Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1887.

GREATLY ALARMED.

The Vancouver *News* is feeling badly over the announcement that in a short time Victoria will have direct railway connection with the outside world. We thought it would. That sheet, whose long, windy, senseless articles we have lately not condescended to notice, is always endeavoring to lead its readers to believe that Victorians are a selfish, grasping body of people, and that THE COLONIST ably represents them in that respect. The shoe is on the other foot. Every announcement of the Capital city's onward progress is gall and wormwood to the sheet which does duty for a public journal at Vancouver. The new scheme, which the Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir has undertaken, and which will be pushed through to successful completion, is the last straw that breaks the camel's back. The very thought that Victoria is destined to be an even greater commercial center than at present was heard in the office of the Vancouver *News* with fear and trembling. Our contemporary does not seem to doubt the truthfulness of the announcement. Though his life in British Columbia has been a very brief one he has probably lived here long enough to have learned that when Robert Dunsmuir says he is going to do a thing, he does it. The "terminal city" need not be alarmed; the more railways we have the better for the whole province.

THEY WANT ANNEXATION.

Our evening contemporary reminds us somewhat of its principal proprietor. The latter says one thing one minute and contradicts it the next; he speaks one way and votes another. He blows hot and cold in the same breath. The *Times* besmatters Sir Adolphe Caron with praise while in Victoria and attacks him when he is gone. This is no new trick of the Grit organ, however, it is only a repetition of its old tactics. As far as the institution of the Royal Military College at Kingston is concerned, Sir Adolphe merely stated that it was founded by the government of Mr. MacKenzie. Kind hearted gentleman that he is, he did not add that under the ex-Premier's *regime* it was a costly failure. Indeed, upon the assumption of office by the present administration, the Grit press, notwithstanding its previous eulogies, was loud in its condemnation of the institution and shouted, "It must go." This is a matter of history, familiar to all who have even the slightest acquaintance with newspaper controversy at the time. When Sir John's government came into power the Royal Military College was most unpopular. It was only through the indefatigable exertions of the present Minister of Militia that it was placed on such a footing as to render it acceptable to the taxpayers of Canada. Our contemporary is very unfortunate in relying upon this as the one solitary measure passed by Mr. Mackenzie that was of advantage to any man, woman or child in the Dominion. It was an elephant on the hands of Canada then; it is a pride now. Of course we were quite ready to hear "veiled treason" preached from a Grit newspaper—what have that party been doing for years but enunciating doctrines fatal to the connection between Canada and England? The Commercial Union "fad" is only a move in that direction. It means annexation. Granted that Canada became an independent nation, how could five millions of people, making their own treaties, support an army and navy to uphold them? How could five millions of people, with a new country just being built up, with expensive public works to be established, with all the drains upon the revenue which are, even under our present condition, a source of anxiety to the government, how could they support ministers with all the retinue and dignity attaching thereto at all the foreign Powers? The idea is preposterous. We have now the strong arm of Britain at our back; she will support us in all our quarrels, entailing upon us comparatively little expense. As Sir Adolphe pointed out we can, too, make our own treaties. Our High Commissioner was selected to go to Madrid to arrange for the treaty with Spain. What more do we want? We are as free a people as exist on the face of the globe to-day; we have our representative institutions; we have a great country which is year by year making vast strides; our western heritage is being rapidly filled up by an industrious population, while over all floats the protecting flag of England. Shall we barter these for a whim, a chimera, which can have but one ending—absorption into the American Republic! We are glad to find that Mr. Wiman's suckling is dying a very rapid death. Commercial union is fast becoming as dead an issue in the East as Free Trade was long ago. Loyal citizens of Canada, true sons of the Mother Country, deplore the insane doctrines promulgated by a party which is now playing its last card in the hope of reaching the treasury benches. Their scheme will never have fruition.

HUMPHREYS' RECORD.

The news coming from Comox by last mail leaves little room to doubt that the local man will be elected by a very substantial majority. Precisely as we supposed, "Windy Tom" is rapidly playing himself out. Had the election been unduly precipitated it is quite probable that the political fraud would have been successful in carrying the constituency. But all danger in that direction may now be considered at an end. Time and opportunity having been afforded the electors to find out the real character and antecedents of the "carpet-bagger" who is seeking their suffrages, it is not likely that they will commit an act of such suicidal folly as to choose him as their representative, when they have an opportunity of being represented by one of themselves—one who has been tried and has proved true to their interests. Nor is the circumstance of the ex-member making an active personal canvass for his "pal" calculated to help him. Never popular, the circumstance of his having bargained for the sale of the constituency to an outsider is calculated to render his advocacy injurious rather than helpful. Apart altogether from a natural disinclination to become the dupes of such treachery as has been sought to be practiced upon them, the electors of Comox have too much common sense to bind their interests to the corpse of a moribund Opposition, at the very moment when the party in power, and certain to be in power for many years to come, is preparing such a liberal programme for them—a programme which, if not unfortunately marred by the people themselves, cannot fail to push Comox well to the front amongst the districts. An elector has written, asking for some particulars respecting the repeated defeats Mr. Humphreys is said to have experienced. Without professing to be able to recollect all the instances of Mr. Humphrey's rejection, and we cannot spare time just now to search the record, we shall mention a few from memory. Lillooet was the first to cast him off, and it did so after a fair trial and matured conviction that he was a fraud. The next case that we remember occurred at the general election of 1882, when Victoria district, after a fair trial, ignominiously cast him out, and that, too, while he was a member of the then government, with all the influence and power supposed to go with the position. Next came the bye-election which occurred in Yale district, in consequence of the death of Mr. Bennett. Mr. Humphreys went up to that district, with all the power and patronage of the Beaven administration at his back; but he was defeated by a vote of about two to one by the present member, Mr. Martin. Then came the general election of 1886, when Mr. Humphreys again tried his luck in Victoria district, and was badly beaten by Mr. John and Mr. Anderson, the present members. The same year he ran for the Commons in Victoria and suffered signal defeat. During the present year he opposed the Hon. Mr. Turner in the bye-election in this city, when he once more suffered ignominious defeat. There were, in addition to the foregoing, several instances in which an unsuccessful attempt to obtain nomination was made, notably in the case of Cowichan, a few months ago, when, upon hearing of the lamented death of the late premier, he, with a fearful oath, announced his determination to run for that district. But the electors of Cowichan knew the man too well, and after feeling the pulse of the district he concluded discretion would be the better part of valor. Indeed, it has been stated on excellent authority that he could not find in that district a sufficient number of electors willing to fill his nomination paper! And this is the record, in part only, of the man who went up to Comox, boasting that he would, with his oily gammon, in one week capture the "chawbacons," as he disrespectfully called the sturdy yeomanry of that important district. But he counted without his host, and he will discover at the polls, if he has not already discovered, that the electors of Comox have far too clear a perception of what is due to their own self-respect, and what is calculated to promote their interests to pick up this castaway of many constituencies, this universally discarded political tramp, and entrust their most vital interests to him at a time when these interests are of *intense* importance, and under circumstances which preclude the remotest hope of his being able to accomplish any possible good for them.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON'S SPEECH.

The minister of militia and defence is an orator of great power and ability. His speech at the citizens' banquet was a great and successful intellectual effort. For more than an hour he monopolized the attention of his auditors, drawing forth frequent and hearty cheers. When he concluded there was a general cry for the honorable and gallant gentleman to go on. But time and tide wait for no man, however eloquent or distinguished he may be. The anchor had been weighed and steam raised on the vessel that was to carry Sir Adolphe and his party to the mainland, and he was forced to tear himself reluctantly away. To those who experience a difficulty in expressing their ideas in one language, a gentleman who can address an audience fluently and eloquently in two languages is a marvel. It is said by those who have heard Sir Adolphe in Quebec that his impassioned eloquence in English is plain indeed by the side of his brilliant and effective flow of ideas in French. As a public speaker, either in French or English, the Minister of Militia and Defence has few equals and certainly no superior in Canada. Thursday evening's speech was one of the best ever given in Victoria, where many able addresses have been delivered. Naturally public interest centred in the utterances of Sir Adolphe with respect to the establishment of the military barracks near this city and the practical fulfillment of the announcement of Lord Lansdowne two years ago that it was the intention of the Imperial government to make Esquimalt a "*place d' armes.*" Sir Adolphe did not observe customary official reticence in speaking of this important matter. He was entirely unreserved and must have impressed his hearers with his earnest desire to advance the interests of the people of the province, and especially those of the Capital City. His rapid and masterly review of the various points of local and national importance embraced most matters that have agitated the public mind from time to time. The transcontinental and Island railways, the dry dock, the Canadian army and militia, all claimed a share of his attention and were handled in a comprehensive manner. But a matter that is now absorbing public attention at the east, where it has many advocates, arose incidentally from a remark of the mayor in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening. His worship referred to commercial union and characterized it as "veiled treason." In his response Sir Adolphe dealt with commercial union with no tender hand. He said that commercial union would inevitably pave the way to annexation and asked his hearers to reflect what would be the effect on Canada with her five millions of people if she were to surrender her right to make her own tariff to the United States with her fifty-six millions. The company immediately caught the idea conveyed by the comparison and saw that Canada must soon become with commercial union a vassal of the greater power to a people of any spirit or with the smallest atom of self-respect. A position of humiliation and dependence would be intolerable; nor would it be accepted by the majority of Canadians, except as the outcome of a struggle against odds that were overwhelming. With commercial union all customs duties are to be abolished on goods of all descriptions passing reciprocally between Canada and the United States, being the growth and produce of the respective countries. All goods imported from other coutries are, on the other hand, to be subject to a duty to be fixed by mutual agreement. The scheme is too shallow to catch any Canadian who will take the trouble to reflect. In 1886 the total of duties collected on imports was $19,427,397, of which $6,790,081, were collected on imports from the United States. With commercial union there would be no duties collected on goods from the United States; therefore the first thing that would tax the ingenuity of the government would be to provide for a deficit of some seven millions of dollars in the revenue. But this sum would not represent the entire deficit. By the imposition of prohibitive duties on goods from other countries, Canada must draw nearly all the goods she would need for consumption that were not produced within her own borders from the United States. The deficiency, therefore, in the revenues of Canada from customs would be not simply the seven millions collected from the United States, but about one-half the the amount of duties now levied on goods from other countries. This would swell the annual deficit to nearly, if not quite, $14,000,000, which must be raised by direct taxation on the real and personal property of the inhabitants. Thus the adoption of commercial union would mean the wiping out of nearly 60 per cent. of the present revenue. Next the influx of free American goods into Canada would flood the market and many lines of goods now made in Canada would be undersold. These would be serious matters for Canada; but when the consequences to Great Britain, by denying to her goods a market in her own colony, come to be considered, the wonder is that any truly loyal Canadian can be found to advocate the adoption of a policy that is both impolitic and unpatriotic. England at present is Canada's safeguard. She is bound to take up Canada's quarrel and to fight her battles against the whole world, if necessary; but she cannot be expected to continue to protect a dependency that should throw itself into the arms of a foreign country and treat with it to destroy British trade and commerce. British statesmen would argue that it would be better to withdraw the ships of war and the garrisons and leave Canada to her fate, which would be annexation. The cheers of the company on Thursday evening showed that they were in complete accord with the guest of the evening, and that if the adoption of a treaty of commercial union depended on the vote of Victoria that vote would not be cast in its favor. If there is to be commercial union let it be with the Mother Country.

L'EVANGELINE.

A new weekly paper published at Digby, N. S., in the French language, has reached our office. It is entitled *L'Evangeline*. The title is a pretty one, commemorating as it does the expulsion of the Acadians, *le grand derangement*, as their children call it, from Grand Pré, immortalized in song by the poet Longfellow. The motto is taken from that most romantic and touching of Canadian incidents, and contains some of the noblest lines in the poet's verse:

Where is the thatched-roofed village, the home of Acadian farmers,—
Men whose lives glided on like rivers that water the woodlands,
Darkened by shadows of earth, but reflecting an image of heaven?—
Wasteare those pleasant farms, and the farmers forever departed!
Scattered like dust and leaves, when the mighty blasts of October
Seize them, and whirl them aloft, and sprinkle them far o'er the ocean.
Naught but tradition remains of the beautiful village of Grand-Pre.

The new journal, with fine clear cut type, is published in the interests of the French people, who now have three organs in the Maritime Provinces. Following so closely upon the patriotic utterances of Sir Adolphe Caron it may prove interesting to our readers to know the chief aim of this latest aspirant to popular favor. Our Acadian friends, it will be seen, are as loyal to the Empire as Sir Adolphe assures us are their Quebec cousins:

"Large and ever increasing is the French-speaking population of the Maritime Provinces. Numbers, amongst this people living in our midst, know no tongue, save the sweet and harmonious language of sunny France—no other literature, save that which Fénélon and Racine have made famous, and on the honor-roll of which so many great names shine. For to-day, from the smiling fields of Provence or the sea-girt shore of Brittany, (where their forefathers lived and loved) they are scattered; but though no longer beneath the Lilies of the Bourbons, or the Tri-color of the Republic, they have ever cherished as one of their most precious heirlooms, second indeed only to one other in their estimation—the heritage of their mother tongue.

The first aim then of this journal, which to-day salutes both its English and French *confreres* for the first time, is to weld together into one harmonious whole, by enabling each better to understand and appreciate the other, our two constituent elements of English and French-speaking peoples. This paper will ever strive, through the medium of its columns, to still further increase and strengthen the bonds which united the descendents of the old French colonists to the great Empire, under whose flag we all live. Confident in the strength and thoroughness of their loyalty to English institutions and England's ruler, our Acadian people wish to march along the road to progress, hand in hand with their Saxon and Irish brethren, ever striving for still greater advancement — intellectual and moral."

Such sentiments as these are calculated to make of this country a grand, united confederation linked to the Mother Country by the pleasant bonds of filial love. The name of the editor and proprietor, M. Valentine A. Landry, is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of *L' Evangeline* from a literary point of view. His has long been a familiar name in educational circles in the Lower Provinces. After occupying the position of Inspector of Schools for the province of New Brunswick, he became editor of *Le Courrier des Provinces Maritimes*, which is still strong and lusty. In welcoming this new venture into the field of journalism to our exchange table we do so the more heartily, since we believe it is destined to inculcate loyal, British sentiments among the good people to whom it especially caters.

COUNCILLOR BRADEN REPLIES.

Coun. Braden addresses the following letter to the editor of the *Times*:

SIR:—You saw fit on Wednesday last to refer to me in connection with the inquiry by the Police Committee, into the statement set forth in the petition, re Robert Walker. What point you can hope to make by assailing the Police Committee in this matter, I am at a loss to see. The Council directed the inquiry by the committee, and when you taunt the committee and its chairman for not knowing the law, why do you not condemn the ignorance of Coun. Grant, who was so much in the dark as to move that the petition be referred to the committee to inquire and report? The councillors were all in the same know-nothing boat with Mr. Grant, as the resolution to refer was passed unanimously. Your reference to the chairman of the committee and to your humble servant is equally unfair. The Mayor behaved in a rude manner in the committee-room, insulting the chairman and violently declaiming against the inquiry. The chairman kept his temper under strong provocations. The conduct of His Worship is by some accounted for by the fact brought out in evidence, that his son acted as counsel for the prosecution in the Police Court, when Mr. Walker was fined for an offence that another man committed. I wish to assure you, Mr. Editor, that, personally, I am indifferent to the attack you have made on me, but so far as my actions on the committee go, I challenge you to show that I exceeded the instructions given to the committee by the Council. Hoping when you next have occasion to allude to this matter you will do so with some regard for truth and fairness.

Coun. Braden takes the very same grounds that we did at the time the investigation was held, and correctly so too. If there was anything wrong in the matter the Mayor and Coun. Grant were quite as responsible for it as the police committee, to whom the matter was referred by the Council. But of them not a word of condemnation is heard. The committee acted quite within their right in endeavoring to undo a grievous wrong. Coun. Braden naturally resents the untruthful charges of the *Times*, and very properly denies them under his own signature. The worthy councillor need have no fear that any one attaches the slightest importance to the numerous attacks upon excellent citizens which emanate from the *Times* office.

THE Bureau of Statistics in Berlin has recently issued some interesting information in connection with the motive force of the world. It appears that four-fifths of the engines now working in the world have been constructed during the last twenty-five years. France owns 49,590 stationary, or locomotive boilers, 7,000 locomotives, and 1,850 boats' boilers; Germany has 59,000 boilers, 10,000 locomotives, and 1,700 ships' boilers; Austria 12,000 boilers and 2,800 locomotives. The force equivalent to the working steam engines represents—in the United States 7,500,000 horse-power, in England 7,000,000 horse-power, in Germany 4,500,000, in France 3,000,000, and in Austria, 1,500,000. In these figures the motive power of the locomotives is not included, whose number in all the world amounts to 105,000, representing a total of 3,000,000 horse-power. Adding this amount to the other powers we obtain the total of 46,000,000 horse power. A steam horse-power is equal to three actual horses'-power; and a living horse is equal to seven men. The steam engines of the world represent, therefore, approximately the work of 1,000,000,000 men, or more than double the working population of the earth, whose total population amounts to 1,455,923,000 inhabitanta. Steam has accordingly trebled man's working power, enabling him to economise his physical strength while attending to his intellectual development.

BISMARCK in private life is said to be noted for his economical qualities, whatever he may be in public. When removed from the national gaze, he is very careful to make everything count for profit. The fact that he has an annual income of more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars seems to have no effect toward cultivating liberality. Having so much appears to create a burning desire for more. Every means at his disposal is employed to make his big income bigger. This desire is frequently gratified by patriotic admirers, who leave him legacies and make him valuable presents, as though he was altogether dependent upon them for support. Princess Bismarck shares in her husband's characteristic, and is one of the most frugal of house wives. The other day a citizen of Posen in his will left the prince about five hundred dollars. At this Frou Bismarck was overjoyed, declaring, "I am so glad Bismarck got the money just at this time, when he needs a good steady horse to ride. He always refused to buy one on the ground that he could not afford it. But he has decided to use this legacy for the purpose. It comes in wonderfully handy, doesn't it?"

RECENT statistics show that the number of steamers existing in the world in 1886 was estimated at 9,969, of an aggregate burden of 10,531,843 tons. In the previous year the number was stated at 9,642, of an aggregate burden of 10,291,241 tons. The world's steam shipping in 1886 was thus distributed: Iron steamers, 8,198, of an aggregate burden of 8,911,406 tons; steel steamers, 770, of an aggregate burden of 32,820; and wooden steamers 822, of an aggregate burden of 380,655 tons. Of the steamers afloat in 1885, 5,792 were owned by the United Kingdom and its colonies, their aggregate burden being 6,595,871 tons. The other countries of the world owned steamers in the following order: Germany, 579; France, 509; Spain, 401; the United States, 400; Norway, 287; Russia, 212; Denmark, 200; Italy, 173; Holland, 152; Brazil, 141; Japan, 105; Greece and Turkey, 82 each; Belgium, 68; Chili and the Argentine Republic, 43 each; China and Portugal, 27 each; Hawaii, 21; Mexico, 15; and miscellaneous, 50. From the above figures it appears that, notwithstanding the great depression prevailing in the steam shipping trade, the number of steamers afloat last year increased to the extent of 327 as compared with 1885.

THE Panama canal is a work that moves but slowly, at least it would appear so, but that is owing to its immense magnitude. Bonds and shares have already been issued and sold to the amount of over three hundred and thirty-four million dollars, yielding in net cash two hundred and nine million dollars. This enormous sum is said to be nearly all spent, and yet the work is only about one-quarter completed. When it is remembered that the last loan was negotiated at 57 per cent. discount, and the enormous amount of money yet required to pay for construction—about $600,000—the prospect does not appear brilliant for the promised completion and opening of the canal by the spring of 1890. Still, M. De Lesseps is said to be joyously hopeful, and he certainly is a most sanguine man even for a Frenchman. How far reaching a failure in this stupendous work would be may be imagined from the fact that holders of this canal stock and bonds number about 400,000.

MR. ROBERT BONNER, the veteran editor and publisher of the New York *Ledger*, is about retiring from the active field of journalism, with the intention of handing over that paper to the management and control of his three sons. He now gives up a work which he assumed nearly thirty-seven years ago, during all of which time the *Ledger* has been one of the great educating influences of the country, leading many thousands to read who were little inclined to do so, and bearing to the country the best and most attractive works of men of eminence in literature, science and art. Through the attractions of such writers as Cobb, Southworth, Dickens, Bancroft, Tyng, Edward Everett and Henry Ward Beecher, and the excellent management of Mr. Bonner, it is no wonder that the *Ledger* attained the enormous circulation that made it a household word throughout the nation. The history of the *Ledger* forms a large page of the history of American journalism, and in its eminent and widespread usefulness is a monument of Mr. Bonner's life work. He is one of the many who began his career at the printing case and attained to eminence, but few can point to a more useful or successful life.

FOR the benefit of our legislators we commend the following extract, taken from a leading law journal, in its comments on Manitoba Statutes: "The following clause is to be found in an 'Act respecting domestic and other animals' now in force in the province of Manitoba, and was enacted with a view of striking terror into the breasts of certain evil-doers who had the 'pernicious' habit of catching animals at large and using them without the owners consent." It reads thus:

"No person catching or detaining, or causing to be caught or detained, any animal that has been advertised by the owner or by any person on his behalf as lost or strayed shall be liable to fine or imprisonment under this act unless he shall establish to the satisfaction of the Court in which the charge is made that he took immediate and proper measures to inform the owner of the animal, or his agent, of its having been caught."

"This is lovely—comment would be barbarous."

FIRE ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—On Tuesday the real estate owners are called upon to elect a chief and assistant engineer for the coming two years. As it is a matter of importance that the best men should be chosen too great interest cannot be taken in the contest. While the relative merits of the candidates for chief have been freely discussed, nothing has been said of the two running for assistant. As it is of equal importance that the assistant should be a first-class man, the electors should vote for D. F. Fee, Jr., who has had the benefit of many years' experience in the fire department of the city. Mr. Fee is perfectly acquainted with the position of every hydrant, cistern and fire ladder in the city, and has always been noted for his cool-headed work and bravery at fires. He would be a valuable assistant to the chief of any fire department.

AN OLD FIREMAN.

AN INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR:—A very amusing incident took place on Denman Island last week. T. B. Humphreys mailed by Mr. Mormon Stenhouse on a string and following the Comox pilot, was looking for a certain voter's house in the vicinity of Henderson's lake. Being rather dark in the woods the pilot mistook the light of a belated traveller crossing the lake for the light from the voter's dwelling, made straight for it and stepped into the lake into deep water, leaving his hat floating above him. "Dear, dear," says T. B. H. "Oh!" says Stenhouse, "has he found the underground passage leading to THE COLONIST office which our *Times* spoke about last week?" "Oh, no, he has merely gone a-fishing. You watch his mouth when he comes up and you shall see it full of fish."

Alas, when the pilot appeared he was covered, not with scales, but with mud, and Tom has been very industriously throwing it ever since.

Poor, deluded Tom looks blue. However, there is Cassiar yet untried, and if he is not known he may eventually get a seat there. He is going to get one in Comox—a back seat.

NICK OF THE WOODS.

Comox, Dec. 1st, 1887.

WANTS TO KNOW.

TO THE EDITOR:—The question between railroad and common time is so confounding that the public would like to know where the difference in time commences, and how does railway or standard time start 12½ minutes ahead of old time.

OLD TIMER.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

L. A. Oliviere, a French barrister, is likely to be judge of Prescott and Russell.

John B. Laing & Co., wholesale dry goods, London, failed with immense liabilities.

Five applications for divorce are already on the next session of the Dominion Parliament.

The writ for East Northumberland has been issued. Nomination is on the 15th and voting on the 22d.

Judge Benson is appointed revising barrister in Northumberland county to succeed ex-Judge Clark.

The safe of Patterson & Co., coal and lumber merchants, Chatham, was blown open and notes to a considerable amount abstracted.

The shareholders have decided to prosecute Henry Taylor, late president of the Ontario Investment Association, criminally.

The roof of the new Masonic Hall, Ottawa, now building, fell. Stephen's stock of boots and shoes underneath suffered damage.

Rev. Mr. McDonald, of St. Andrew's church, Toronto, preached a sermon against total prohibition as being nowhere ordered in the Bible.

Mrs. Gowanlock, widow of one of the Frog Lake victims, has applied for letters of administration of her husband's estate. The personality is $2,000, being the award of the war claims commission.

Two vacancies on the Ontario bench have been filled by the appointment of Hugh McMahon, Q. C., of Toronto, to the Court of Common Pleas, and W. P. R. Street, of London, as a judge of the court of Queen's Bench.

Conservatives at Kingston are determined if Sir John cannot have the seat, that Gunn will not be allowed to take it. They have already served summons on a number of leading Liberals, who are expected to give sensational evidence.

At a Commercial Union meeting at Picton some strong speeches were made. Mr. Wilson, who was lately a member of the Northwest Council for Edmonton, said if the interests of Canada were to be sacrificed in consequence of British connection, let British connection go.

The cause of the Ottawa fever epidemic has been discovered. A creek runs through Rochesterville, a suburb of the city, and empties into the river a hundred yards above the service pipes. On its bank are slaughter-houses and a glue factory. Deaths have been three or four daily.

Rev. Mr. Carson, in the Dominion Methodist church, Ottawa, replied to Bishop Cleary on the public school question. He quoted government statistics which he claimed showed that the percentage of convictions of Roman Catholics in Ontario for criminal offences was excessive as compared to that of Protestants.

Capt. Casin and crew of the steamer Pacific, wrecked 37 miles above Whitefish point, Lake Superior, arrived at Sault Ste. Marie in a small boat. She loaded a full cargo of lumber from Cook & Wilson's landing and grounded on the outer bar. She is a total wreck; nothing is left of her but the machinery.

A series of bad shipwrecks is reported at Picton. The schooner Merrick is ashore at Timber Island, and will be a total wreck. The Delaware is ashore near Point Peter, and her crew were rescued with great difficulty. The Hanna Butler is ashore at Salmon Point reef, and will be a total wreck.

Two prisoners in the county jail, at London, Wm. Sparks and J. Martin, made a determined effort to escape. They were engaged cleaning the corridors of the jail, when Turnkey Snider, in whose charge they were, happened to turn his back for a moment. They immediately seized the opportunity and bolted. They ran down King street to the river, which they swam, and took the road in the direction of Hyde Park with the turnkey of the jail and half a dozen county constables in close pursuit. After a hot chase of an hour they were captured in a bush near Hyde Park and brought back to the cells.

QUEBEC.

Chapleau intends to sue *L'Electeur* for damages to his private character.

C. A. McDonald's grocery at Picton has been burned. Loss $8,000; insured for $5,000.

Mercier has arrived in Montreal. He is still ill and will take a trip to the south.

The Bank of Montreal will lose about $15,000 through the failure of Laing & Co., of London.

The Ex-Pontifical Zouaves will present a silken flag bearing the Papal arms to the Pope, as a jubilee gift.

The eight-year-old son of Captain H. Rowe, was choked to death at Collingwood by getting a cent in his throat.

A defective chimney caused the destruction of the house of Thomas Kelly, a farmer in South Yarmouth. Loss, $2,000.

Victor Hudon, the cotton manufacturer, will be a candidate in the conservative interest in Hochelega in the coming local election.

The tug Munro, owned by John Cloy, took fire and was badly burned and sunk in the canal at Thorold. Loss probably covered by insurance.

The Sheppard case was settled in Montreal. Sheppard is fined $10 libel and $1,500 for contempt of court, to pay costs and to make an apology.

It is estimated that the lumber cut by the Chaudiere mills this season amounts to 365,000,000 feet. Very few logs are left uncut as a reserve to commence on next spring.

William White, a prominent Quebec merchant and director of the Quebec, bank, died in London, England, on Saturday. He left last month to travel in Europe for his health.

A large number of Liberals have been summoned by Sir John's counsel to give evidence at the trial of the counter-election petition. There are between 60 and 70 charges against Gunn's friends.

Bishop Cleary on Sunday bade his congregation goodbye, as he leaves for Rome in a few days for three months' vacation. It is hinted his visit has something to do with the indignant protests against his distribes about Canadian girls.

Geo. Carley was killed by the explosion of a boiler in Dunbar's Works at Stonebridge. He was watchman, and it is believed he let the water get too low. The body was blown a long distance and badly mutilated.

Captain Steele, of Picton, a reformed Nihilist reporter, and Lieut. Sellers, Salvationists, were publicly married at Kingston. Commissioner Coombs makes Capt. Spooner a major and sends him to Montreal in charge of two divisions.

An English inventor wants the government to adopt a patent envelope and letter ready stamped, which will be given to the public at less cost than face value, trusting for a return from an advertisement printed inside the letters.

Cardinal Taschereau declined to interfere by mandement condemning the Quebec Salvation Army troubles as requested by the police, because he believed they were not prompted by religious zeal. Protestant young men are forming a guard for defence of the Salvationists, and the whole affair is developing into a race and religious quarrel.

Lawrence Caldwell Rose, merchant, Montreal, disappeared mysteriously leaving no clue to his whereabouts. His business was in good condition and there is no reason why he should go. A reward of $500 is offered for information as to his whereabouts.

A private telegram says that the government supply schooner Triumph was stranded on the south side of Barnaby Island during the heavy gales of last Tuesday week. Both masts and bowsprit are gone, but the hull is not badly damaged. The crew of three men were saved.

There are startling rumors in Montreal about the failure of a large dry goods house in London, Ont., and liabilities are placed as high as a quarter of a million. It is impossible to obtain particulars, but as the Bank of Montreal is said to be interested its stock closed weak on Monday.

The advent of the C. P. R. to up town, Montreal, has had the effect of attracting saloonkeepers to Dominion square where the company's new *depot* will be. Temperance and church people are up in arms to do what they can to prevent the introduction of liquor shops in the neighborhood.

An important test is to be decided in Quebec as to the legality of the Salvation Army parades. If illegal they will be suppressed; if legal they will be protected if it takes the whole military force of the country. The Salvationists say they will parade, protection or no protection.

A peculiar case has been begun in the superior court, Montreal. One McRae sued the Canadian Pacific railway for $22,000 damages, for having been stopped in his legitimate trade on the company's line west of Biscostasing, where he furnished provisions, and that he was twice expelled from trains while holding regular tickets. The case is proceeding.

Alderman Macdonald has charged Chas. Clarke, city editor of the Toronto *News*, with criminal libel, a paragraph having appeared in the *News* charging Macdonald with misconduct at the theatre. The alderman was represented as using uncomplimentary language towards two young ladies who occupied seats in front of him-self and friend, the fair ones having refused to remove their hats, upon the alderman's request.

The feeling in regard to the Salvation Army at Quebec is becoming more intensified. Meetings are being held and inflamatory speeches are being made by French-Canadians. The most alarming reports continue to be circulated as to the intentions of the mob, on one side, and those who desire to uphold authority on the other, and it is even hinted the Irish Catholic element, which has hitherto kept aloof from attacks on the Salvationists, rather sympathizing with the army than otherwise in its persecution, has been alienated by the notion that the young Orange Britons are at the bottom of the counter demonstration on Sunday night.

During Monday night's rioting, a mob tried to force its way into the Salvation Army barracks, but were driven back by the police. Walter J. Roy, a prominent business man, was knocked insensible during this *melee* by one of the mob. Four French members of the army who ventured on the street had to run for their lives. The crowd around the barracks gradually lessened till the police were able to control it, and the members of the army got away safely to their homes. Mayor Langelier has written to the Salvation Army asking them not to parade the streets in a body until he can give them reinforced protection. A large number of revolvers have been purchased presumably for use against the Salvationists. The rector of Lavalle university threatened to expel any student found taking part in the riots.

A French company is going to put on four new steamers next season between Canada and France, under contract with the Dominion government. The agent has arrived at Montreal and says Manitoba wheat will find a market in France.

"Adirondack" Murray, who went to Lake St. John last summer with the intention of pushing on this fall to the great Lake Mistassini and endeavoring this winter to solve the mystery of the dimensions of that little known inland sea, has abandoned the project for the present year, but intends to resume operations next summer.

The rush of business with railways is so great that they are unable to carry the freight offered. The C. P. R., is having 4,000 new box cars and 200 engines built, and will enlarge their shops in Montreal, which will give work to 2,500 additional men. The G. T. R. is also embarrassed and has ordered 200 new cars.

The police magistrate dismissed for informality the whole batch of prosecutions brought by the Federal Government on the complaint of a detective named Gravel, sent to Quebec from Ottawa in September last, and who effected a number of seizures among tobacco and other dealers for alleged infraction of the revenue laws.

C. Devlin, merchant, Aylmer, had his son arrested and placed in the Queen's boarding-house on a charge of vagrancy. An effort will be made to have him sent to an insane asylum. Should this fail he will be placed on trial. Several charges of burglary will be brought against him, when it is expected he will be convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

Negotiations have been proceeding between Editor Sheppard and the friends of the 65th Regiment and it is understood that a settlement has been virtually decided upon by which Sheppard will pay all costs and publish a retraction of the libellous articles. The regiment will drop the payment of the judgment for $1,000. This it is expected will put an end to the matter.

The residence of Mrs. Doyle, a widow lady residing at Aylmer, was entered by burglars. A pocket book containing a small sum of money with other articles was taken. A box containing deeds and other papers was upset and the contents scattered on the floor. Another box containing a valuable gold watch and other jewelry escaped the notice of the burglars.

MANITOBA.

Dr. Morrison's office, Pritchard & Walley Bros.' stores and the Russell House, Winnipeg, were partly destroyed by fire.

Ald. Mulvey positively declines being a candidate for the Winnipeg mayoralty. It is probable all the elections will be by acclamation.

The widow of Rajotte, killed in the C. P. R. yards in Winnipeg by getting a foot caughtin a frog, has commenced an action against the company for $20,000 damages.

Disastrous fires broke out early on Sunday morning at Birtle, Main street being the scene of the conflagration. Dr. Morrison's office and drug store, Joseph Pritchard's store and the Russell House became the prey of the devouring element. Walley Bros' general store also shared the fate of the other buildings.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The Riding School at Regina was destroyed by fire.

Cowan and Phillips were brought before Judge Richardson, at Regina, charged with horse stealing. Both are of tender age. They pleaded guilty. They are from England and have no friends in this country. The judge decided not to pass sentence until he looked more fully into their cases.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A new French paper, in the Conservative interest, is to be started in Digby county, under the name of *L'Evangeline*.

The only election protests are in Annapolis and two for Halifax county. The two latter, it is understood, will be amicably settled.

John Lovitt has been re-nominated by the Liberals to contest Yarmouth county for the commons.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is reported that Baird, of Queen's county, will resign his seat.

The dates for the election of a member to fill the vacancy for Northumberland county in the Assembly, are—nomination December 6th, polling December 13th.

Citizen George Francis Train delivered his first lecture at St. John on Thursday night of last week to about 200 persons. His subject was to be "Travels in Many Lands," but he talked so much on other matters that he did not reach his travels. He discussed himself at length, and endeavored to show that the United States was not a republic, but an oligarchy of thieves. He frequently asked for "yeas" and "nays" from his hearers and they responded heartily. The lecturer was assisted in his illustrations by a blackboard.

The schooner Reaper, Capt. McLean was fined $400 at St. John for having contraband goods on board, consisting of candies and cigars, of the value of $10.

Purdy & Green's lime kiln at St. John, together with two large sheds, 400 casks of lime, engine and boiler, and a quantity of coal, were destroyed by fire a few days ago.

Some time ago instructions were sent out to customs collectors to place all the the proceeds of fines and penalties to the credit of the Receiver-General in the Bank of Montreal. The collector at Caraquet, accordingly started for Montreal with twenty-five dollars which he held. The expenses will be more than the deposit. The collections at Caraquet in 1886 were $683 and salaries and expenses $1,067.

THE EDITOR'S BRIDE.

The good book has said that it is not well for man to be alone. It has been saying so for about 2,000 years, more or less, but it was only yesterday that we concluded that such was indeed the case and proceeded to get us a wife.

Our readers are no doubt well acquainted with the widow Blodgers, who keeps the boarding house just around the corner from this office, good clean beds and a squre meal for fifty cents. There in that mansion it was that the shot from Cupid's bow was shot clean through our too tender hearts. Yes, there we saw the widow Blodgers, and it was there we wooed and won and wed her.

It was on a moonlight night she approached us with a board bill in her hand, but all undaunted we fell at her feet and poured forth the tale of affection which filled our bosom. Need we say that the moon looked down with watery eyes through the dark swaying boughs of the oak? Need we say that fair head [illegible] on our editorial shoulder [illegible] she would be ours? No! [illegible] and to-night we are a m[illegible]

The ceremony! Who [illegible] There was the parson—w[illegible] $2; there was the bride all white flubdubs and veils, and flowers and ribbons and smiles, and bright eyes, and there was we—the whole is summed up in the confession we hereby breathe forth to the brethren of the press—we are no longer a we—we are us.

WOMEN WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Mrs. John Minturn is worth $2,000,000.

Mrs. Kate Terry is worth nearly $6,000,000.

Mrs. Thomas A. Scott counts her wealth at $5,000,000.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is worth about $8,000,000.

Mrs. Edwin Stevens, of New York, is $15,000,000.

Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, is worth about $40,000,000.

Mrs. Robert Goelet, worth $3,000,000, owes her fortune to hardware.

Mrs. Jayne, the widow of the patent medicine man, is worth $3,000,000.

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, is the eight millionaire widow of a mining king.

Mrs. Martin Bates was left $1,500,000 which her husband made in dry goods.

Mrs. Joseph Harrison, the widow of the man who built the first railroad in Russia, has $4,000,000.

Mrs. Jane Brown received from her husband's estate about $4,000,000, which was accumulated in banking.

Mrs. Josephine M. Ayer, who gets her money from patient medicine, is estimated to be worth $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.—*N. Y. Mail.*

ADVANTA