Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1886.

THE PREMIER MOSSBACK AND A PUBLIC MARKET.

Our esteemed morning contemporary having asserted that the editor of *The Colonist* at one time opposed a public market, was invited to state when, where and how he had acted so naughtily. By way of reply our revered friend quotes from his journal in 1874 to show that we then opposed:—What does the reader think? *The City Hall!* What connection the city hall has with a public market it is difficult to conceive, and our contemporary fails to enlighten the public. It is true that *The Colonist* did oppose the building of a city hall in 1874, when the revenue of the city was only about $60,000 and the streets needed the expenditure of every dollar of the scant amount at the disposal of the City Fathers. A city hall is a very different thing from a market. In the one case the money invested yields no return. In the other, not alone will revenue sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund be derived, but a large, deserving and growing class of producers will be encouraged to greater exertions and will be brought face to face with the consumers. If our contemporary cannot discern the difference between a public market and the city hall we are sorry for him, and sorrier still for his readers.

THE SEWERAGE SCHEME.

Last night's meeting of the council was characterized by the large amount of business accomplished in a short time. Perhaps the most noteworthy work done was the introduction by Councillor Higgins of a sewerage scheme for the city. This has been indeed a labor of love with the committee, and the city owes them a debt of gratitude for the untiring attention they have given in arranging the details of so vastly important a public work. Who can question the fact that some scheme for perfecting the drainage of the city has become absolutely necessary? Too long has the matter been deferred, and if indefinitely postponed only the greatest injury can result. Visitors to our city are charmed with the picturesqueness of its situation and the salubrity of its climate; but they complain that we are behind the times in other matters. Our water, they say, could not well be worse, and our drainage is abominable. While these remarks are not complimentary they are none the less true, and we are not in a position to defend ourselves from such criticisms. The fruitful sources of disease and misery are being sown in the city every hour of the day, and as we write several citizens are lying on beds of sickness attributable to the lack of wholesome sanitary regulations. The step taken by the council last night was one in the right direction, and is a cheering sign that the city's representatives have its best interests at heart. The scheme is a thoroughly practicable one, as our readers will see by its careful perusal in our columns this morning. It is the result of much thought and labor and has commended itself to the sewerage committee. Ample time has been given for the rest of the councillors and the public generally, to inform themselves of its details, and in another month it will be for the council to say whether or not it shall be submitted to the people at the polls. There is little doubt that such a result will be attained, and as little that the property-holders will sustain the action of the council. Who that has any love for, and pride in, his native city can refuse to supply her with all the requisites that will make her in very truth the Queen city of the West!

ANOTHER KNIGHT ERRANT.

An evening contemporary has sprung to the rescue of Mr. justice Walkem whose fulsome and officious defence of the chief justice in the charge to a Lytton grand jury has been variously commented upon during the past two days. Our contemporary takes the ground that the defence was "all-together lovely" and the correct thing under the circumstances. There is just where we differ from him, and maintain that it was entirely unnecessary, and out of place as coming from Mr. Walkem. Had the address emanated from the full bench it would have been eminently proper; but coming from the junior puisne judge and addressed to a body of citizens who were not acquainted with any of the circumstances of the case, it was ridiculous. Only a few days ago the very paper which now applands Mr. Walkem's defence of the chief justice re-published from the San Francisco Alta the most outrageous libel that has ever appeared on this coast against a judge. It was directed at Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie. It was a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. The Times knew it to be such and under the flimsy guise of a denial scattered the libel broadcast in this community. For doing far less than this history records that a libel suit was once instituted against a newspaper proprietor in Canada. And yet the chief justice, with the lofty disregard of puny efforts to damage his reputation which has ever characterized him has not deigned to notice even the libel or the libeller! The Times was chosen by Mr. Walkem to disseminate his "speech." When next he undertakes to defend the character of a judge of the supreme court let him turn to the first page of the Times of October 5th and air his opinion of the man who would write and the Victoria editor who would reproduce the article that appears therein. It exceeds in coarse expletive, cold brutality, and deliberate falsehood any article that has ever appeared in the press of this province against the chief justice or any other official in British Columbia. And yet the Times has not been served! Evidence of the utter contempt in which Sir Matthew holds the malicious mind that conceived and the vindictive spirit that gave the article wing.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS

There can be little doubt that the Liberals have made heavy gains in the recent elections. Whether or not these gains have been sufficient to cause the overthrow of the present government we do not yet know. It is just possible they have, and the result in that event is one which under the circumstances can only be deplored. Not so much that a Conservative government has fallen and a Liberal rising in its stead as that victory should have been achieved at the sacrifice of principle. The Regina scaffold was the platform upon which Mr. Mercier and his party went to the people, and over the execution of a rebel and a traitor they have possibly ridden into power. Mr. Mercier has pretended that there was no attempt to raise the race and revenge cry, and yet at a meeting held in Montreal during the campaign the Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau, the Nationalist candidate, told his hearers of the insult "our race and religion" had received by the execution of "our brother" at Regina. Not to be outdone, Mr. L. O. David, who opposed Attorney-General Taillon successfully in Montreal East stated in a campaign speech that the attorney general was like Pontius Pilate because he refused to intervene in the Riel matter. Pilate, he said, had refused to interfere on behalf of Our Saviour for fear of incurring Cæsar's displeasure, and Mr. Taillon feared displeasing Sir John Macdonald. Anything more brutal and sacrilegious than such utterances could hardly be conceived, and only show the depths to which unprincipled politicians can descend. There can be no question that every effort was made to excite the passions of the French people, and everyone who was opposed to Mr. Mercier was an "Orangeman," a man to be despised but feared, for he aimed not only at the dispoiling of the church, but the extinction of the French race in Canada. The wily opposition leader's tactics would seem to have been comparatively successful, though even if he is returned to power he will have a powerful opposition in the legislature which will stand between him and his legislation and the people. Speaking of the possibility of his success, and the formation of a government by him the Montreal Gazette, which is published in the Eastern Townships and is the organ of one of the candidates whom Mr. Mercier claims as his own, said recently: "Such a government might be called liberal, but it would be liberal only in name. It would be in reality a Bleiblo government, controlled by Ultramontanes, and inspired with bitter hatred and hostility not only to the federal government at Ottawa under Sir John Macdonald, but also the British regime in Canada. It would be the direct opposite of a liberal government, and might even become reactionary. The Castors, who would form an important element in it, are in fact avowed reactionists, for whom even the bleus are too liberal. They and the whole Parti National are inspired by an intense spirit of French Canadian nationalism which looks on the presence of British Canadians in Quebec as an intrusion to be got rid of as fast as may be. Such are the real issues of this election, as presented by the leaders and organs of the Parti National. No party adopting such principles can claim or ought to receive the support of the English-speaking people of this province, no matter to what party they may have heretofore belonged." If Mr. Mercier becomes premier of the province of Quebec, he will find that his political bed is not one of roses.

LOVE OF NOVELTY.

Desire for change seems natural in the human mind and needs to be provided for like other institutions, likes and dislikes. There are instances where energies are crushed, capacities deadened and lives despoiled of happiness by a monotonous existence, relieved by no shifting of scene, no change of place, no respite from the dull routine of hard and perhaps distasteful labor, except in the unconsciousness of sleep. Happily this need is becoming recognized more fully, and generous efforts are being made to meet it for those who need it most and have the least power to secure it for themselves. There is, however, another and quite an opposite danger, which many persons fall into. Perceiving the need of change, they forget that there is also a certainty of sameness in the ordinary course of a lifetime. Because this becomes painful after a time, they suppose it to be in itself an unmixed evil, and try as far as possible to banish it. They come to rely on change for their happiness, they go from place to place, and from scene to scene, ever trying some new thing to tempt an already palled and satiated appetite. They do not understand that it is only through monotony that change comes to have any value, that novelty like money is only good when it has been earned. Constant variety becomes at length wearisome, and the only resource for the blasé pleasure-seeker is in turning resolutely to the salutary sameness of a life of duty. All our conceptions of beauty are founded on this necessity. It is the sublime immensity of the sea that gives to the waves their grace and brilliance, the strength and stability of the mountains that give charm to their variety of height and shape as we view them from a distance; the long stretch of level ground that causes our pleasure in hill or lake that breaks upon our sight. Art, in like manner, to be pleasing must give us somewhat of monotone before its novelty can charm. In architecture there must be massive walls and pillars, and the decoration must be subordinate. In painting, the background must be strong and clear to give effect to the picture. In music, the monotonous passage must be prolonged to a certain extent to give zest to the changes that delight the ear. So in life, there must be sameness if any benefit or joy is to be derived from change. There must be rest before motion, home before travel, work before play, duty before pleasure. It is the woman who devotes the hours of work most assiduously to employment who will most thoroughly enjoy an evening of social recreation. It is the man who has spent a winter in patient and energetic activity who will best prize and get use his two weeks or two months of summer vacation. It is to him who submits sweetly and cheerfully to the monotony of daily life, with its petty trials, vexations, disappointments, and fatigues that refreshing changes will come with most delight and bring the truest recreation. This is true, not only with regard to changes of place and scene, but also to those of custom and of thought. Impatience with the past never augurs well for the future. Those who seek for perpetual novelty in ideas will soon have none worth keeping. Only as the old ones that have proved their worth by long experience and are reverenced and cherished can new ones safely make their way. Truths can never conflict, for truth is a unity, and when an opinion that has once been held is forced to give way under the pressure of advancing thought, it is but the outer shell that once contained a truth, and is no longer needed, that drops away, while the everlasting truth remains with all who are wise enough to retain it. Thus, in the world of thought, sameness must be the accepted foundation on which changes must gradually be made, if any solid advancement is to be attained. So with custom. The love of novelty, seeking, without due cause, to upset prevailing usages, is no benefactor to the community. They have been established by long experience and by common consent, and not until they can be shown to interfere with some real good should they be disturbed. If this condition be observed, changes, when they do come, will be grateful and beneficial. If, for example, the continued whirl of fashion in dress were limited to such changes as were dictated by comfort, convenience, and an improving sense of the beautiful, what intelligent woman would not feel rejoiced? Each one can do something to regulate this innate love of novelty within himself, so as to make it available for good. First of all, he must recognize and not ignore it, then he must make it the exception and not the rule. He must accept sameness, not as an evil to be done away with, but as the necessary and serviceable warp and woof of life, on which the embroidery of change must be skillfully and sparingly introduced. Thus novelty will never lose its charm, and its sources will be kept fresh and invigorating.

Earlier Closing of Saloons.

TO THE EDITOR:—That the communication of "Paterfamilias" upon this subject did not meet the approbation of your correspondent "102" is very likely. It was not written with any such intention. It was written neither with the view to please or offend him or any other blue ribbon advocate, nor to offend those keeping open saloons at the objectionable hours denounced, but with the desire to do good service to the community by pointing out the dangerous tendencies to evil by these saloons being allowed to keep open at such reprehensible and unreasonable hours, and moreover that blue ribbon advocates would do well not to confine their attention to ministering to the gratification of social meetings, and listening to eloquent lectures, with such glaring infractions of temperance before their eyes and which were apparently regarded with indifference and left for the city council to contend against. As to the advice of your correspondent that if "Paterfamilias" is not satisfied with what he calls the eternal fitness of things of the advocates of temperance, he should put his shoulder to the wheel and give his presence and instruction, who ever heard such advocates wanting any instruction or advice unless it chimed in in every respect with their peculiar notions? The truth of this is abundantly shown when the very mild reproofs of "Paterfamilias" instead of being kindly received are treated by your correspondent with such hostility and attempt at personal allusion. PATERFAMILIAS.

THE MARKET.—Victoria is agitating for a market where the farmers and the citizens can come together and do their trading. It is something of a mystery how they have managed to do without one so long. Both buyers and sellers must have been placed at a great disadvantage. Small places in Ontario of less than two thousand inhabitants have their market and market days.—*Vancouver Herald.*

The Public Debt.

(Toronto Mail.)

Following the lead of Mr. Blake, our reform contemporary in this city has once more set about the task of misleading its readers with regard to the debt of the Dominion. It is therefore necessary once more to expose its misrepresentations. That duty is rendered all the more easy from the fact that reform orators and papers are so contradictory in their statements that they discredit themselves, and leave little for their critics to do. For example, last fall Mr. Cameron, of Huron, declared in a stump speech that the debt of Canada in 1867 was $75,000,000, and $202,000,000 in 1885. He understated the former sum by $18,000,000, and exaggerated the latter by $28,000,000. There is little necessity of paying any heed to a man who is capable of this style of argument, especially as his own friends repeatedly contradict him.

In dealing with the public debt of the Dominion the only official figures available are those for the year ending July 1, 1885. On that date the gross debt was $284,808,520. Against this were assets to the amount of $68,236,736, yielding interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. The net debt, therefore, was $196,571,784. In comparing these figures with those of the Mackenzie *régime* it is important to remember that while the interest bearing assets in 1885 were one million in every five millions of gross liabilities, in 1878 they were one million in every fourteen millions. At the same time, owing to good financial management, the country in 1885 was paying nearly sixty cents less interest on every $100 than in 1875. The net debt, we have stated, in 1885 was $196,571,784. Of this no less a sum than $106,124,638 consisted of provincial debts assumed by the Dominion. This amount is made up as follows:

Provinces of Canada, 1867	$ 62,500,000
Nova Scotia, 1867	2,000,600
New Brunswick, 1867	7,000,000
Manitoba, 1870	472,600
British Columbia, 1871	1,095,200
Prince Edward Island, 1873	1,027,065
All the provinces under the act of 1873	12,856,903
All the provinces under the act of 1884	7,172,297
	$105,124,638

Deducting this sum from the net debt, we find that the total new indebtedness, created between 1867 and July 1, 1885, was $91,417,146. Of this the Mackenzie Government incurred almost one-half, as follows:

Addition to debt by deficits, 1874 to 1879	$ 5,728,906
Miscellaneous public works	17,648,338
Pacific railway	11,662,617
Intercolonial railway	5,868,988
	$40,705,647

Deducting this from the total new indebtedness, we have $50,741,499 as the amount of new liabilities incurred by the Macdonald government. Thus, the new indebtedness created in the new governments were as follows:

Mackenzie government, 5 years	$40,705,647
Macdonald government, 13 years	50,741,499
	$91,447,146

From these figures it is an easy matter to calculate that the increase of debt per annum under Mr. Mackenzie was about $8,140,000; under Sir John Macdonald, about $3,900,000.

This is a view of the statistics of our debt which the Reform leaders are careful to conceal from the people. They are equally careful to avoid any reference to the fact that the credit of the Dominion was never so high as it is at present. They do not wish Canadians to see the silver side of the shield, for their hopes of office rest upon their ability to keep it in the dark.

Lord Randolph in Berlin.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the News says he saw two English gentlemen alight at the railway station in Berlin on Tuesday night, who registered at the Kaiserhof Hotel as "Spencer" and "Trafford." The correspondent, who is an English man, says he is certain that "Spencer" is Lord Randolph Churchill. The Kaiserhof Hotel is within a stone's throw of the palace of the German Chancellor and the Foreign Office. Without doubt Churchill has already had a private interview with Count Herbert Bismarck, and he will probably go to Varzin to see Prince Bismarck.

AN ENCOURAGING PAT.

The Standard says: "Assuredly business and not pleasure is taking Lord Randolph Churchill to Berlin, for an English Minister to go to Berlin and not see Bismarck is like a visit to Rome without seeing St. Peter's. We appreciate the talent and recognize the growing distinction of Lord Randolph. We may almost claim him as a pupil, because since he gained his present position he has abandoned the foolish schoolboy tricks which disfigured his earlier career. His trip to Berlin is evidence of a new departure in diplomacy, the introduction of direct instead of ambassadorial communications." The Standard endeavors to refute the statement that Churchill has adopted Radical measures. It says the Dartford speech affords no ground for the belief that the Government contemplates astonishing the world with a daring or eccentric policy likely to undermine the stability of Conservative interests. There is nothing at variance with Conservative traditions in the new programme.

A FISHERMAN'S FREE FIGHT.

A fight between English and French fishermen occurred to-day at Ramagate. Finally the police took the Frenchmen under their protection and escorted them to their boats. Several of the fishermen on both sides were injured during the fight. The fight arose out of disputes about responsibility for frequent thefts of nets in Ramsgate Harbor recently, the English charging the Frenchmen with pilfering.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

The Berlin correspondent of The News adheres to his story that Lord Churchill registered at an hotel under an assumed name, but admits that he did not visit the British embassy. Lord Churchill, he says, has gone to Dresden. The Chronicle confirms The News story, and says it is shrewdly suspected that though Churchill started ostensibly for Dresden he is really at Varzin for the purpose of visiting Bismarck. The Standard's correspondent at Berlin says there is little doubt that an interview between Bismarck and Churchill, if one has not already been held, will be soon arranged.

The Irish Parliament.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Mr. Gladstone has written to the editor of Blackwood's Magazine in reply to Lord Brabourne's article on "Facts and Fictions of Irish History." Mr. Gladstone calls the old Irish Parliament a National Parliament, meaning that it was not given to Ireland by an exterior agency like the Colonial assemblies. He says Ireland was satisfied with the Parliament of 1782 as between herself and England. In that sense only Mr. Gladstone concurs with what the article says against the Irish Parliament. But he points out that the article does not refer to the virtues of that Parliament, especially its endeavors to arrest the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam. He declared that he is unaware that during the whole eighteen years of its existence any attempt of the Executive to do good was frustrated or opposedby the Irish Parliament. Mr. Gladstone admits that Lord Brabourne's tone is fair and temperate, and rejoices at that indication of a desire to treat the subject historically.

A WHITE SLAVE TRADE.

Denunciation of Canadian Girls to United States Cities.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—For some time past the police have been on the look out for several women supposed to be in the city for the purpose of procuring young girls for immoral purposes. The destinations of these girls have been given as Chicago, Boston and Portland, but nothing had come to light up to yesterday warranting decisive action on the part of the authorities. However, an arrest has now been made. About five o'clock yesterday evening a young woman named Clara Dufour was walking along Craig street near Bleury, when she was accosted by a carter, who had just driven up, and asked

IF SHE WANTED A PLACE.

Knowing the man, she stopped, and was introduced to the other occupant of the cab, who told her that she was in want of a girl or two to accompany her to Portland; that she kept a boarding-house and saloon in that city, and would pay two dollars a week to good servants. The woman then invited the girl, who decided to go, to an hotel, the name of which she is unable to give, and they had supper together. During the repast the woman asked the unsuspecting girl if she could get her another to go with them, as she was in need of a chambermaid. Having thought of a girl named Philomene Girard the newly engaged servant went out and

FOUND HER FRIEND.

After some talk they both concluded to accept the unknown female's offer, and made preparations to leave for Portland by the 10:30 p. m. train. Upon arriving at the depot the woman, who gives her name as Emma Bonnin, told the two girls in her charge that if anyone questioned them to say that they were going to live with their aunt in the States. Officer Bureau, being on duty at the Bonaventure Depot at the time, and having been previously informed as to the supposed work in which the woman Bonnin was engaged, seeing her accompanied by the girls thought that something was wrong and at once telephoned Detective Lapointe, who was soon on the spot and

ARRESTED THE WHOLE PARTY,

bringing them back to the station. Upon being arrested the woman gave an address in Portland, but upon telegraphing it was found that she had not given the right number, and the police authorities are now awaiting further information from the Portland authorities. The woman denies her guilt. The two girls are respectable looking enough, and one says she is a cousin of a Western Canadian Senator.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Canada and the United States Make a New Cause of Contention.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Another dispute is likely to arise between the United States and Canada over the Southern boundary of Alaska. A telegram from Ottawa announces the discovery of gold placer deposits from which the value of $24,000 had been collected, situated on or near the boundary line between southeastern Alaska and British Columbia. The exact locality of these new diggings is not given, but they have probably been found upon one of the small rivers tributary to the Stikine, the principal river of southeastern Alaska, or one of the small rivers behind Revella Gigedo Island, and near the extreme southeastern boundary of Alaska. The discovery of gold in these locations in paying quantities is made the pretext for a call for a joint commission to locate exactly this southern boundary, which, although agreed to between England and Russia, was never accurately surveyed. By the terms of the treaty of cession between the United States and Russia, it is provided that the line parallel to the coast, shall be determined in distance from the shore by the range of mountains, where the latter are not more than ten marine leagues from the sea. The only difference of opinion among those who have surveyed the coast is whether the negotiators of the treaty meant, to locate the lines on the first, or the second and higher and less broken range. The area between is of no value unless gold or other metals shall be found in sufficient quantities to pay for their extraction. At present there is nothing in the mining laws and regulations of the United States or Canada to prevent the miners of either country working the mines and placers of either country on an equal footing. The mining laws of Canada demand a small fee of $5 from claimants to a lodge or deposit, while on our side of the boundary our laws are still more liberal. There is no restriction upon citizens of the United States owning and working claims in British Columbia, and none upon Canadians working and owning claims in Alaska.

As the United States owns the coast line and controls the rivers and fords which lead up to the mountain district, it controls the only avenues of access to any mining districts which have been or are likely to be discovered in that part of British Columbia which lies east of the Alaska mountain boundary. It is therefore, an unnecessary, uncalled-for, and unwise measure, to introduce a contention over the boundary line between southeastern Alaska and British Columbia into our already unpleasant contention with Canada.

Sir Charles' Pamphlet.

A London cable says: A private pamphlet has been issued on behalf of Sir Charles Dilke in the notorious divorce case, which states that the plan which Mrs. Crawford drew, at the suggestion of the jury, of the room in Warren street which figured so largely in the testimony of the prosecution, and where it was alleged she met Sir Charles Dilke, was not seen until after the judge's summing up, by anybody really acquainted with the actual plan of the room. Mrs. Crawford's description it is affirmed, put the door on the wrong side of the room, and failed to mention the most prominent object in the room—a large Roman Catholic image. Even if the plan was correct, it is stated, it would have failed to prove the truth of Mrs. Crawford's allegations, because the detective who was employed by her visited the house only in November. The pamphlet also states that Mrs. Crawford's description of the bedroom in Sloane street was not original and genuine, but was simply copied from the description given in court by Ellen Drake, the servant, who preceded Mrs. Crawford in the witness box. The latter, therefore, copied the mistake made by Ellen Drake, and thus betrayed, it is asserted the falsity of her own statements.

A LONDON SENSATION.

Interest Revived in the Great Colin-Campbell Divorce Case.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Interest in the great Colin-Campbell divorce case has been revived by the official announcement that the trial will take place immediately upon the opening of the law courts next month, and scarcely anything else is being talked of at the clubs and in a certain class of society circles. The husband who seeks this divorce is a younger son of the Duke of Argyle and brother of the Marquis of Lorne, and despite the most earnest remonstrances and entreaties, he has determined to persevere in the suit. Those who ought to be in a position to know, say that for sensationalism the trial will rival the famous Mordaunt case, and that the developments will eclipse those made when the Dilke case was before the same courts. No less than four men are charged in the petition with intimacy with Lady Colin Campbell. One of these is a duke, who has been mixed up in several similar scrapes; another is a physician and surgeon, who only practices among the very select, and who is a great society favorite; another is a general in the army, who has also won name and fame by his productions in literature and art, and another is a captain whose services to the country have been more than once recognized by the powers that be, and who is to-day a valuable public servant. The array of counsel which will be engaged in the case will be larger and more influential than has appeared before the bar of the divorce court for the past twenty-five years, with the exception of the Mordaunt case, and includes the present attorney-general and solicitor-general, two ex-attorney-generals (Sir Henry James and Sir Charles Russell), Sir James Parker Deane, queen's counsel and LL.D.; Hon. James Inderwick, Q. C.; Sergeant Ballantyne, Q. C., and a half score of other legal lights. The retaining fees which the employment of such eminent counsel calls for will alone amount to a good sized fortune, and when the thousand and one other items of expenditure are taken into consideration, the cost of the trial will be enormous. It is just within the bounds of possibility that the trial will be withdrawn from the docket before the day fixed for trial, but the belief in legal circles is that it has gone too far, and that too many of the facts have become public to make such a course probable.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

Lord C. Beresford Says England is Unready.

Mysterious Movements of Austria.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Opinion here on the war prospects in Bulgaria may be gathered by the following extracts from leading journals. The Times says: "There is still a possibility of averting resort to force."

The Standard says: "Throughout the continent the air smells of gunpowder. An outbreak of hostilities is a probable contingency."

The Daily News says: "It is possible that a peaceful solution of the difficulty may be found."

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes to-day a secret memorandum addressed to the admiralty by Lord Charles Beresford, junior lord, in which he says he feels bound to put on record a protest against the entire unreadiness of England for war. He dwells at great length on the lack of armament, defenses and personnel, and declares that there is at headquarters absolutely no plan of operation in case of an outbreak of hostilities. Unless a man of famous energy and genius should be selected by and by, England would be face to face with an irreparable calamity.

RUSSIA ALARMS AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Thomas Power O'Connor cables from London to the Star: In Russian cities the czar's alleged declarations to the contrary notwithstanding, the only practical solution of the Balkan problem spoken of is temporary occupation of the Bulgarian strongholds and chief centres of population and commerce before show disarmament. The action of Austria is uncertain. Yet it is stated that by way of a sign favor a friendly agreement between Austria and Russia for a simultaneous march southward, with Salonica on one side and Constantinople on the other. England assuredly will not lift a finger against Russia without an alliance with one of the great powers outside of Turkey. Yet there is not a single sign worthy of notice of success in the proposed entente cordiale between England and Austria against Russia. On the other hand there are many indications of a secret understanding between Austria and Russia, through Germany, to partition the Ottoman empire in Europe between them.

LABOUCHERE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Labouchere cables from London: "Whether Bulgaria will be Austrian, Russian, Turkish or Bulgarian is a matter that no more concerns us than whether Sitting Bull or Swimming Frog is chief of some tribe of red Indians in the Rocky mountain region. We fail to realize this because of a sense which leads us to imagine that our mission is to keep an eye upon Russia. We may keep an eye upon her, but we can fortunately do no more."

THE CAPEL SCANDAL.

Facts in the Matter so Far as Known to the Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The scandal concerning Mgr. Capel, and of which much is being said here, resolves itself on inquiry to this:

Some time ago Count Valensin, of Italy, came to California and soon married the daughter of a wealthy pioneer named McCauley. Valensin purchased a fine ranch on the Sacramento river, but dissatisfaction soon arose between husband and wife. Finally she brought suit for divorce and division of property, alleging cruelty as the cause.

In the meantime Mgr. Capel, who has been rather coolly received by the clergy and prominent catholics of San Francisco, became acquainted with the Valensins and was invited to visit the ranch. Since then he has made this place his home. Valensin makes no secret of his opinion concerning the relations between Mgr. Capel and his wife. It appears, however, that the monsignor was engaged several months ago as tutor for Valensin's son. Valensin has not lived with his wife since her divorce suit last April. Mrs. Valensin's mother lived at the ranch also, but departed some time ago, leaving Mgr. Capel there alone with Mrs. Valensin and her son, ostensibly as tutor and manager of the large estate. There is no suit between Valensin and his wife now except over the title to the property, and it does not appear that Valensin means to bring the scandal into the courts.

A STORY FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The story wired here from New York about Mgr. Capel revives gossip about his visit to Cincinnati last year. When he was here Mrs. E. B. Bowler, jr., of Clinton, an ardent Catholic, gave him a thousand dollar check as Peter's pence. That check created consternation by being returned indorsed by Tiffany, jewelers, New York. Inquiries made at Tiffany's brought a reply that it had been given by the monsignor for diamond jewelry suitable for a lady. The matter was for the time confidential gossip in select circles, where it excited indignation.

HYMENEAL.—It is understood that a young lady teacher from Moodyville and a gallant sea captain will be united in marriage in this city to-day, the groom having arrived from San Francisco, where his ship is lying.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

EASTERN STATES.

STILLWATER, Minn., Oct. 9.—Four girls created a sensation on South Hill last evening, by dressing up in men's apparel with plug hats and canes, and calling at various residences in that vicinity, representing themselves as ministers in search of lodgings. No one recognized them and they passed from house to house, in some cases declining the hospitality tendered with the plea of being fearful they might cause unnecessary inconvenience. Emboldened by their success, one of the masqueraders led the way into her father's house. She was met at the door by her sister to whom she proffered the usual request, which was hesitatingly but courteously declined. The bogus pastor then suddenly reached out and grabbed the blushing maiden with a ministerial grab, and almost choked and smothered her with kisses. As soon as the astonished girl could break away she yelled so that she windows rattled. Denouncement Minister's hat falls off, long hair falls down, and all is known!

EASTPORT, Me., Oct. 14.—A fire broke out this afternoon and is still raging. The Passamaquoddy hotel has just caught fire. The wind is blowing fresh from the southeast and there are no hopes of preventing the fire from sweeping the whole of Water street. The greatest excitement prevails. The merchants are all moving their goods out of their stores. There is no fire apparatus in town except two hand engines.

CALAIS, Me., Oct. 14.—The telegraph and telephone offices at Eastport have been burned and communication with Calais has been suspended. The reflection of the fire in the sky can be seen at a distance of thirty miles, which is an indication that the fire is raging with increased fury. It is feared that the main part of Eastport will be destroyed. When the fire started the tide was low and ebbing, and the reservoirs became exhausted. The latest intelligence from Eastport is that the Passamaquoddy hotel, Buxton livery stable and the telegraph office have been burned. A telegraph official has left Calais to re-establish communication, and until that is done nothing can be learned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The new crop of Pacific coast hops is beginning to arrive in fair quantities. Pacific coast hops can be fairly called strong at 30 to 35 cents for good to strictly choice quality. The best germans are steady at about the same figures, with exceptionally fine Bohemians bringing 36 to 38 cents.

CANADA.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 14.—The tug Booth has returned here and reports that the schooner George M. Chase, Capt. Cook, grain laden, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, had foundered. When the Booth reached the ill-fated vessel she found the tug W. A. Moore there, and together they saved four of the crew, when they found clinging to the spars, which stuck out out of the water, Capt. Cook and one of the men never came up after the vessel went down.

EASTPORT, Me., Oct. 15.—The fire, which broke out at 2 p. m. yesterday, raged furiously for ten hours, defying all efforts to control or arrest it. It started in Cohen & Morley's sardine cannery and swept in a northern direction from the water front and through Water street, burning ten sardine canneries, two hotels, about thirty dwelling houses, the custom house, postoffice and every business place, where goods of any description were kept for sale, except two small grocery stores, which were out of the path of the fire. The canneries gave employment to at least 2000 persons. Much suffering must ensue unless immediate aid is forthcoming. Nearly all sales were destroyed, with their contents and many insurance policies. Probably not three sales protected their contents from fire. The aggregate loss is estimated at $5,000,000. The Passamaquoddy hotel, Island house, Frontier house and American house were burned. The savings bank, the Frontier National bank and custom house, all brick buildings, were totally destroyed. The Frontier bank building was supposed to be fireproof. The custom house, postoffice and United States signal service records and books were all burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 15.—The rate cutting on overland fares, which has been practiced in a quiet way heretofore, is now done openly. The schedule rate to New York is $81, but it is stated that tickets are being sold as low as $67. Another rate war similar to that of five months ago, is believed to be imminent.

Mrs. Adelaide Harper, 30 years old, took a dose of Paris green last night and died from its effects this morning. Domestic trouble was the cause of the act.

William Gillespie Walker, a nephew of James G. Blaine and the son of the late Walker's favorite sister, who was buried on the day of President Cleveland's inauguration, has entered the order of the Jesuit Fathers at Santa Clara.

LAREDO, Tex., Oct. 14.—It is reported here to-night that two Mexican prisoners who were found on trial to be members of the band of outlaws who perpetrated the celebrated robbery on the Mexican National railroad three years ago, were executed yesterday at a point below near the scene of the robbery. When the officers left here with the prisoners they declared that they were taking them to Monterey.

ASHLAND, Pa., Oct. 14.—About 10 o'clock this morning two unknown men entered Milworth's bank and at the muzzle of revolvers compelled President Milworth to give them the contents of the safe amounting to $4000. The robbers then made their escape. An armed posse are in hot pursuit.

MANKATO, Ill., Oct. 14.—This morning about 200 disguised men overpowered the sheriff, broke into the jail, took out Henry Wilde, a wife murderer, and hanged him to a tree near the jail. After the hanging they shot him eleven times to make sure of their work.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Two heavy failures occurred here within four hours to-day, on account of the defalcation of one man. The first firm to go under was that of Jacob Weller & Co., wholesale dealers in peanuts and pickles. A rough estimate of their liabilities places them at $100,000. It is claimed that the assets will nearly reach this amount. The cause of failure was forgery by their confidential clerk, E. M. Dall, of many thousand dollars of warehouse receipts. Dall has fled to Canada, and has written a confession to the firm, but does not state what his shortage is. Four hours later the announcement of the failure of Skaats, Edwards & Co., another peanut commission firm, at 35 Water street, was made. They hold about $30,000 worth of Weller's paper, and their liabilities will probably reach $60,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—A story of singular inhumanity is brought to this city by seamen who were recently cod-fishing near the Choumagin islands. Some time last month a cod-fisher who had drifted in his dory a long distance from his vessel was capsized. He clung to the bottom of his boat, hoping to be picked up by other fishermen. Another boat passed that way in charge of a Portuguese sailor, and to whom the wrecked seaman appealed for aid. The Portuguese is said to have replied that his boat was full of fish, and would carry no more, and then to have ordered away, leaving the man to his fate. What happened to the abandoned seaman later is not told, but cod-fishers say that they think he was lost. His name is not known, and it is not known to what crew he belonged.

STOCKTON, Oct. 14.—Willie Brough, 12 years old, who created an excitement among superstitious people near Turlock by apparently setting fire to all objects by his glance, and who is held responsible for the destruction of $9000 worth of farm property, has been expelled from a Methodist sunday school near Turlock, on account of his wonderful freaks. The Brough family refused to have anything to do with him, believing him possessed of a devil. The boy was taken in by a farmer and sent to school. On the first day there were five fires in the school; one in the centre of the ceiling, one in the teacher's desk, one in the teacher's wardrobe, and two on the wall. The boy discovered all, and cried from fright. The trustees met and expelled him that night. One Turlock insurance agent has given notice that he will cancel all policies on property occupied by the boy. The neighborhood of Turlock is in a furore of excitement about the mystery.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN EXPRESSES THE OPINION OF THE C. P. R.

Sir Edward Watkin one of the largest shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, passed through Toronto yesterday morning on an official car of that line on his way to Montreal. Sir Edward intends sailing from New York for England on Saturday on board the Cunard steamer Etruria. He only arrived in Montreal from England on the 15th of last month, and since then has

CROSSED THE CONTINENT

on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The train to which the official car was attached was between three and four hours late in arriving here, owing to steam having run down, which rendered a change of locomotives necessary near Sarnia.

Sir Edward only remained in Toronto for about twenty minutes, during which time he partook of a hurried breakfast and held a short conversation with a Globe reporter.

"Are you favorably impressed with what you have seen of the C. P. R., Sir Edward?" asked the reporter.

"Very much so. It is a very good American line, but not what we would call a good line in England. English and American railways, however, are totally different concerns. I think that where the road skirts the head of Lake Superior is

THE COLDEST WORK

I have ever seen. The line from Calgary to the level of the Kicking Horse River, through the pass of that name, and down the mountain side, is also very fine. Where the road follows the Beaver River to the Selkirk Mountains, and from thence to a place called Glazier, 3,700 feet above the level of the sea, is another fine stretch. At Kicking Horse Pass, the highest point on the C. P. R. the elevation is 5,200 feet as against 3,200 on the Union Pacific line, giving the Canadian road, as you can see, a considerable advantage. We went by way of Port Moody to Victoria and Vancouver. From Victoria I went over

THE NEW RAILWAY

to Nanaimo. It is 75 miles long, and is a good line. It is owned by Mr. Dunsmuir and Mr. Crocker, the latter being one of the Vice-Presidents of the Union Pacific. At Esquimalt harbor, two miles from Victoria, on the west side of the Island, a new graving dock 450 feet long, has just been completed. I was very much pleased with Sir Alex. Galt's coal fields at Dunsmore. To reach them I travelled 110 miles by a narrow guage railway to Lethbridge. The coal which is bituminous and highly inflammable, will prove, I am satisfied, very valuable. I think that

COAL SHOULD BE BORNE FOR

in other localities, as I have no doubt that it is plentiful and only needs to be discovered."

"Has your visit to this country anything to do with the increasing ocean mail facilities, Sir Edward?"

"No; but I think that in the interests of the public there should be such. The British Government ought to be pressed to make the C. P. R. their great military and postal highway. I think that with some improvements the trip from Quebec to Vancouver can be made in 160 hours and that would be such an improvement over sending troops by way of the Suez Canal that one would suppose the Imperial Government would snap at it."

"Do you think there is any probability of an amalgamation between the Grand Trunk and C. P. R?"

"Amalgamation would be the correct thing, I am sure, but I don't think the public would have it. It is one of those good things which the people are not sensible enough to agree to. There is always a great deal of talk about monopolies, and nonsense of that sort, but there is nothing in that objection. If the roads were amalgamated there would be