

The Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1894

ALEXANDER III.

The daily expected news of the death of the Czar of Russia came yesterday. The long and torturing illness, which he bore with truly heroic fortitude had now its good effect. It has afforded his adherents and traducers and given those who knew him an opportunity to testify to his great worth. Every one who came in contact with Alexander III appears to have been impressed by the genuine, unpretending goodness and sincerity of the man. He seems to have been in every relation of life a model man, and the universal testimony is that he has during the last ten years or so been the preserver of the peace of Europe. He possessed great influence, and it is allowed on all hands that he used it for the good of the world.

Alexander III, Czar of all the Russias, was born in March 1845. He was the son of Alexander II, who, always in danger and having had numerous narrow escapes from death, became the victim of a nihilist conspiracy in March 1881. On his accession to the throne of the Romanoffs there was no small amount of speculation as to what would be the course that the new Emperor would pursue—whether he would continue the more enlightened and peaceful policy of his immediate predecessor, with the idea of home development and the improvement of the condition of the serfs, or implement and push forward the ambitious projects of his grandfather Nicholas with the object of realizing the dream of his race that from St. Petersburg should be dictated the destinies of both Europe and Asia. There were many who confidently predicted that the new Czar—true to the family tradition—would not hesitate to regard such treaty conventions as might stand in the way of his designs as so much waste paper, and would not scruple to set at defiance all conventions and alliances that might exist for the preservation of the peace of Europe. The Eastern question—so said the prophets—would be re-opened and not alone would the issues which immediately led to the Crimean war be fought out at no great distance from the shores of the Bosphorus, but across the Caucasus to those plains and mountain fastnesses where the great native chieftains of a century ago contended with Great Britain for supremacy in India. With a population numbering more than a quarter that of the whole of Europe, Russia was, indeed, an element to be taken into serious consideration, and Napoleon III, whose apprehension, before he moved on Moscow, led Europe should become Slav or Saxon, was recalled to mind.

Many people, however, professed to take comfort from the fact that the family connections of the Czar with many of the reigning monarchs of Europe were so close that it would appear to be hardly likely that he would readily disturb the peace of the continent; but on the other hand it was urged that international complications know no individual relationships. The course—the only exception of him of Turkey—the only absolute monarch in Europe, was therefore closely watched, and when it was seen that his almost every act was in the direction of peace relief was experienced, particularly by that of De Giers, and that of De Giers by one still more conciliatory, said to have been directed by the Czar personally. Indeed, it is stated that for a long time his Imperial Majesty has presided over the war department, while with British's most skillful diplomats—such for instance as Lord Dufferin—at the court of St. Petersburg, and her very best men at Constantinople, the chances have been that the quiet of Europe would not be seriously invaded. Napoleon III declared that the Empire was peace. Alexander III ever demonstrated that his intentions were peaceful. Out in Asia there have, it is true, been Russian demonstrations which appeared to portend no good; but, to a great extent, their not necessarily warlike objects were explained, and the world again was more at ease. That Russia should maintain an immense military establishment appears to be necessary to the system which obtains in that Empire, and that the troops should have been peacefully employed instead of being let loose upon Europe or Asia, bespeaks a considerable amount of appreciation of nineteenth century conditions, which possibly but for Nihilism and other internal disturbances might have been more largely adopted.

As it is, there are, according to Mr. Kanna and other travellers, conditions yet existing which fully justify all the denunciations made, whether by Mr. Gladstone or at the Exeter Hall meetings. Russia is again described as an immense prison-house—neither life nor liberty being safe—Siberia is the knout being declared to be the fate which those who dare to think must inevitably look forward to. This, it is said, despite his admitted advancement, Alexander III—powerful as he has been—was unable to change. In fact, it is maintained, that the element against which he has had to contend could only have been restrained by the most high-handed measures. Of Alexander III it would appear as if it might be said that, in the face of so small difficulties, he managed to maintain the peace of Europe and Asia; but in so far as concerns reforms at home, despite his good intentions, little progress has been made. The scheme of the great Siberian railway, with steam connection on the Pacific coast, is one of the projects of the reign which has just closed. It is a gigantic enterprise, but its conception and execution by those who have studied his details serve to show how much greater it is possible for Russia to be by the cultivation of the arts of peace and the direction

of attention to natural development than by pursuing the schemes of a vanishing ambition. It is to be hoped that the young Emperor Nicholas enters upon a career less troublous and less filled with cares and anxieties than that of Alexander III. It is said that his father had for some time been instructing him in statecraft and diplomacy, and that he is fairly well fitted to take up national and international affairs where they have been left off. But will he get the opportunity, or will the enemies of the Romanoffs, and indeed of law and order generally, give him the opportunity? It has been said that the Nihilists have declared that not another Nicholas shall ascend the throne, and where are the members of this organization found?

OUR TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

The stoppage of telegraphic communication with the Mainland was felt by nearly everyone on this Island of Vancouver to be a very great inconvenience. When the lines are in good order the news comes to us with such regularity and such dispatch that the islanders hardly realize that a strike of considerable breadth lies between us and the Mainland. We are not then fully sensible of the great advantage we enjoy in having a good telegraphic service. It is only in times like the last five days when, through circumstances over which the Telegraph Company have no control, we were deprived of telegraphic communication, that we are forced to admit that, all things considered, the regularity and the certainty with which communication with this city of Victoria is kept up is something to be wondered at. Within the last few months the servants of the Company have had to contend with flood and fire, and wind and the perils of the great deep, yet until the late break of the cable the intervals in which the wires have been down have been wonderfully few. We believe that not many inland towns have a better and a more reliable telegraph service than has this city of Victoria. Justice to the Company and its servants impels us to bear this testimony. But the service though good, is not as the state of things during the last few days proves, perfect. A second cable is required across the gulf. The Telegraph Company should lose no time in laying the cable of three wires that has been talked of. It is very laid and in operation Victoria would have very little to wish for in the way of telegraphic service.

CRIME AND EDUCATION.

Reformers a good many years ago maintained that crime in the great majority of cases was the result of ignorance. "Educate the people," those reformers said, "and crime will diminish, and the more they are educated and the more widely intelligence is diffused, the less crime will there be." The reformers were believed, and schools for the children of the people were established. Education after a while could be had by millions without money and without price. But the reformers and their successors have been disappointed. Crime has not diminished in proportion to the spread of intelligence. In truth it sometimes appears as if the opposite were the case. Crimes of the most dreadful nature have been committed, not by the densely ignorant alone, but by persons who had been carefully educated and who had used the mental training they had received to aid them in the commission of crime. The unwelcome truth has to be published that in the United States and Canada, where the common schools have been free to all classes of the people for a very considerable period, crime is increasing, and that in Great Britain, where free education has not been in operation so long, crime is diminishing.

Some interesting statistics on this subject have been published by the Bureau of Education in Washington. Out of 131 assassins condemned to death in Spain 64 could read and write, and 67 could not; while out of 6473 educated persons there was one thief, there were among persons who had no education only one thief in 8,283. Some statistics were collected in the United States for the purpose chiefly of testing the theories of those reformers who held that education has a tendency to diminish crime. In the year 1891 27,103 persons were sent to the prisons and penitentiaries of the United States which reported to the Bureau of Education. It was found that of these persons 13 per cent, or little more than one-eighth, could neither read nor write, 48 per cent had reached the grammar grade in the public schools. It is fair to presume that these could read and write fairly well—that they could read with ease for other instruction or amusement. As many as 20 per cent had been educated at parochial schools. This was seven per cent more than those who could neither read nor write; four per cent had attended high school, and one per cent had been sent to college. "The wardens of the several prisons," we are told, "made a close observation of the moral character of their prisoners, and reported that of the whole number 19 per cent were defective in intelligence, 38 per cent showed fair intelligence, 38 per cent showed good intelligence, and five excellent. Turning to their moral nature 10 per cent were incorrigible, 35 per cent likely to return to crime, 35 per cent afflicted with criminal propensities, and 60 per cent individuals who had plunged into crime through accidental circumstances."

The figures we have quoted do not certainly say much for the elevating tendency of education as it is possible for the masses in any country to receive. In Canada, where the condition of the great proportion of the people is, we should say, not favorable to the growth of crime, it was found that in 1893 there were 4,630 convictions for indictable offences. This is 9.36 for every 10,000 inhabitants. In 1892 the convictions were 4,040 or 8.23 for every 10,000.

Part of this increase is accounted for by the different methods of making up the returns; but after making due allowance for this change the increase is considerable and very discouraging. It is impossible to compare the condition of the population of Canada to-day as regards crime with what it was twenty or twenty-five years ago, for the statistics of crime were not then so carefully collected as they are now. We are afraid that if it were possible to make the comparison, it would be found that the moral condition of the country has not improved, and that the outlook for the future is not by any means cheering. Every reader of the newspapers must be shocked at the criminal record of to-day. Not only is crime more common than it used to be, but the nature of the criminal acts seems to us more desperately wicked. Crimes of violence are discouragingly frequent and outrages which one shudders to read of are committed in the quietest part of the country, among people supposed to be living in Arcadian simplicity and Abroad innocence. Yet the schoolmaster is abroad and churches abound in the land. What is wrong?

FALSE PRETENCES.

It is amusing to see the Times seriously talking about absolute free trade. It knows perfectly well that free trade is not the issue between parties in this Dominion. The Liberals have no notion of giving the people free trade, or anything like free trade. Their leader has over and over again declared that free trade in this Dominion under present circumstances is impossible. A revenue must be raised, and, by his admission, it must be raised chiefly from customs duties. Our contemporary, therefore, in trying to create the impression that free trade is the policy of the Liberal party is either grossly dishonest or hopelessly stupid. It ought to know, and very likely does know, that arguments in favor of free trade do not apply to the issue between parties as they stand in Canada to-day.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

Lord Rosebery has been compelled by his Irish following and the Radicals of his party to declare war against the House of Lords. It is evident that he has done this reluctantly. The probability is that he resisted the pressure brought to bear upon him until he saw that he had either to give way or make up his mind to see his government defeated on the very first division after the meeting of Parliament. His Irish followers number seventy-two, and the Radicals can command a hundred votes. If these deserted him, as they threaten to do, he would be left with an insignificant minority. He had the alternative of appealing to the country before the meeting of Parliament on such a platform as he and his colleagues could agree upon, and the Liberals have of late been averse to the idea of a general election. They condemn the action of the House of Lords in throwing out the Home Rule bill and the Evicted Tenants bill, but they will not, though challenged to do so, go to the people to find out whether they approve what the Lords have done. They want to deprive the House of Lords of the power it has so long exercised, but they refuse to make the questions on which the Lords differed from the Commons during the late session of Parliament the issue. They want to abolish the House of Lords on general principles, independently of any action it has taken on the Irish and other questions of late. The Liberals believe that ending or mending the House of Lords will be a more popular cry than Home Rule or the Irish Land question. They may be right, but it is quite possible that a majority of the people of Great Britain may think that just now, after the House of Lords has saved the Empire from dismemberment, is not the exact time to abolish that body. There is no doubt but that a great many in the British Islands believe that the Lords, by rejecting Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, have saved the Union. Those who are of this opinion are not likely to show their gratitude by voting the body that has done them so great a service out of existence. They may believe, as so doubt many of them do, that the House of Lords has faults and blemishes and weaknesses, but they have found that with all its faults it is capable of doing good work for the nation, and they will refuse to vote for its abolition because it has done such work. Much as the Liberals may try to keep the Home Rule question in the background, when the appeal to the people is made they will, we think, not be allowed to do so. It is far and away the most important question before the British people, and the Liberal politicians will not be allowed to sidetrack it in order to make way for any question of inferior importance. No matter how ingeniously political questions may be engineered, it is not likely that the people of Great Britain will allow themselves to lose sight of the paramount necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Empire. It should not be forgotten that the opponents of Home Rule do not look upon it as an Irish question pure and simple. They regard it as an issue in which the destiny of the whole Empire is involved, and consequently loyalty, in the highest and widest sense, impels them to fight against it. This being the case, the fate of the House of Lords is in the minds of many identified with the fate of the British Empire. The House of Lords, they believe, is itself the standard in the way of the dissolution of the Empire. Take away that bulwark and there is nothing to prevent the rapid disintegration of the British nation. Those opponents of Home Rule believe that the great majority of the people of Great Britain are, in this matter of Home Rule, in perfect agreement with the House of Lords, and this is why they want the issue when the appeal to the people is made to be simply that of Home Rule. When that momentous question is decided, then will be time and opportunity enough to deal with the House of Lords on its merits.

CANADA'S CREDIT.

The Minister of Finance, in spite of the intrigues and the machinations of the enemies of Canada, has succeeded in floating his loan on terms unprecedentedly good. That he has been able to float a three per cent loan at 97 1/2 shows that the credit of Canada stands high among the capitalists of the world. The three per cent loan that was floated in 1892 brought up a maximum of 92 and a fraction, which was at the time considered a very good. This means that the proceeds of a loan of \$11,000,000 will be greater by some \$600,000 than it would have been if the loan had been floated at the rate of 92 and a fraction. Mr. Foster could have obtained only the same price for this year's loan as the one at which the loan of 1892 was floated. We find in the St. John Sun of the 24th ult. the following short but very instructive history of Canadian loans: In 1854 a three and a half per cent loan was put on the market with the same maximum, 91, and realized 91 1/2. In 1878 a four per cent loan was floated at 95, which is now the minimum rate for three per cents. In 1876 Canadian four per cents were sold by Sir Richard Cartwright at 91. The time to run was less than that of the present loans, and there were large concessions in charges and lock interest, bringing down the net price to some 88. The Cartwright loan of 1876 costs the country almost exactly five per cent interest on the amount received. Even if the Finance minister should not sell his bonds above the minimum price asked, the interest will not exceed 2 1/2 per cent. This means that the \$12,000,000 of Sir Richard Cartwright would cost annually the same sum as will be required to pay the interest on \$18,400,000, or that \$12,000,000 borrowed by Mr. Foster would cost less than \$8,000,000 about a dozen years the country will be replacing the Cartwright four per cents by

bonds bearing interest at three per cent, or less. The bonds first falling due are old six per cent, and five per cent debentures, mostly belonging to provincial debts assumed by the Dominion. That the constantly increasing strength of Canada's credit is mainly owing to the able and judicious way in which her affairs have been managed is undeniable. If Canada had been badly governed, if her rulers had been reckless and extravagant, and if they had not expended the money borrowed in such a way as to increase the producing power of the country, it is not to be supposed that her credit would stand high in the market of the Mother Country.

There was a time, and that within the memory of men now living, when British capitalists looked with disfavour on colonial loans. They would rather lend their money to Turkey, Egypt or one of the South American Republics than to colonies possessing those qualities which have made Great Britain the greatest and the most reliable commercial country in the world. All that is changed now. The moneyed men of Great Britain have found out that it is safer to lend to Canada and other colonies than to countries, no matter how rich they may be in natural resources, whose inhabitants have not learned how to govern themselves and who do not possess sufficient energy and enterprise to make the most of their natural advantages. There was a time, and that not very far distant, when such a transaction as the Hon. Mr. Foster has just completed would have been in Canada and in every other part of the British Empire simply impossible.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

Lord Rosebery has been compelled by his Irish following and the Radicals of his party to declare war against the House of Lords. It is evident that he has done this reluctantly. The probability is that he resisted the pressure brought to bear upon him until he saw that he had either to give way or make up his mind to see his government defeated on the very first division after the meeting of Parliament. His Irish followers number seventy-two, and the Radicals can command a hundred votes. If these deserted him, as they threaten to do, he would be left with an insignificant minority. He had the alternative of appealing to the country before the meeting of Parliament on such a platform as he and his colleagues could agree upon, and the Liberals have of late been averse to the idea of a general election. They condemn the action of the House of Lords in throwing out the Home Rule bill and the Evicted Tenants bill, but they will not, though challenged to do so, go to the people to find out whether they approve what the Lords have done. They want to deprive the House of Lords of the power it has so long exercised, but they refuse to make the questions on which the Lords differed from the Commons during the late session of Parliament the issue. They want to abolish the House of Lords on general principles, independently of any action it has taken on the Irish and other questions of late. The Liberals believe that ending or mending the House of Lords will be a more popular cry than Home Rule or the Irish Land question. They may be right, but it is quite possible that a majority of the people of Great Britain may think that just now, after the House of Lords has saved the Empire from dismemberment, is not the exact time to abolish that body. There is no doubt but that a great many in the British Islands believe that the Lords, by rejecting Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, have saved the Union. Those who are of this opinion are not likely to show their gratitude by voting the body that has done them so great a service out of existence. They may believe, as so doubt many of them do, that the House of Lords has faults and blemishes and weaknesses, but they have found that with all its faults it is capable of doing good work for the nation, and they will refuse to vote for its abolition because it has done such work. Much as the Liberals may try to keep the Home Rule question in the background, when the appeal to the people is made they will, we think, not be allowed to do so. It is far and away the most important question before the British people, and the Liberal politicians will not be allowed to sidetrack it in order to make way for any question of inferior importance. No matter how ingeniously political questions may be engineered, it is not likely that the people of Great Britain will allow themselves to lose sight of the paramount necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Empire. It should not be forgotten that the opponents of Home Rule do not look upon it as an Irish question pure and simple. They regard it as an issue in which the destiny of the whole Empire is involved, and consequently loyalty, in the highest and widest sense, impels them to fight against it. This being the case, the fate of the House of Lords is in the minds of many identified with the fate of the British Empire. The House of Lords, they believe, is itself the standard in the way of the dissolution of the Empire. Take away that bulwark and there is nothing to prevent the rapid disintegration of the British nation. Those opponents of Home Rule believe that the great majority of the people of Great Britain are, in this matter of Home Rule, in perfect agreement with the House of Lords, and this is why they want the issue when the appeal to the people is made to be simply that of Home Rule. When that momentous question is decided, then will be time and opportunity enough to deal with the House of Lords on its merits.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns for ship name, destination, and date. Includes entries for San Francisco, Port Townsend, and other ports.

BUSINESS WAS BRISK.

Philharmonic hall was converted into a big retail store yesterday. The day, and judging from the quick clearance of the heavy stock with which the business was initiated and the constant stream of people throughout the day, it was evident that a profitable trade had been worked up by the new candidates for patronage within a very short time. There were several little novelties in their business methods, however, which made their store somewhat different from any other in the city. For instance all the arrangements were artistic in the extreme, and flowers played a conspicuous part in the decoration of the business premises. Instead of shelves and counters there were six large booths, each having particular department of the business reserved to itself. These were arranged around the walls, the centre of the hall being taken up by an immense Japanese parasol, rising from a great mound of flowers. In the stalls bargains were to be had in consequence, not only in (both one and potted) plants, sewing, fancy work and dolls, both big and little—little girls dolls and little boys dolls, with just a few that

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report: Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

"THE LOST LODGE." How a Rich Silver Lead on Queen Charlotte Island Was Found and Lost.

A Tenderfoot Made the Strike But Failed to Remember the Location.

Talking over the results of his prospecting trip to Queen Charlotte island, John Cameron yesterday recalled the story of the famous "lost lode."

Donaldson and I did not come across the "lost lode" as was reported," he said, "I'll tell you how it was discovered, though. Away back in 1862 some seventy men, fired by the wonderful stories told of the richness of the gold finds on Gold Harbor, chartered a schooner and set off for Queen Charlotte island. Among them was a young man Sil Lukey, a regular tenderfoot. They reached their destination all right and spent considerable time prospecting with small success. I might tell you that the country is exceedingly rough and very difficult to get over.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns for ship name, destination, and date. Includes entries for San Francisco, Port Townsend, and other ports.

BUSINESS WAS BRISK.

Philharmonic hall was converted into a big retail store yesterday. The day, and judging from the quick clearance of the heavy stock with which the business was initiated and the constant stream of people throughout the day, it was evident that a profitable trade had been worked up by the new candidates for patronage within a very short time. There were several little novelties in their business methods, however, which made their store somewhat different from any other in the city. For instance all the arrangements were artistic in the extreme, and flowers played a conspicuous part in the decoration of the business premises. Instead of shelves and counters there were six large booths, each having particular department of the business reserved to itself. These were arranged around the walls, the centre of the hall being taken up by an immense Japanese parasol, rising from a great mound of flowers. In the stalls bargains were to be had in consequence, not only in (both one and potted) plants, sewing, fancy work and dolls, both big and little—little girls dolls and little boys dolls, with just a few that

were dressed and behaved themselves like fully grown ladies and gentlemen. Then there was one booth devoted entirely to the work from the King's Road mission, and ladies from the new congregation, sitting under the ministrations of Rev. Mr. King, were in charge.

Among the ladies in charge of the various stalls were Mrs. W. R. Higgins and Mrs. McTavish at the first; Miss Dickson and Miss Schwenker at the second; Miss Wilton and Miss Hickey; Miss Rita MacTavish, Miss Helen Harris, Miss Cridge, the Misses Wilson and Miss Macdonald, and Mrs. Lester.

It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the bazaar was opened, and the sale continued until the stock was entirely exhausted. The funds of the Reformed Episcopal church (the Church of Our Lord) being greatly augmented. In the evening a concert programme was presented, the entertainment being quite up to the high standard which the ladies of this church have led the public to expect when they are the directors of affairs. The programme was as below:

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Last night Mr. W. H. Ellis, president of the provincial lacrosse association, received the following notification of the decision of the Vancouver members of the association council on the recent championship match between Victoria and Westminster:

TO THE STUK-OR-WAR.

Mr. Craig's letter in your issue of to-day, and the only conclusion I can come to is that Mr. Craig is actuated more by motives of humbug than of sincerity. What is the good of imposing this new condition, that the Scotch team shall be entirely the original one, when I have explained that they are not all available now? But in making this demand he is inconsistent, for his own team is not the original one, notably in regard to his Scotch players, who are not Scotch, nor had he, so far as I know, any connection whatever with the Canadian team that pulled in the recent exhibition contest. It is a matter of indifference to me whether Mr. Craig's team is composed of the same or partly or wholly new men, and it would surely be nothing more than common fairness that I be allowed the same privilege—his being Canadian, mine Scotch.

FRIDAY, THE 22nd INST., GASTED AS CANADA'S THANKSGIVING. This city police will to-day do uniforms and be formally inspected by Mayor and aldermen. The Maud Hydraulic Company, formed with a capital of \$25,000, quarters in Vancouver, to develop Cariboo properties. LADY ABERDEEN will deliver a lecture on the "Women's National of Canada" on Thursday evening, 8, in the Victoria theatre.

THE funeral of Mrs. H. F. W. takes place this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family residence, Centre Row, Ridge, and from St. Andrew's (R. d.) half an hour later. The interment will be at Ross Bay cemetery.

THE October returns for Island division No. 37, Victoria city, a street below—Spritz, \$8,059 70; 009 65; tobacco, \$4,117 00; cigars, \$1,100 00; whisky, \$1,100 00; petroleum, \$1,100 00; and mail liquor, \$1,100 00. Total—\$14,451 50.

OVER one hundred young gentlemen attended the new and spacious U. W. hall on Yates street, by the orchestra under Manager Finn music, a concert on Friday, and a happy dance made the evening pass pleasantly.

MEMBERS of the Victoria institute meet to consider important subject of introducing education in the city schools. Their deliberations will be present city trustees board, by whom it will be referred to the department of education.

REV. DR. ALEXANDER SUTHER dressed a large and interested audience in the church in Victoria, where he preached the mission week of the district church in Canada, of which he is secretary. To-night the eloquent speaks in the Indian mission on street, and to-morrow he goes to YSTERYDAY being All Saints' day, memorial services were held evening in the church in Victoria. The theme being the mission week of the district church in Canada, of which he is secretary. To-night the eloquent speaks in the Indian mission on street, and to-morrow he goes to

THE many friends of Mr. G. C. Hinton, of the electrical firm of Cunningham & Fraser Valley Railway Company, the bride also being a Victorian, is been spending a short vacation in the Evergreen State. Mr. Hinton will make their home there.

PRIVATE bills will be sought approaching session of the legislature for the amendment of the act relating to the Victoria and New Westminster city and district railway. The bill is in the hands of the Columbia & Kootenay and Navigation Company, and will be introduced by Mr. Hinton.

DURING the month of October, 1894, the Victoria Public Library, which is at the present time in need of a little attention, has been in the hands of the public. It has been in the hands of the public, and the number of books loaned has been 127, and the average number of books loaned has been 127, and the average number of books loaned has been 127.

MR. JUSTICE DRACE presided at the sitting of the County court which opened yesterday. Among the cases called was Lindell vs. the Corporation, a claim for damages for alleged neglect on the part of the city to keep in repair the sidewalk in front of the premises of the plaintiff, which plaintiff claims he suffered from a broken plank. Mr. Bayley appeared for the plaintiff, and D. M. Eberts, for the city. Owing to the absence of an important witness the case was postponed to the next month. The court sits again to-morrow.

DURING the past few days payee taxes has been the occupation of the majority of Victoria property owners within the week-end. The pure usefulness of the city tax collector, who has kept Mr. Kent and his assistants employed, while their general courtesy the method displayed in handling the taxes, did not prevent the tax collector's attention on the minds of the citizens that the taxes for the year are about all in. Mr. Kent finds that he has in all about twenty parcels of property which are in arrears for taxes, the amount of which is not more than \$100 and dollars all told. This is an excellent showing for the city, especially in view of the fact that other neighboring cities, did not prevent the tax collector's attention on the minds of the citizens that the taxes for the year are about all in.

"CHARLES AND MARY LAMB" was subject chosen by Mrs. A. T. Watt for address at St. Ann's academy yesterday afternoon. The pure usefulness of Lamb's life, she said, his unbounded charity and his irresistible kindness in the reading of his life record a plain tale. The association of Charles Lamb with Mrs. Lamb was both literary and moral. Mary Lamb wrote much of work under Charles' name, and was equally humorous and sensitive as was Charles. With a fine sense of humor, his works are full of allusions and allusions, and thus are of delicate world aroma, like a jar of rose leaves. His touches of unreality, of fantasy, did not prevent the tax collector's attention on the minds of the citizens that the taxes for the year are about all in.

LE TRAVIS & CO. COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.