted, first, that there were no daughters born between the birth of Abel and Seth, another large assumption, and also that the existence of the pre-Adamic race is the only solution possible of the difficulty.

The Doctor commits himself to a new exegesis of the passage, "The sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair." I have heard only of three possible explanations of the passage, and that which is now almost universally accepted is the very obvious one that the sons of God are the children of Seth, and the daughters of men, of the Cainites. The Doctor ought to know that the name of God in Genesis is always in the plural, and that the translation in our Bible is absolutely correct. The attempt to explain away the passages which assert the Adamic origin of the race, I am afraid will not add to the Doctor's reputation as an interpreter of Scripture. "Eve was not a mother when she was called the mother of all living, therefore Adam was speaking prospectively of his own posterity, and therefore his statement does not militate against the theory of a pre-Adamic race." The inference from this extraordinary reasoning is simply that Adam was not so well posted as the Doctor, and was simply mistaken when he put so great honor on his wife as to call her the mother of all living.

The other passage quoted is equally abuse. Paul was stating the fact that God made of one blood all nations of the earth to show the universality of the gospel message he was delivering, that it was not a message for the Jews only but for the Gentiles also, and certainly it contains the Apostle's conviction that the whole race sprang from the single pair. It is, of course, not to be wondered at that a summary of such a lecture should be unsatisfactory, but it is very doubtful if your columns could bear the weight of the whole production, and it is a question whether attempting to treat such a subject in a half-hour's address before a Sunday evening audience could be anything but a failure even in the hands of an expert in such subjects. One sure effect of your report will be to discredit theorising on the subject of a pre-Adamic race for some time to come.

GEOLOGIST.

CONTRACT VS. DAY LABOR.

For the further information of those who are still discussing the relative merits of contract and day labor as applied to public works, and more particularly the Fort street sewer, the proposed construction of which by day labor is the subject of an appeal now before the council, a correspondent has kindly furnished the following:

On page 325 of the Annual Report of Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1893, the cost of sewers, per lineal foot, for fiscal year 1892-3, 12-inch pipe, is shown to have been: per lineal foot, contract price, $1.62 9, and by day labor $1.60.6; and in every size of drain and sewer a slight difference, except in the case of 21-inch pipe, is noted in favor of day labor. An explanatory note states:—"Nearly all of the work performed by day labor was on jobs in alleys and of short lengths, which work necessarily cost more than that under the more favorable circumstances involved in the work performed under contract." In commenting on the schedule of prices the report says:

"The material used by the sewer department during the year has been purchased by contract, and the work of construction has also been done under contract. Thanks to exceptionally good contractors, a very efficient staff of inspectors, and to unremitting watchfulness on the part of the other officers of the department, the work done under contract is of excellent quality. It is to be observed, however, that the 26,344 feet of pipe sewer constructed by hired labor has cost somewhat less than the corresponding contract work, and is, on the whole, of better quality; and these results are obtained with greater certainty and much less friction than under the contract system, which is ill adapted to underground work, where close inspection is difficult to secure.

The report further says that "under the existing law work costing over $1,000 must be done under contract—even if it can be done more cheaply and better by hired labor and purchase in open market. This is certainly not good policy. It may be the lesser of two evils under the ordinary form of municipal government."

Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé
Montreal, P. Q.

A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Canada:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 152 pounds, but since I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 163. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvellous medicine and am very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.