The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1893.

VICTORIA'S DETRACTORS.

The evidence that a systematic attempt is being made to injure Victoria in certain quarters is both strong and abundant. Almost every stranger who visits this city tells of the disparaging way in which it is spoken of in Vancouver and elsewhere, and of the attempts that were made to deter him from coming here. Such is the way in which Victoria is misrepresented and traduced that the strangers who do come are surprised to find it such a beautiful and such a flourishing city.

This studied detraction of Victoria is pursued in connection with the Canadian-Australian line of steamers. We are informed that matters are so managed in Australia that it is with difficulty that tickets can be had for Victoria, and as we have seen, attempts have been made to take freight intended for Victoria past our warehouses and land it in Vancouver, thereby causing great inconvenience and unnecessary delay. Shippers, we understand, have had considerable difficulty in getting the mistake corrected. There seems to be a determination to ignore Victoria and to do the business of the steamships as if no such city existed on the Pacific Coast. We have one of the forms of the bill of lading used by shippers at the Australian end of the line before us, and the city of Victoria is not once mentioned in it. The steamships are described as bound for Vancouver via Brisbane and Honolulu. No one who reads the bill of lading would for a moment imagine that Victoria is the first port on the Pacific Coast at which the steamers are bound to call and to which a very large proportion of their cargoes are consigned. Neither the Steamship Company nor the Australian shippers are responsible for this persistent ignoring of Victoria. They, when the line was established, knew very little about the British Columbia cities and their relative importance. They had necessarily to depend upon information and advice obtained from persons at this end of the route. What the nature of that information and advice was can easily be seen from the character of the arrangements that have been made and from the treatment that Victoria has received. The parties who have schemed to injure and ignore Victoria are pretty well known here and their efforts are duly appreciated. It may not be pleasant for them to know that their contemptible little game is seen through by Victorians, and they will not rejoice when they find that in spite of all their efforts to injure Victoria's business, her trade goes on increasing at a most encouraging rate.

We trust that the citizens of Victoria will, on all proper occasions and in all fair and legitimate ways, stand up for their city and not permit her to be either ignored or misrepresented by her enemies without making vigorous efforts to have her claims to consideration recognized and her true position made clearly known. It is unwise for them to be silent while their city and their business are misrepresented. It is not necessary for them to retaliate, to return railing for railing, but they should, like our respected correspondent "Victoria First," whose letter we have just received, say what can be said in favor of Victoria, boldly and vigorously. This is not the time for Victorians to efface themselves or to allow others to efface them.

QUEBEC'S FINANCES.

A good deal has been heard about the financial condition of the Province of Quebec. The world was told that its Governments had plunged recklessly into debt, and that they had, besides, kept on spending much more than the revenue. The Mercier Government added to this profuse expenditure corruption that was theretofore unparalleled in this Dominion. When the present Government, of which Mr. Hall is Finance Minister, came into power, the finances of the Province were in a most deplorable condition, and taxation that was both heavy and unpopular had to be resorted to in order to maintain the credit of the Province. The present administration cut down the expenditure and economized in various ways, and the result is that this year the revenue exceeds the expenditure. The surplus is not a large one, but the Government deserves great credit for having so managed the affairs of the Province that there is a surplus of even one dollar.

The ordinary revenue, according to the Montreal Gazette, was, last year, $4,391,770, and the ordinary expenditure, $4,190,248, thus giving a surplus of $201,238.

"The significance of these figures can be best understood by comparing them with the results of the two preceding fiscal years:

	Revenue.	Expend're.
1893	$4,391,770	$4,190,532
1892	3,468,403	4,497,681
1891	3,457,144	4,915,774

The Government, it will be observed, has succeeded by careful and economical management, in reducing the ordinary expenditure by the the very considerable sum of $800,000 and in converting a deficit of more than $1,500,000 into a surplus of over $200,000."

This is the result of about a year and a half of honest and careful administration. When Mr. Mercier was driven from power by an indignant people whose confidence he had shamefully abused, the Provincial debt was in the neighborhood of $35,000,000, of which about $13,000,000 were embraced in floating liabilities. The largeness of Quebec's debt is accounted for by the fact that its Government, some years ago, adopted the policy of subsidising railways. The liabilities it contracted for this purpose amount to $22,365,000, and the Government is still under obligation to pay about $3,800,000 for this purpose. It is generally believed that the Province did not get good value for this immense sum—that much of it was wasted. But the era of waste and extravagance in Quebec appears to be past, and the people of Quebec, as long as its present Government is in power, may depend upon the public money being honestly and judiciously expended.

ABOUT HAWAII.

Although very little is known or can be, for some little time known about what is going on in Hawaii, the news caterer cannot resist the temptation of filling columns of theories and surmises as to what ought to be done and what is going to be done on those Islands. These gentlemen are very shrewd and sharp, but they are neither prophets nor statesmen. The newspaper reader of average intelligence can form his own theories and do his own guessing with respect to the course to be pursued by the United States Government in Hawaii, with the certainty that he is likely to be quite as near the truth as the telegraphic correspondents of the newspapers. All that they have to build their surmises upon is Mr. Gresham's letter to the President. Of the instructions given to Mr. Willis, the new Minister to Honolulu, and of the information which the Government has received from him the public know absolutely nothing. When the reader peruses the the concluding paragraph of Mr. Gresham's letter, he knows as much about the United States Government's intentions with regard to Hawaii as the best-informed of the newspaper correspondents. This is how Secretary Gresham concludes his letter:

Should not the great wrong done to a feeble but independent state by an abuse of the authority of the United States be undone by restoring the legitimate Government? Anything short of that will not, I submit, satisfy the demands of justice. Can the United States consistantly insist that other nations shall respect the independence of Hawaii while not respecting it themselves?

Our Government was the first to recognize the independence of the Islands, and should be the last to acquire sovereignty over them by force and fraud.

It is not, we think, very hard to foresee what the Government, which allowed Mr. Gresham's letter to be published, intend to do with respect to Hawaii. How or when it will make the Hawaiian Government the reparation which Secretary Gresham admits to be its due, is not known, but that President Cleveland will right the wrong done by the representative of the United States to the deposed Queen, as far as it can be righted, may be taken for certain. The government was taken from her, it is admitted, by force and fraud, and it is certain that President Cleveland will not allow the United States to benefit, either directly or indirectly, by an advantage obtained by such means.

DESERVED CHASTISEMENT.

The Republicans are shouting themselves hoarse over the victory they claim to have gained in New York State on the 7th. Those who felt enough interest in the election to read the election news and articles that appeared in the New York newspapers, know very well that, were it not for the aid which the Democrats gave the Republicans during the campaign and at the polls, the Democrats would have gained the day in that State. This is the opinion of the New York Times, for in its issue of the 8th it said:

Yesterday's result was no Republican victory. That party entered upon the campaign without hope and without expectation of success, and it did little to bring about the result. It was a chastisement of the Democratic party by Democratic voters, and the Maynard nomination was the cause of it all. These same voters will be ready to support the party again when honesty and sagacity resume their sway in its councils.

The Times, however, so far from being ashamed of the part it took in aiding the Republicans to carry the State, is proud of it, and it hopes that the Democratic bosses will profit by the lesson they have been taught and step down and out. If they do not, it threatens them with war to the knife until they are deposed.

SOMETHING SURPRISING.

It must strike every one who thinks over the matter as being very singular that although Canadian cattle are excluded from Great Britain because they are suspected of being tainted with disease, there is not a trace of that disease—pleuro-pneumonia—in the whole Dominion of Canada. As is well known, it is impossible to conceal this pest if it once obtains a foothold in a country. It is not only a deadly disease, but it is highly contagious. If it made its appearance in a district, hundreds of animals would probably be infected before its existence was discovered, and it would be necessary to kill whole herds to prevent its spreading over the country. But we have not heard or read of one single animal being killed anywhere in the Dominion because it was believed to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. If the disease were in any part of Canada this could not have been the case. It would soon, if not promptly checked, make itself known in a terrible way.

This is what the Hamilton Spectator says about this subject in its issue of the 11th inst.:

It is satisfactory to have the assurance o the provincial veterinarian that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Manitoba. It was not thought that there was; but the testimony of a gentleman who is supposed to know, to the effect that not a trace of the disease can be found anywhere within the four boundaries of the Province, is nevertheless comforting. His opinion that there has not been a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the whole Dominion for a long time past may be of value, but unfortunately it does not dispose of the little family unpleasantness existing between the Mother Country and ourselves. The British authorities persist in believing that the disease actually lurks somewhere among our herds, and as occasion seems to require a lung is held up in evidence which is declared to contain all the symptoms necessary to establish the case. It is in vain we say that it cannot be contagious pleuro-pneumonia, for if it were it would certainly manifest itself in a manner not to be misunderstood. If we have cholera, it will show itself; it cannot exist without making its presence known; it will break out somewhere some time or other, and carry off an odd one of us now and then. And so with this dreaded cattle disease. If it exists we must surely know it. But as a matter of fact it never manifests itself excepting to those British experts on whose report depends whether the home stock raisers shall be subjected to the rivalry of the Canadian trade.

THE POST OFFICE DEFICIT.

The Rev. G. M. Grant, in the first of a series of letters which he proposes to write on political subjects, finds fault with the expenditure of the Post Office Department. He adduces that expenditure as an instance of "throwing good money away." "Our post office," he says, "cost us a million and a half of dollars above the revenue." Sir Adolphe Caron says that the Rev. gentleman's figures are wrong, that the post office deficit instead of being a million and a half of dollars, as stated by Professor Grant, is only $647,745. But even if the Professor were exact, he has been very unhappy in his illustration of "throwing good money away." The money expended in giving the people of Canada postal accommodation is not thrown away. Every civilized man needs the comfort and convenience which the post office affords. He wants mail accommodation and he wants cheap postage. The Canadian is no exception to the rule. The people of Canada want postal conveniences and they are willing to pay for them. They know that many of the mail routes do not pay and that if the mails were carried on none but paying routes, a very considerable proportion of the population would be without mail accommodation. But this is not desirable. A settlement is no sooner formed than it wants a post office, and if it does not get one its growth is retarded, for people will not settle in a district which is destitute of postal conveniences. Canadians, therefore, are determined that the post office shall have its branches in every settled district of the Dominion, and they want to have their postage reasonably low. In this they are determined to keep pace with the rest of the world. If the Post office cannot be made self supporting, they are willing to be taxed to make up the deficiency.

No one in the Dominion expects a post-office that gives the accommodation required in a new country like this to pay. It is not in the nature of things that it should. The Post office of the United States, where the conditions are much more favorable than they are here, is not self-sustaining, and it would be unreasonable to expect that it would be so in Canada. The consequence is that no one complains of the Post office deficit except Principal Grant. A deficit is calculated upon and is paid without a murmur.

If Principal Grant could show that the Post Office Department has been improvident, that it has post offices where they are not required, that it pays too high for the service which it receives, that it is encumbered with clerks whose salaries are too large, then there would be some aptness in his illustration. But he does not attempt to show that the Department is extravagant in any respect. There is good reason to believe that it is not. We know that from one end of the Dominion to the other it is almost proverbial for its closeness, and that the main object of its higher officials appears to be to get a dollar's worth of work for seventy five cents.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Much has been seen in the newspapers lately about the English miners' strike and the distress and disorder it has caused, but very little has been said what the origin of the dispute or about the rate of miners' wages in Great Britain. An article in a recent number of the Toronto Mail contains information on the subject which many of our readers would, no doubt, like to see. Therefore we produce the following extract from it:

Between 1888 and 1891 prices at the pit's mouth rose 3s. 6d. a ton, and the miners received advances amounting to 40 per cent. Subsequently prices fell 2s. 6d. In the case of a typical coal mine, during May and June last, "on an output of 60,000 tons, the loss was about £1,837," but it has subsequently increased; so that the proprietors either had to permanently close the colliery or deduct from the 40 per cent. increase of wages. The reduction originally required was 25 per cent. off the total, including the 40 per cent. increase—this would have left the wages about 5 per cent. higher (with shorter hours) than they were six years ago. This demand has since been reduced (October 10) to a 15 per cent. deduction from the 40 per cent. increase, which would be 10½ per cent. off the gross wages. If the men go back to work they will earn 7s., or $1.68 per day, so that they would earn more than they did six years ago, and be able to work six days a week for many months to come.

One of the largest collieries in Yorkshire has published its wages bill. It appears that the average daily number of workers employed during the three weeks before the strike was 407. We have painstakingly investigated the account, and after careful calculations find that the average wages per day were $1.74. Money will go somewhat further in the Old Country than here. One-fourth of the men averaged $2 63 per day. The worst paid, thirty per cent., averaged $1.10 per day. This would include youths.

Any one who reads the above carefully will be able to form an intelligent opinion of the nature of the settlement which has been arrived at through Lord Rosebery's mediation. We are not surprised that there was general rejoicing in England when it was known that the long and bitter dispute was settled at last. It is devoutly to be hoped that the good understanding that has been arrived at will be permanent, and that the arrangements to be made will be such as to make a strike of such proportions and producing such fearful results as the one just ended impossible.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

To the Editor:—You take exception to my statement that the English coal masters have the power of maintaining prices Great Britain is the great producer of coal of the best quality and America is the great producer of coal oil; yet, in the latter country, where self-interest was concerned and the laws and public opinion pliant, a trust has raised and maintained the price of oil, in defiance of the supposed immutability of the rules of political economy. What the miners assert is that united action on the part of the owners of coal mines could, if they chose, dictate the *minimum* price at which they would produce that indispensible commodity, especially as their decision, resting as it would, not on self-interest alone but also on the interests of their men, would receive the support of public opinion. It is quite open to question that this principle might necessitate a modification of the one-sided free trade policy, which to political economists has been elevated into a fetish. There are a hundred proofs against the truth of your assertion that "there is nothing in this science to prevent a man being merciful and kind to his fellow-man." Take one,—the sweating system. This is a natural sequence of its laws carried out logically, and who will tell the numbers of human creatures who have lost virtue, decency, life, to say nothing of happiness and religion, in the terrible struggle for existence. Yet it lives under that great Moloch's Political Economy, and woe to those bold enough to attack it! Where is the spirit of the Incarnation? where the breath of humanity? They are not to be found in any system enunciated and perfected by agnostics like John Stuart Mill, or by mechanical thinkers like Adam Smith, but they are to be found in Christ's system, which, shortly, is to do unto others as we would they should do unto us." Why will men substitute *their* systems for His?

W. H. P. Arden.

St. Mark's, Nov. 17th, 1893.

We are glad to see that the Rev. Mr. Arden has put his views on the English miners' strike in something like an arguable shape. He appears to believe that because the Standard Oil Company was able to secure a monopoly of the production of coal oil in the United States, therefore the mine-owners of England can place themselves in a position to obtain and keep command of the coal market of Great Britain. We suspect that Mr. Arden does not know how the men who formed the Standard Oil Company secured for a time their monopoly. Their policy was one of unscrupulous and heartless rascality. They considered that any means by which they could kill competition was allowable, and to accomplish their end they remorselessly crushed every man and everything that stood in their way. They succeeded, but they did not raise the price of coal oil. They, singular to say, gave the people a good and a cheap article, and this fact was set up as a justification of the means they used to strangle competition, and an argument generally in favor of trusts. But the Standard Oil Company found it impossible to maintain the position they had gained. If our memory serves us, it was dissolved not long ago.

It is not likely that the coal mine owners will adopt the methods of the Standard Oil Company to gain the command of the coal market of England, and it is certain that they could not succeed if they tried.

But surely Mr. Arden does not desire to see a reign of trusts and syndicates and combines inaugurated. These organizations to limit production and to regulate prices are so hated and so feared by the people of the United States, that laws have been made to prevent their being formed and to put down those that have been established. Our correspondent assumes that the coal-mine owners ring will be a beneficent combine, and that it will, when it obtains control of the market, share its gains with the men who work for it. This is not the way of combines. They are quite as resolute in keeping their money as they are energetic in making it.

Our correspondent, of course, knows that any privilege which is accorded to coal mine owners must be extended to producers of all the necessaries of life. British legislation is not class legislation; it does not make fish of one class of Her Majesty's subjects and flesh of other classes. It would be impossible for the coal mine owners to establish a "minimum price" for coal without the aid of Parliament, for if the price they fixed upon did not suit the consumers of coal they would very soon find means to get coal at a price which was in their opinion fair, and which they could afford to pay.

The proposition to set a minimum price for coal presupposes two things which are not likely to be obtained in England of all places in the world. It assumes that legislation could be had to make a legal minimum price for coal, and by consequence for other commodities, and it also assumes that mine-owners may be compelled by law to divide among their workpeople a certain proportion of their profits. Any one who thinks over the matter must see that this interference with business by the State is not possible in England even if it were desirable, and in our opinion it is very far indeed from being desirable.

Such a system of political economy as Mr. Arden favors would establish rings by law, and we believe that the class of citizens who would suffer most from the rule of rings would be the working class. We very much fear that, hard as is the lot of workingmen in many places under the present system, it would be infinitely harder under a regime of rings and combines.

The Rev. Mr. Arden believes that the sweating system is logically one of the results of that bugbear of his, "political economy." We think that our correspondent attributes sweating to the wrong cause. It owes its origin to over-competition, to over-population and to a disregard of the laws of sound political economy, and it is not a result naturally following the adoption of its principles. The political economy of Adam Smith, whom Mr. Arden mentions in such a slighting manner, would make the whole world a field for the enterprise of all men. It would take all restrictions off the trade, not of one country, but of all countries. Under it men of different nations would be as free to trade with each other as men of different parishes are now. If Adam Smith's political economy were adopted by civilized peoples, there would be the widest possible range for individual enterprise, individual skill, and individual talent. There would then be elbow-room enough in the world for all its inhabitants, and the struggle for existence would not be anything like so terrible as it is now when Adam Smith's system is rejected by nearly every nation of the earth.

We may say here that the horrible sweating system is not confined to one country, nor is it the result of one trade system. It is found in New York and Chicago as well as in London and Glasgow. We repeat that we see nothing in any system of political economy to hinder men of business treating those with whom they deal on Christian principles. We may just hint that wholesale denunciation of the established order of things is not the way to bring about practical reforms. Those on whom rests the responsibility of bringing about a settlement between the miners and the mine owners of England must make their arrangements on principles that are established. They will not be so foolish as to reject reasonable and fair proposals because they are not in agreement with some theory or some system that is at present, at any rate, unattainable. Practical men deal with things as they are, and not with things as they imagine they ought to be. We are very much afraid that some of the greatest enemies that workingmen have to-day are to be found among those who are loudest in their expressions of sympathy and most ready to give them advice.

EXPOSED AND CONTRADICTED.

This is how the Vernon News replies to the statement of the Victoria Times, that "The change in the changed tone of the paper indicated the change that had taken place in its ownership."

The first issue of the News under the present management was published on the 9th inst., (Mr. Henderson still retains his interest and is still business manager.) The previous number, in which appeared the valedictory of the late editor, is the one from which the Times draws its astute conclusions. Not one word of that issue was from the pen of the present editor, and the new proprietors had not at that time assumed in any way control of this paper, and yet it is from these premises that our far-sighted contemporary draws the very logical conclusion that the News is now to be classed among those journals to which the Times delights to apply the endearing term of "Government organs."

The News also states that the report which the Times did its best to circulate, that it had been "manipulated" by the leader of the Government, is utterly devoid of truth. It says:

We reiterate the assurance which we gave last week, that this paper will be conducted on strictly independent principles, with a view to the advancement of the best interests of this district; and we most emphatically state that all rumors to the contrary are entirely false and misleading. In no way—directly or indirectly—has Government influence effected the change of ownership in this journal, and as long as it continues under the present management it will continue to advocate those measures which in our opinion will forward the interests of the Okanagan District and the Province in general, and will oppose, with equal vigor any action of the Government which we may consider unjust or unwise.

A USEFUL INSTITUTION.

The School of Mining, lately established in Kingston, Ontario, is likely to prove a most useful institution. When it was found that Ontario possessed valuable mineral resources it was considered wise to have a number of the young men of the Province educated in such a way that they would know how to make those resources available. The School of Mining was established to effect that purpose. This school gives the degree of M. E. Its course of lectures commences on the 9th of January. The student who attends these lectures will obtain instruction in chemistry, mineralogy, geology, lithology, the discovery and mining of ores, blow-pipe analysis, assaying and the rudiments of mechanical drawing. It is easy to see how valuable such a course of instruction will be to any bright, intelligent young man who wishes to go into mining as a business. The fees for the course are small, being only $10; there are also minor fees for the use of laboratories, etc., but they will not exceed eight dollars in all. We do not know whether or not the Ontario School of Mines is open to students from other provinces, but if it is, it affords British Columbians an opportunity of getting a knowledge of mining and minerals that will be invaluable. Such a school should be established in this Province as soon as possible, but, in the meantime, intending miners should, if it is possible, avail themselves of advantages offered by the Ontario institution.

A DECLINE IN TRADE.

The foreign trade of the United States is not as one would expect—increasing. On the contrary, it is declining. The volume of the trade of that country will not be as great this year as it was in 1890. It is true that the figures for nine months only of the current year can be obtained, but they show a very considerable decrease when compared with the corresponding nine months of last year. The imports up to September of this year were $625,000,000; up to the same month of last year they were $636,000,000. The $11,000,000 deficit in the imports may be set down to the depression which has this year done so much injury to the neighboring Republic. But there is a far greater decrease in the exports which can hardly be accounted for in the same way. The exports to September of last year were $653,000,000; this year for the same period they were only $587,000,000. Part of this difference may have been caused by the lower price of grain this year, but this can hardly account for so large a decrease in the value of the exports of the States. Seventy-seven millions in the aggregate of the trade of the United States for three-quarters of a year is certainly no trifle. It is not at all likely that the deficiency will be made up in the remaining quarter of the year. The following figures show what the foreign trade of the United States has been during the last three years and three-quarters:

	Exports.	Imports.
1890	$857,502,548	$845,067,326
1891	871,509,646	828,316,943
1892	938,420,660	840,949,955
1893 (nine months)	603,177,874	625,331,972

At this rate the foreign trade of the States will at the end of the year be less than it has been for four years, and, what many Americans consider a greater misfortune, the balance of trade will be against that country.

OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS.

Calgary Herald: The irrigation idea is rapidly taking hold down along the Bow River. Much surprise was evinced at the ease with which the water from the river, which has a fall down there of about 20 feet to the mile, could be turned on to the beautiful flats along the banks.

Ottawa Citizen: The Society for the prevention of Cruelty to animals has decided to at once take vigorous steps to obtain legislation prohibiting the use of the check-rein on horses. It was resolved that none of the society would hereafter employ any cab-man who used a check rein.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: The corps of surveyors now engaged on the Crow's Nest Pass line of the Canadian Pacific is making the most of the remainder of the season. One part is making levels and the rest is running the line down the Moyea. Unless some change is made in the present programme, it is thought the road will be built down the Moyea and across on the divide between that stream and the head of Goat river, and thence down the Kootenay on the south side of the Goat river.

The grand old historic play of Rob Roy, requiring the services of one hundred people, will be placed on the boards Friday, December 8, at the Victoria theatre, by the Theater Royal Dramatic Company, of Theatre Royal, Glasgow, Scotland, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian society, of this city. Special scenery, historical costumes, a full chorus, British soldiers, a big detachment of militia and Helen MacGregor's Highlanders by members of the St. Andrew's society, for the great battle scene, will be the outstanding features of the production.

Toronto Mail: Sir John Abbott left a model will. Its kind fatherly admonition to his children to support and maintain the family name honorably and respectably, to help each other, and look after their mother, throws new light upon the character of the man who penned it. Sir John was a family man, and made, as he states in his will, the welfare and prosperity of his children his first care. Like one of the old patriarchs, he nominates his successor, and urges his descendants to live together in unity and harmony. His memory will be preserved in love rather than in less enduring stone and mortar.

A curious will contest is on the floor of the Parisian courts. Five years ago a wealthy Russian Princess died in that city, and in her will she devised 5,000,000 francs to any one of her relatives who would spend one year in the mortuary chapel which she directed to be built over her remains in the Pere-le-Chaise cemetery." It is said that the Princess' body lies in the chapel in a crystal casket, and is in a wonderful state of preservation. A number of her relatives have made an attempt to fulfill the conditions and win the legacy, but none of them have been able to persevere longer than two or three days. The company is too uncanny. They are now trying to break the will and have the money divided among them.

Good-looking young women who travel on the tops of Paris omnibuses are threatened with a serious danger. There is a man, says the Paris correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' with fascinating eyes going about who is called the 'peripatetic hypnotizer,' and every female who falls a victim to his glare becomes as unconscious as any of the subjects of the Salpetriere Hospital. The latest victim of the mesmerist or hypnotizer is a young dressmaker, who was traveling on a 'bus from the Wine Market to the Place Pigalle. When the vehicle stopped at the last mentioned place everybody had to get down. The dressmaker did not do so, and the conductor was surprised to find her not only fast asleep, but absolutely proof against his most energetic attempts to wake her up. After innumerable and unavailing pushes, shakes, and pinches, the conductor, aided by his driver, carried the somnolent seamstress to a chemist's shop, where she was recalled to consciousness. Her trance lasted nearly two hours. On awakening she said that a young man who was near her on the top of the 'bus had fixed his eyes firmly on her, and she fell asleep almost immediately. The 'bus conductor stated to the police that there had been a young man near the dressmaker, but he could only give vague description of the dress and appearance of the traveler with the basiliak glare, who is now being sought for by detectives.

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