

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CITY.

Vancouver Makes a Surprising Request in Regard to Darcy Island Funds.

Ald. Dwyer Comments on Some Work at Beaver Lake—Pauper Burials.

All of the city council except Ald. Vigilius were at the regular meeting last night. The session was a short one, but considerable business was dispatched.

J. H. Gray, chief engineer of the Victoria & Sidney railway, wrote enclosing a conveyance to 9.66 acres of land on the west shore of Elk lake owned by the city and needed by the company and pointing out that the arborization had fixed the price at \$50 per acre. The letter was tabled for future consideration.

J. T. Bethune, secretary of the Liberal association, wrote thanking the mayor and aldermen for the free use of the market hall for the Laurier meeting. Received and filed.

Henry M. Yates, secretary of the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital, called attention to the fact that the hospital was improperly being made pay the expenses of all pauper funerals in cases of death at the hospital.

Ald. Humphrey said he believed it unjust to have the hospital pay the expense of all pauper funerals. If the city sent a poor patient to the hospital and he died, the city should bury him. He believed, however, that some distinction should be made and that Victoria should not be called on to pay for a man from the interior or from the other side.

The mayor said he thought the letter was general in its reference.

Ald. Humphrey said the city should certainly not be called upon to bury outsiders.

Ald. Styles moved to refer the matter to the committee for investigation and report, and it was so decided.

J. Stuart Yates called attention to the absolute want of fire protection at Jubilee hospital, and asked the council to confer with the committee of the month.

Mayor Teague said that he had had several conferences with the chief of the fire department on the subject and a plan of the sites of the Jubilee and city isolation hospitals, showing just how the pipes and hydrants were, was being prepared. He suggested that the matter be deferred for a week, and that idea was on motion decided upon.

A letter from the secretary of the Victoria trades and labor council (which has already appeared in the Times) protesting against the principle of the contract system in doing city work, pointing out that it would be in the interests of the city to do the work on Douglas street sewer by the day, and asking that the letter be referred to the sewerage commissioners for consideration, was read.

On motion of Ald. Munn, seconded by Ald. Ledingham, the letter was accepted and referred to the sewerage commissioners.

D. Robson, city clerk of New Westminster, wrote inviting the mayor and aldermen to the Westminster fair. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

City Clerk McGuigan, of Vancouver, wrote claiming that the Dominion grant of \$1000 to the support of the lepers at Darcy Island was not for Victoria.

The invitation was accepted with thanks, asserting that Vancouver had the right of participating in its use and demanding an accounting of the money so far.

He enclosed a vast amount of correspondence between himself and City Clerk Dowler, and himself and the department of agriculture at Ottawa. The earliest of the letters showed clearly that the money was voted to Victoria, but later ones contain some ministerial quibbles to give color to Vancouver's claim.

Ald. Wilson said he believed the claim of Vancouver was most unjust. In 1891 Darcy Island cost Victoria \$1134.36; in 1892 \$994.10 and in 1893 \$577.91, making a total of \$2706.37. In 1892 Vancouver contributed \$364.54 and in 1893 \$190.23, and in the latter year the Dominion government gave \$1000 and the provincial government \$26.20, making the total from all outside sources \$1387.54, so Victoria had just twice as much as everybody else. He believed that viewed from any standpoint it was the duty of the Dominion government to pay for the entire care of the lepers.

Ald. Dwyer said he believed that the details given by Ald. Wilson should be sent to the Vancouver council and that Vancouver should be notified that it would be expected to provide for all of its own lepers after November 1 if it did not pay its share. He moved to that effect.

Ald. Baker seconded the motion and said he believed Victoria had been treated most unfairly.

Ald. Munn said the policy of the Dominion government was about the stupidest thing imaginable. On the Atlantic seaboard the Dominion government maintained a regular lazaretto, which is fully controlled and supported. Here a couple of cities were called upon to provide the expense of the station. It was clearly the duty of the government to care for the lepers, but every effort to have it taken over had failed. He believed that a strongly worded resolution covering the matter should be passed and forwarded to Ottawa.

The motion of Ald. Dwyer was then put and carried.

City Engineer Wilmut submitted a report stating that the work of repairing the receiving beds at Beaver lake would cost \$500 more than was appropriated and that he had stopped the work.

Ald. Dwyer said that from all he could hear there had been a needless expenditure of money in certain ways. For instance, three men had been engaged at a salary of \$4 per day. They had done little more than watch one another, and one of the other men employed on the work had sold one of the \$4 a day man had done little beyond reading and smoking. One could have done the work of the three.

Ald. Ledingham asked who had directed the work, and Mayor Teague said the city engineer had.

Ald. Harris urged that there be no further delay and that the work be resumed, and said he was sure that the money would be forthcoming in due time.

Ald. Munn said that while it was very seldom that an expenditure exceeded an estimate, it was a practice that should not be countenanced for an instant, for it was wrong in principle.

The mayor said it would have been an absolute impossibility to have estimated the work very closely.

Ald. Wilson said the appropriation had not been exceeded, but when it was all used up a stop was made. The work was all right so far as it went, but more money was needed to finish it.

Ald. Humphrey said they had material and other things on hand and could go on at any time.

The matter was tabled, and Ald. Harris will probably move at the next meeting that the work be completed.

Chief Thomas Deasy presented the following report: His Worship the Mayor and Fire Wardens: Gentlemen—I have the honor to report seven fires during the month of September, with a loss estimated at \$2,075.

THE EXHIBITION IS OVER.

For the First Time in Many Years the Balance is on the Right Side.

Saturday Proves to be as Interesting a Day as the Previous One.

Victoria's exhibition of 1894 has come and gone, and the directors have learned that it pays in the long run to be enterprising, for, despite the heavy adverse circumstances that had to be contended with, the society feels now that when the accounts are balanced, there will be a percentage to the good.

This is very gratifying, after several years of adversity, but it is only a fair reward, for the management took great risks this year, their scale of operations being broader and more far-reaching, and this in face of prophets who were never tired of predicting failure in any event. These prophets can now forever hold their peace, and the man who is always saying that the people of British Columbia are behind the Americans will never again be able to say anything of the kind.

The directors also deserve a vote of thanks from the newspaper men whose questions were answered, and wants supplied with invariable courtesy and promptness. Particularly is this so in the case of Mr. Bonnell, the secretary, Mr. Bonnell, for whom the public is also debtor for courtesies and attention, and Mr. A. J. Dallain, the untiring assistant secretary, as well as any of the other officials whom it was at times necessary to approach for information.

One great convenience of this year's show was the dining room conducted by Mr. Henry Clay, whose object seemed to be to give the public comfort and satisfaction instead of making a lot of money out of the venture. Dinner was always prompt and well cooked, and well served, the bill of fare each day being the best and choicest. Mr. Clay believes in pleasant surroundings as an incentive to good appetite, so he had the dining room well lighted and cheerfully festooned with flags of different nations, while the waiters were bright, quick, attentive and cheerfully obliging.

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A MENACE TO SEALS.

Whale Killers Getting Very Plentiful in North Pacific Waters.

The seals returning from the North Pacific Ocean and the Behring Sea report that great schools of whale killers have invaded those waters this year and have wrought incalculable damage to the seal herds. They were particularly plentiful around the seal rookeries and the employees of the commercial company reported that they had attacked and destroyed hundreds of seals. The residents of Unalaska say that several winters past many of the seals have come down off Unalaska and they have seen the killers among them striking right and left. Captain William Cox of the schooner Sapphire, said this morning that he never saw so many of the killers before in his life. He says that the matter is one for serious consideration. Captain Williams, of the Olsen, also believes that the question is a serious one. He has been watching the matter for a couple of years and has observed when following the herds that whenever the killers appeared the seals disappeared. He believes that the killers can be easily killed and has killed them with a rifle. It might be only a drop in the bucket, but possibly might do some good if every sealer and patrol vessel destroyed every killer on sight.

SOME HISTORIC WOMEN.

The story of Heathenism's Beneficent Martyr, Hypatia.

One of the most remarkable women of any age was the daughter of the mathematician and philosopher, Theon, whose name, Hypatia, has been made familiar to many people by Kingsley's famous novel, bearing that title. She was born in Alexandria about the year 350, and at an early age began the study of mathematics and philosophy, under her father. Later she went to Athens for the benefit of intercourse with the teachers of that city, and returning she established a school in Alexandria which was attended by the distinguished youths of that city, over whom her influence is said to have been extraordinary. This was in part due to her great ability and learning, and in part to her remarkable charms of person and manner. At the age of 50 she succeeded her father in the chair of philosophy, and was then at the zenith of fame and beauty. Her life is said to have been one of spotless purity, and her influence was ever on the side of the good and noble. On several occasions she appeared as an advocate in the courts of law and with great success. Her knowledge of affairs seemed to have been as deep as her philosophical researches, and she was for many years the confidential friend and adviser of the prefect of Alexandria, Orestes. Orestes was a Christian by profession, while Hypatia was not. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, was jealous of the power of Orestes, who had successfully interposed his authority to restrain the fanatic zeal of the bishop, whose persecution of the Jews was unaccountably harsh. He drove them from the city by thousands, destroyed their property and subjected them to torture and death. Orestes was angry with Cyril for this, but at length Cyril contrived to influence the Christian populace against him and his adviser, Hypatia. The result was that the streets of Alexandria ran red with blood on more than one occasion. In one of these tumults, Hypatia, who was passing through the streets in carriage, was seized by the crowd, and with the sanction of the officers of the church, was stripped naked before the people, who fell upon her armed with daggers, and cut her to pieces, the fragments of flesh being afterwards publicly burned. There is some difference of opinion as to the exact date of this event, but it is generally held to have occurred in the year 415.

Hypatia has often been described as a heathen martyr, but she was a sample of the product of heathenism, the Christianity of the day compared very poorly with the system which it displaced. Hypatia was the head of the Neo-Platonic school of the ancient Occidentals. It may be described as an amalgamation of Oriental and Occidental thought. At the beginning of the Christian era the Roman world was given over to what we would nowadays call agnosticism. The philosophy of Greece, which had fallen far below the high ideals of Plato, was unsatisfactory to the Roman mind. The teachings of Christianity, as advanced by the illiterate apostles, seemed too crude for the refined and intellectual minds which studied in the schools of Athens and Alexandria, but they saw in it what was lacking in the ancient heathenism, and set themselves to work to reform the latter so as to make it conform to the new and higher standard.

The Neo-Platonists were heathens only in the sense that they were not Christians. They were not idolaters, and they incurred the highest purity of life. They believed in a deity, whom they described as the absolute good, incapable of being understood by the mind, who was without beginning, and is the principle and cause of all things. This deity was manifest in three aspects, one of which is the human soul. Thus Plotinus, one of the great teachers of this school, when dying, said: "I struggle to release the divinity that is within me." Here the reader will notice the same line of thought as that expressed in the first chapter of John's gospel, where the apostle, speaking of Christ as one with God, refers to Him as "the light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

What the future of Neo-Platonism would have been if Christianity had not been accepted by the Roman emperors, and been converted into a vast political power, no one can guess. The discriminating student will see that the discord between it and Christianity was more in regard to names than anything else.

After the death of Hypatia this school of philosophy declined in influence, but for more than a hundred years its teachers still had their classes in Alexandria. In the year 533 the Emperor Justinian closed these schools and banished the teachers to the remotest regions of the Roman empire. Hypatia may be regarded as the consummation of womanly perfection under ancient heathenism. History at first dealt harshly with her, representing her to be one inspired and alien to the Christian faith, but later her noble qualities of mind gained ascendancy over her teachers, and as her personal goodness won the hearts of all who came in contact with her. A woman of marvellous beauty, of talents that made her the leader of men of thought, of wisdom that qualified her to administer justice in the most corrupt and despotical city that the world has ever seen, with a woman's heart that craved unity in every form, and prompted her to sacrifice her life for those with whom she had other sympathy except that of common humanity—such was Hypatia.

Pacific Liners.

Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 9.—The Canadian-Australian steamer Warrimoo arrived here to-day. All well.

Hong Kong, Oct. 10.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship Empress of China arrived at Hong Kong at 9 a.m.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL DIRECTORS

The Proposed Maternity Home and Operating Hospital Discussed.

Nurses Unable to Attend to All the Patients at Present in the Wards.

The monthly meeting of the board of management of the Jubilee Hospital was held last evening, President Davies in the chair. The directors present were Messrs. Yates, Brown, Braverman, Hayward, Shortbolt, Wilson, J. L. Crim, and Alexander Wilson.

Dr. Davie was also present by invitation to give his views respecting the proposed maternity home. The matter was discussed, he thought, could be run on a good thing and would supersede the home already in the city. It should have room for eight or ten patients but the Pemberton trustees would not build one. It would not be advisable to build a small ward as in a few years it would not be large enough and would be superseded by a larger one, and the small ward would not meet the object for which it was built, namely, a monument to the late Mr. Pemberton. Instead of ordering a small outshot the directors should extend the present plan of the hospital. The idea to build an operating theatre was a good one and would meet the wishes of Mrs. Pemberton as it would be a distinctive thing and would give the rooms at present used for operating the use of patients and give more accommodation. The present operating rooms were not large enough when a number of medical men were present and did not tend to the benefit of the patient. In a proper operating room, those present could see an operation without interfering with patients, and those engaged in operating. The proper place for the theatre was in the centre of the ward and in easy reach of each ward. The money could not be better spent, while there was not sufficient for a proper maternity home. It was a mistake to put up a small adjunct simply to train a few nurses. It was in favor of training nurses, but they should be trained in a proper hospital. An operating theatre could be built for the amount of the bequest. Another advantage was to have an operating theatre separated from the hospital. He explained several plans for an operating theatre in the east and in Europe.

The secretary read a very long letter from Hon. (Dr.) J. S. Helmecken on the proposed maternity home, and there was a general discussion of the doctor's letter.

Mr. Alexander Wilson favored the erection of the maternity home even if the present plans had to be modified.

Mr. Hayward said the committee was forced to bring in the report they did as they were told that the home could not be built in connection with the hospital. Now Drs. Helmecken and Davie said this could be done.

On motion of Mr. Hayward the letter was received with thanks and the committee authorized to arrange with the daily papers to print the same.

Dr. Richardson reported that the cost per patient during July was \$117, August \$113.12, and September \$11. During September the number of patients was the highest average in the history of the institution, at times there being 50 and more patients. At present the nurses cannot do the work satisfactorily and outside help had to be engaged. There would either have to be more nurses or the number of patients limited. Received and filed.

The matron reported that the wards were full and the cases severe than usual. The staff of nine nurses was inadequate and she would like to take on one or two probationers if there was accommodation for them. The following donations were acknowledged: Plums, from a friend, and Mrs. Pemberton, and reading matter from the James Bay Athletic Association. Received and filed.

The house steward reported that the supplies were satisfactory and acknowledged the donation of one hundred pounds of feed for the chickens. The report was received and the donor was thanked.

It was stated that the tender of a Chinaman for vegetables was \$80 a year lower than the lowest white tender. Mr. G. A. Knight. It was moved by Mr. Hayward, seconded by Mr. Shortbolt, that the contract be awarded to the lowest white tender.

There was a long discussion in which Messrs. Yates and Wilson favored the Chinese gardeners, and Messrs. Brown, Hayward and Crim the white men. The vote was a tie, the president voting against the resolution.

The meeting adjourned at 10:05.

When the hair is falling out, leaving the head bald, if the scalp is not shiny, there is a chance of regaining the hair by using Half's Hair Renewer.

"She's a ready maid," remarked the landlord of the water-girl. "You'd have thought so if you'd heard her hand me down a while ago," replied the pert drummer at the table—Detroit Free Press.

To Exhibitors!

STOCK At the FALL FAIRS.

If you would secure First Prize you must give your animal in the finest condition. His coat must be smooth and glossy and must be in good spirits so as to "show off."

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is the best Condition Powders known for horses and cattle. It tones up the whole system, regulates the bowels and kidneys, strengthens the digestion, turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one. It gives horses "good life," making them appear to be the best possible advantage.

Get DICK'S from your druggist or grocer or address DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482 Montreal.

GLORIES OF

Incomparable Natural Property

Jervis Inlet Property

A short time ago a company of accompanying bound for the Inlet. The development was to the Jervis Inlet of Victoria, and of the claims as the number of Charles F. LaPlante, an English experience as assayer. The complete assay property and was correct description Jervis Inlet. The pen of a poet to the pen of an under grandeur and beauty. The coast line is an island is its own description of fifty miles with the ever scenic view.

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