The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

TRUE BRITONS.

Recent events have shown that the British race has lost neither its enterprise nor its pluck. The Britons of to-day are proving themselves to be the same Britons in every respect that won a reputation for their race on a hundred battlefields, and, in spite of difficulties innumerable, planted colonies and founded nations in every quarter of the world. The story of the conquest of Matabele proves that not only the British soldier of to-day, but the British civilian has in him the stuff that conquerors and nation-builders are made of. The Hon. Cecil Rhodes in a speech which he made at the Cape Town banquet two or three months ago, gave his hearers a clear idea of the kind of men they were who conquered Lo Bengula, doing in an incredibly short time with some 1,500 men the work which competent judges declared it would take 10,000 men to accomplish.

"With whom," said Mr. Rhodes, "did we fight the Matabele. Well, really, it is the most amusing thing you ever heard of. The gentlemen who volunteered to destroy the Matabele power were butchers—a laugh—yes, and bakers, too, and men in stores, and men connected with business in this country. Fortunately a number of them had had volunteer training. Our best man with the artillery I think you will find—I will not mention his name—was a Cape Town man connected with the volunteers. They left their different pursuits and said: 'We must settle the question or clear out of the country.' And the extraordinary thing is that these men went in with the column of 800 men and did the business."

Another speaker at the same banquet said: "I wonder, if ever in the history of the world has a warlike, powerful and populous race been conquered and subjugated, and driven from its capital by a handful of volunteers and a small force of regulars led by a civilian doctor (Dr. Jameson), for this is in brief how history has recently been made in South Africa and this within a space of 30 days—our 30 days' war."

The stand made by Major Wilson and his little band of thirty-four in the Matabele campaign is as heroic as anything recorded in history. This handful of men of the British race were surrounded by an army of from three to four thousand armed savages. They had, it is believed, among them about 3,000 rounds of ammunition. These men held their ground from early in the morning until well on in the afternoon against the host by which they were surrounded. Mr. James Dawson, a South African merchant and a friend of Lo Bengula, found the remains of these heroes in an oval space in a wood "about 20 yards one way and 15 another." The noble fellows stood by one another until the last man was killed. Mr. Dawson obtained a fragmentary account of the fight from the natives who took part in it. The Zulus were loud in the praise of the heroic thirty-four. They called them "men of men," the very best men they would wish to have before them. The thirty-four seem never to have lost heart, they kept on cheering to the last. One of the men took a stand on a small elevation near the others and fought nobly as long as he had breath.

"No one," said Mr. Dawson, "knows who he was. When all the others were pretty well disabled, or disabled altogether, this man was able to stand, and he went twenty yards off to a little mound in an open space. When the natives came he beat them off. The natives began to think he was bewitched, so they gave him time to collect rifles and revolvers from the remains of the party and he took them to his place. When they came on again he must have fought splendidly, because he killed a lot of them. He emptied all his guns, and then took to his revolvers. He beat them off twice but he was at last shot in the hip; and even on the ground he still fought until he was killed."

Who can have the hardihood to speak slightingly of the race to which this hero and the band of heroes of which he was one, belonged, or to say that they have degenerated. The pioneers of Matabele and Mashonaland have proved that all that the men of the British race want to show that they can do such deeds as their forefathers did is opportunity.

AN INVESTIGATION WANTED.

The police of the city of Montreal are at present under a cloud. It is alleged that the force is far from being the "finest"; that it is not efficient and that it winks hard at crimes and abominations that ought not to be permitted to flourish in any civilized, to say nothing of any Christian, community. It is just possible that some of the critics are too hard on the police. No reasonable man expects the police of any city wholly to suppress crime. It is therefore not reasonable to hold the police accountable for the existence of crime in a city or for the fact that civic regulations are violated. What the police can be fairly held responsible for is favoring men whom they know to be criminals, shutting their eyes to crimes of whose existence they are perfectly well aware, and permitting the continued and systematic violation of civic regulations. All this the Montreal police are accused of doing. They are so lax in the performance of their duties and so inefficient in many respects that they have incurred the censure of the whole English press of the city, and even one of the judges on the bench, Judge Wurtele, has considered it his duty to speak sternly of the way in which the police authorities neglect their duties. The Star, the Witness, the Gazette and the Herald all comment in language more or less severe on the conduct of the police, and demand an investigation into the way in which they do their work. The Chief of Police joined in the demand for an investigation, but his sincerity may be gauged by the fact that he suspended a policeman who, in a late trial, gave evidence damaging to the authorities. The suspension of this man will have the effect of bringing on the investigation apparently so much dreaded by the authorities. The Herald concludes an excellent article on the subject with the following paragraph:

"The matter is pressing. The facts have forced the people to the abandonment of all confidence in the ability of the force, and of much reliance in its good faith, and until the source of evil is located and the evil itself undone the people will not be content."

The Witness is much stronger and more pointed in the expression of its views. It says: "The police authorities thus arraigned are the Mayor, the Police Committee and the Chief of Police, and these will have thick hides if after such a scathing from the bench they cry out any longer for a specific charge. The finger of scorn is pointed at them now. Will they continue in their alliance with crime, or will they appoint an investigation or demand a Royal Commission?"

It is cheering to see that the citizens of Montreal are being roused to take a livelier interest in municipal affairs. Other cities, Victoria among the rest, would do well to cause their civic authorities to feel that they are continually under intelligent observation.

HEW TO THE LINE.

We are glad to see that the Hon. Mr. Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals, is determined that, as far as he is concerned, those who are implicated in the Curran bridge scandal must be held strictly responsible for what they have done. He has done his best towards bringing them to justice. He made in Parliament a full exposure of the whole iniquity and denounced the perpetrators of it in the plainest terms. The Government will no doubt finish what he began. They will take measures to bring every man implicated in the fraud to justice, no matter who he may be, what his position, and what his connections. The man who takes part in a crime of that kind must be made to feel that he cannot rob the public with impunity. The interests of good government demand that the strictest search be made for him, and that when he is discovered and his guilt brought home to him, he shall be made to bear the full consequences of his crime. We are glad to see that some of the Conservative newspapers of the East are commendably outspoken on this subject.

VERY SOLICITOUS.

The Victoria Times and the Vancouver World are much concerned because the COLONIST and the News-Advertiser agree upon the subject of Mr. Laurier's addresses. The solicitude of our Liberal contemporaries surprises us. There is nothing singular or inconsistent in our agreeing with the News-Advertiser on many subjects—the multiplication table, for example. We firmly believe that four times four are sixteen; if the Advertiser should happen to agree with us in this must we straightway contradict it and declare that four times four are fifteen and a half or seventeen? Why, we have been known to agree with both the Times and the World before now, but does that fact bind us to say yea and amen to everything that they see fit to assert? We are surprised at the childishness of our contemporaries. They are perfectly welcome to make a fetish of Mr. Laurier, but they must not expect all their neighbors to embrace their superstition. Those neighbors have their opinion of the deliverances of the Leader of the Opposition, and they have a good right to give expression to that opinion, and the Laurierites who gird at them for so doing simply demonstrate their own shallowness and their own intolerance.

NATIVE CANADIANS

The Toronto Telegram says that:

"Canada is developing a type of manhood that differs from the standards of other nations and differs for the better.

"There is usually a quiet, self-reliant manliness about the young Canadian that the young American cannot approach, and the young English-Irish or Scotchman cannot equal.

"The man who tarries with Canadians long enough to know them whether on lake or land, lumber camp or city, will learn that Canada is raising men who possess most of the virtues and few of the weaknesses characteristic of other nations."

We are pleased to see a Canadian newspaper having a good word to say for native Canadians. There can be no doubt that Canada is producing a race of men who compare favorably with the natives of any other country, morally, intellectually and physically. But Canadians must not become conceited. They are not all manly men. There are still far too many curs and cads among them. There is plenty of room for improvement. Canadian lads, to do justice to themselves, should have a high idea of what a man ought to be, and should do their level best to live up to it. If they did this they would compel the respect of those who are inclined to despise them, and they would give those who love them the best reason to be proud of them. There can be no better motto for Canadian boys than "EXCELSIOR."

CHICAGO'S GAMBLERS ALARMED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The gamblers, who have thus far looked on with a smile at the effort of the civic federation to close them up, are to-night genuinely alarmed and not a single gambling resort is open.

Early in the day the Mayor ordered the places closed, and his orders were promptly obeyed. Notwithstanding this the "House of David" the Newport club were raided on the search warrant issued by Judge Brentano yesterday. The sheriff took two very valuable lay-outs, and although he was served with a writ of replevin he refused to return the property until ordered to do so by Judge Brentano. The matter was brought into court and Judge Brentano refused to surrender the lay-outs.

From Sunday's COLONIST, September 21.

TRADE OF A YEAR.

Interesting Story Told in the Latest Volume of the Provincial Board.

Several Attractive New Features—Valuable Statistics of Many Important Industries.

The story of the commercial life of the province of British Columbia for the twelve months ended in July last is presented in highly attractive form in the fifteenth annual report of the B. C. Board of Trade, which has just made its appearance in the customary neat pamphlet from the COLONIST presses. A new embellishment on the cover is a handy outline map of the lower part of the province and the adjoining territory in Washington state, with tracings of the principal steamer routes; and a cut of the new parliament buildings at Victoria makes an attractive frontispiece.

Besides the annual reports of the committees and officers of the board, already made public through the press, the volume contains much valuable information bearing upon each important branch of trade, and quite indispensable for reference purposes. A concise table gives the equipment and catch of each vessel of the sealing fleet of 1893; and another records in detail the award for the losses from the stoppage of operations in 1891; while an extract from the award of the arbitration commission gives the regulations under which sealing may now be carried on. The salmon pack for the season of 1893 is given, by canneries and by districts, together with a statement of the places to which the pack was shipped, and a table showing the number of cases put up annually from 1876 down to the present, the year under review being thus shown to be the best on record. A comparative statement of the production in each branch of the fisheries proves very instructive as well as interesting, a striking fact which will no doubt impress outsiders examining the table being the overshadowing importance of the salmon pack compared with the seal fishery which the international complications have made more widely famed. The capital invested in all branches of the fishing industry is stated at close on two million dollars, and the men employed number almost fourteen thousand.

An abstract from the census returns gives instructive facts relative to the population of the province, showing the proportions of the urban and rural inhabitants; and the certainly disproportionate allotment of the sexes, for there are but 35,170 females to the 63,003 males in British Columbia. An encouraging feature of the census tables is the increase in the agricultural and the mining population. Other tables present in concise form the debt and assets of the province, the areas of forest and woodland, the postal operations, and the capital, wages, and number of employees of industrial establishments. The incomparable climate is proved by complete meteorological tables. A collection of customs statistics give particulars of the exports and imports.

The by-laws of the board, and a statement of the established commercial charges, including rates for storage of merchandise, the port dues, with particulars of the code signals for vessels and the limits of the pilotage districts, help to complete the volume, which in the matter of compilation is a credit to all concerned, and its distribution to the outside world cannot fail to be of advantage to the various interests which it is the effort of the active spirits of the B. C. Board of Trade to promote.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Two handsome "cups" put on exhibition yesterday in the window of Morison & Co.'s drug store on Government street, recall the successes of the British Columbia rifle team of this year at the great meetings in the East. The principal trophy is the Tait challenge cup, which, mounted as it is upon a substantial stand, presents an imposing appearance. It represents the battalion championship of the Dominion for 1894, for though won at the Ontario provincial matches the strongest shooting corps of four provinces were represented there; and the British Columbia Garrison Artillery average of 90 points per man out of 105, at Queen's ranges, is the highest score which has ever been made in this competition. The cup was presented to the militia of the Dominion in 1871, by Sir Peter Tait, to commemorate the visit of the first Canadian team to Wimbledon, and it has since then been competed for annually. Sir Thomas Brassey was the donor of the other trophy, which though small is of elegant design. It represents the company championship, and was won by the team of four men from the Westminster company of the B.C.G.A., who also made a new record with the exceptional average of 91 points. A photograph of the provincial team, taken on the Ottawa range, is on exhibition beside their well-won trophies.

CRICKET.

LORD HAWKE'S CRICKETERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Lord Hawke said yesterday that the international match between the team of Amateur English cricketers and All New York was, by mutual agreement, declared off owing to the inclement weather. The visitors left for Philadelphia last evening and will play the elevens of Philadelphia on Friday, Saturday and Monday next. They will then rest for three days and play again in Philadelphia on the following Friday, Saturday and Monday. As soon as the latter match is completed they will leave the Quaker City for Toronto to play a two-days' match on the 3rd and 4th of October with the Canadians. On the following Saturdap and Monday, October 6 and 8, they will meet a representative team in Boston. This is the last game of the series and the majority of the visitors will return to England on the American liner New York on Wednesday, October 19.

THE WHEEL.

CANADIAN RECORDS COME DOWN.

TORONTO, Sept. 20.—Yesterday afternoon, L. D. Robertson, of the Athenæum Cycling Club, established two Canadian records. Paced by a tandem, he covered the flying half in 56 4-5 seconds, lowering the previous record five seconds. Subsequently, paced by the same tandem, he went the flying mile in 20 2-5 seconds.

M'CULLOCH DEFEATS WRIGLEY.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 20.—(Special)—At MacLeod yesterday a matched bicycle race of three-quarters of a mile took place between McCulloch, of Winnipeg, and Wrigley, of Lethbridge. McCulloch won by half a wheel.

THE TURF.

ROBERT J. FAILS TO BEAT HIS RECORD.

GALESBURG, Sept. 20.—Another day of the race meeting on the track here was to-day voted successful by a large crowd which witnessed some good events under a sunny sky. Robert J. was started to beat his own record of 2 01½, but failed, although the track was in splendid condition. His time was 2.02¾. Directly shattered Carbonate's record for two year olds of 2 09 made at Terre Haute last week, covering the mile in 2.07¾. Online attempted to beat the four year old record of 2 07¼, but the watches showed the same figures when the horse came under the wire after a splendid effort. Joe Patchen, 2.04 and John Gentry, 2 03¾ were matched for $5,000 a side, the race to take place Saturday.

"THE BARRIE FOLK"

At St. Ann's Academy yesterday Mrs. (Dr.) A. T. Watt gave a very pleasing and interesting lecture on the works of J. M. Barrie, the lecture being the first in the course recently announced on English authors. Mrs. Watt, in beginning, expressed herself as divided between an anxious wish that those to whom the Barrie world was terra incognita should find it open to them, peopled with Barrie folk, and the dread that lest by giving snap-shots at his men and women, and hearths and village streets, she should be interfering with future pleasures in the larger views Mr. Barrie paints.

A brief sketch of his career up to the present was given, illustrated by the story of Rob Angus in "When a Man's Single," the amusing and pathetic incidents of whose newspaper life are supposed to be personal with the author. The book was criticised as an example of Mr. Barrie's reserve force, the beginnings of his microscopic attention to detail, his kindliest of humor, his loveable depicturing of family relationships, his keen insight born of sympathy.

The body of the lecture was concerned with the Thrums people, with whom Mr. Barrie lives the greater part of the year, and who supply him with his inimitable character sketches. It was shown how out of the poverty-enduring lives of the stern Thrums weavers, their stern theology and dogged individualities, a warp far more for tragedies than comedies, Mr. Barrie had woven the most humorous books of the day. His humor is never unkind, and we are never permitted to laugh at the Thrums folk. Their lives are sacred, and the pen of the chronicler never writes a jeer, however he makes us laugh.

Wome are much to Mr. Barrie, because in all his pure, lovely work there is not a coarse word, nor a sentence but what is an influence for good. He has depicted motherlove more tenderly than anyone, and his men are manly and his women womanly, and such is the friendly skill of his art that we are pitiful or amused exactly as he wishes us to be. They remind of the wonderful depth of human sympathy; we can only be thankful that we can make the work of this loveable author our own.

The lecture next Thursday, at 3:30, will be upon Mrs. Browning.

THE "TRIUMPH" TOPLINER.

If Report Be True She Has a Record-Breaking Catch—Serious Accident to Mate Graham.

That Famous "Firearm" to Go On Exhibition—Notes and Gossip of the Docks.

The last sealers returning from Behring sea give the news, second-hand, however, and still unconfirmed, that the schooner Triumph has snatched the topliner's laurels from the Umbrina, and is bringing home a total catch of 3,400 skins, 2,100 of which were secured in the sea. This is by a large majority the greatest catch of recent years, and means a small fortune for owners, skipper and men. The Triumph this season carried an all-Indian crew of hunters, several of whom are famous both as shots and spearmen. They boasted that they would surprise the veterans this year, and if the report of their success be true, they certainly will. Captain J. G. Cox, of the owning firm, E. B. Marvin & Co., does not put implicit confidence in the report; he says that while such a catch is of course possible it is not probable. The same schooner which reports the Triumph's rare good luck brings the word that by the premature discharge of the signal gun on board, Mate John Graham, of the Triumph, was totally blinded one day last month. He was taken on board the U.S.S. Mohican and placed in her surgeon's care at the earliest opportunity; the warship will land him here on returning south for the winter months. Mr. Graham, who is a cousin of Captain J. G., Clarence and William Cox, is very well known among the marine men and sealers of British Columbia, who will await the receipt of more definite news in keen expectancy and the sincere hope that the results of the accident are not so serious as reported. That famous signal gun of the Favorite, which led to her unwarranted seizure by the Mohican, will today be placed on exhibition in some one of the show windows of Government street, and will eventually, it is understood, find its way into the Provincial museum. The curious "firearm" has, in the expulsion of the schooner from the sea just when she was playing in the best of luck, lost to the owners its weight in gold.

THE MIOWERA.

R. M. S Miowera sailed from Plymouth, England, for Sydney via Cape Town, on the 2nd September, and is due at Sydney on October 14. She is to leave Sydney on the 20th instead of the 18th, which is the schedule time, for Vancouver, but will arrive here on time nevertheless. On the arrival of the Miowera the Warrimoo will be laid up for a month in order that her fore cabin accommodation may be altered and her after hold insulated for the carriage of 11,000 carcasses of sheep, and for that of fruit and other tropical products in a chilled state. She will also be supplied with important auxiliaries in the engine room and with a fine winch boiler. The passenger accommodation of the Miowera has been entirely altered and the Warrimoo will also be remodelled to a corresponding degree. On the completion of the latter's alterations she will take the place of the Arawa, which will be removed from this route.

ROME, Sept. 20.—King Humbert was presented with an address of congratulation by the municipal authorities to-day on the occasion of the anniversary of the Unification of the Kingdom of Italy. In reply the King expressed full concurrence in the proposal to honor the memory of his predecessor at each succeeding anniversary of Rome's deliverance. He concluded by expressing the hope that when Italy celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of her unity, which she soon will do, that she will also celebrate her economical resurrection. He made no reference to the relations between the church and the state.

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

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CITY.

THE regulations to govern admission to the civil service of Jamaica, by means of open competitive examination, can be seen at the Provincial Secretary's office.

YESTERDAY'S Gazette notes the appointment of Frederick J. Fulton, of Kamloops, and Frank McGowen, of Vernon, as judges of the Court of Revision and Appeal.

THE American Development Co., of Chicago, with a capital of $150,000, has been registered as a foreign company authorized to carry on business in British Columbia.

AT a meeting of the proprietors of land included in the Maple Ridge drainage and dyking scheme, held recently, James Cunningham and C. J. Major were selected as additional commissioners.

TENDERS are invited by the Lands and Works Department, up to noon of the 27th instant, for the construction of a trail from Koksilah river to Jordan Meadows, a distance of about nine miles.

ON Monday the 24th inst., according to a notice posted on the city hall bulletin board, all dogs remaining in the city pound will be sold at public auction. There are now nine canines in durance vile. These are listed under a variety of titles ranging from plain "dog" up through terrier, retriever and Irish setter, to a large St. Bernard.

SECTION FOREMAN WILSON, of Chemainus, who accidentally shot Indian Joe with a fatal result a few days ago, has been discharged by Magistrate Musgrave, before whom he was arraigned on Wednesday. The shooting was held to be accidental, the circumstances related at the coroner's inquest being retold in evidence before the magistrate.

YOUNG A. E. Wale, of Colwood, has added another to his long list of panthers. For some time a large brute has been doing considerable damage in that vicinity, and the night before last Wale on a still hunt which ended in a bullet being planted where it would do the most good. Wale is 20 years old, and has now just twenty panther pelts to his credit.

C. W. CHANTRELL, the account of whose death appeared in yesterday's COLONIST, was the son of a former Wellington man now deceased, who owned extensive property in the vicinity of Diver Lake. Father and son were both well known in Nanaimo. The funeral arrangements are not yet definitely decided, as a reply is expected to-day from the bereaved mother in France.

THE Pacific Club of this city has been duly incorporated under the Benevolent Societies' Act of 1891. The objects sought by the incorporators are cited as "social intercourse, mutual helpfulness, mental and moral improvement, and rational exercise." The first trustees are Messrs J. S. Yates, Chas. Hayward, Dixi H. Ross, A. Holmes, A. B. Gray, Wm. Wilson and Wm. M. Wilson.

THE case of Capt. Olif Westerland, of the schooner C. D. Rand, occupied yesterday afternoon in the provincial court. The charge was supplying liquors to Indians at Euculet. The difficulty arose out of the arrest of the entire crew of the C. D Rand for mutiny while drunk. The crew in turn claim to have received at least part of the liquor from the captain of the vessel. The examinations of two Indian witnesses and Capt. Westerland lasted all the afternoon. As several similar charges are pending judgment was reserved, and the case will proceed this afternoon.

THE following places have been constituted quarantine stations where nursery stock entering the province must be inspected before distribution, viz; Victoria (R. M. Palmer, inspector); Vancouver, New Westminster and Liverpool, (Thomas Cunningham; Nanaimo (Henry Crew); Union (no one yet appointed); Mission City (G. W. Henry); Sicamous (Isaac E. Haun); and Osoyoos (Wm. H. Bullock-Webster. All members of the board are also authorized to inspect and issue certificates. Nursery stock intended for points south of Sicamous may be taken to Vernon and there inspected if bulk is not broken.

REV. PROF. BRYCE, of Manitoba College, arrived from Westminster yesterday evening and leaves this morning for Nanaimo, where he lectures to-night. He returns to Victoria to-morrow evening. He lectures here in the First Presbyterian church on Monday and in St. Andrew's on Tuesday, in the interest of Manitoba College, and will have good audiences, by the way tickets are being sold. Prof. Bryce is chaplain of the Winnipeg St. Andrew's Society and royal deputy chief of the Royal Order of Scottish Clans, a benevolent order, and will likely start one or more branches of the latter society while on his present visit to the Coast.

NECKTIES of varied colors and qualities were received by all attending last evening's entertainment given in the Sir William Wallace hall by the Daughters of England. The hall was crowded to its capacity and the programme opened with a selection on the piano by Miss Haughton, Miss A. Gladding following with a recitation, "Guilty or not Guilty." "Brannigan's Pup," was next surg by Mr. Grimmason and Miss Ethel Cohen was then heard in a song. Afterwards Master Cohen gave a recitation which was followed by a duet by Mrs. Fernyhough and Miss Haughton. Mr. Fred Richardson's song, "In Public or Private" was in taste and style. His encore and Miss Johnson's recitation concluded the first part of the evening's programme. Refreshments were afterwards served and the balance of the evening was pleasantly spent in a social hop, Miss Haughton supplying the music.

HIS WORSHIP Mayor Teague has issued an official notice to the effect that Tuesday, October 2 next, will be observed as a civic holiday, and as "citizens' day" will be celebrated at the coming agricultural exhibition.

MARY DROZDOVITCH again appeared in the police court yesterday in connection with her celebrated and ancient steed. It will be remembered that the owner of the horse promised to have his teeth filed and assured the court that immediate improvement would be observed in his (the horse's) condition. Now comes the sanitary officer with a complaint that the horse is dead and has been allowed to remain on a certain lot on St. Charles street until atmospheric disturbances arose in the vicinity. Mrs. Drozdovitch in answer claimed that the horse had been poisoned and that those guilty of the wicked deed should pay for the burial. Officer Conlin stated that he had paid a scavenger $10 to remove the carcass, and amidst sorrowful plaints from the stricken ex-owner, a fine of two dollars, plus ten dollars costs, was imposed. In return for the charge of poisoning, some of the neighbors assert that death resulted from heart failure brought on by a combination of the tooth filing process and an attempt to palm off as hay, by the aid of green glass goggles, the contents of an old excelsior mattrass.

YESTERDAY'S Gazette contains the following minute of a meeting of the Lieut.-Governor in Council held on the 14th instant: "Whereas section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1891, provides that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia may from time to time, by resolution, declare that any article in such resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of the said act, and thereupon the council shall submit the same for the approval of the Lieutenant-Govesnor in Council; and whereas the council has submitted for approval the following resolution passed on the 13th June, 1894, namely: 'That it is advisable to add to schedule A of the Poison List Rough on Rats, Rat Poisons, Oil of Tansy, Preparations of Cantharides, Chloral Hydrate; and to schedule B, Carbolic Acid; and that the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be sought;' and whereas it is desirable that such approval be given; therefore, His Honor, in virtue of the powers vested in him by the Pharmacy Act, 1891, and by and with the advice of His Executive Council, is pleased to direct that the recited resolution of the 13th June shall be and is approved."

TO OBVIATE STRIKES.

(From the Seattle Press-Times.)

The recent railway strike, which cost the nation, according to Bradstreet's reports, $81,000,000, has led the St. Paul Northwest Magazine to propose a novel plan for the prevention of like occurrences in the future. The plan is to enlist men for the railway service by authority of national law. Here is a rudimentary outline of the plan:

First—Enlistment of railway employes for a term of five years—the papers are to be signed before a United States commissioner. Assignment to different branches of the service according to qualifications. No man to be discharged except for misconduct or incompetency, to be shown by the employing company before a competent board of reference upon which the employe class should be represented.

Second—Penalties for deserting the service and refusing to obey the orders of superior officers. A reservation of a certain percentage of the enlisted employe's pay, to be invested for his benefit in government funds drawing interest, to be paid him at the expiration of his term of service and to be forfeitable only in case of his desertion.

Third—Enlisted employes to have the right of discharge on their application, by giving sixty days notice and to receive with their honorable discharge all arrearages of pay.

Fourth—Pensions for disabilities incurred in the line of duty and of old age. The employing companies, however, to have the right to assign disabled employes to such duties as they may be competent to perform.

Fifth—Increased pay after re-enlistment in all grades, as a motive for continuing in the service, so that faithful men could look forward to better positions and better pay with increasing length of service.

Such a system would be quasi-military in its character. It would somewhat interfere with personal liberty, but men voluntarily taking upon themselves the obligations of the service would have no more cause for complaint on this account than has the soldier or the sailor. The loss of the freedom to strike would be more than compensated for by the permanency of employment, by the increased dignity of the service, by the pension provision, by immunity from danger of discharge at the whim of a tyrannical superintendent, foreman or yardmaster, and by the right to have all charges of misconduct impartially investigated. And it would be a safeguard to society against such gigantic, concerted assaults upon life, property, law and public safety as the late sympathy strike.

ANTWERP, Sept. 20.—R. Dorsey Mohun, U.S. commercial agent at Boma, in the Congo state, has arrived here en route for home. Mr. Mohun took part in several encounters beeween the Belgians and the slave traders and says the latter are now crushed.

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