Vaccinate The Indians

se on the Reserve to Be So Treated As Precautionary Measure.

e Arrivals From Hop Fields Go North on the Boscowitz.

t the provincial and city health of- s are thoroughly determined to leave one unturned in their efforts to pro- the city from the possible ravages of tuous diseases, is amply evidenced heir actions during the past few

Tuesday a number of Cowichan In- who had arrived in the city from Sound hop fields, where smallpox is to be prevalent, were sent out of the n a very hurried fashion by special to the Cowichan rancherie, as a utionary measure; and yesterday ncial Health Officer Fagan and ary Inspector Wilson were engaged unding up another batch of Indians had arrived in the morning from the hop fields, with the object of send- hem north on the Boscowitz. Some occurred in regard to arrangements his latter step, the steamship people ring $5 per head for the passage of Indians, but the matter was finally factorily adjusted.

ile Dr. Fagan had ascertained that Indians who arrived here had not in the immediate vicinity of the where smallpox has appeared on Sound, it was thought advisable—as ely precautionary measure—to send Indians out of the city, as there was eans of ascertaining exactly where had been, nor whom they had come ntact with.

ovincial Health Officer Fagan has determined that it would be well to all the Indians on the local reserve nated at once, and arrangements to out this decision are now being per- d.

e facilities existent for the city au- ties to deal in a thoroughly adequate er with a possible outbreak of pox or other infectious disease, are ery way excellent, and there is not lightest danger of a pestilence gain- foothold in Victoria, should the visitation of dreaded diseases. the ame time, it is considered desirable e public interest that the utmost nce be observed, hence the some- drastic treatment of the Indians ng from the Sound hop fields.

LOCAL NEWS.

to Be Summoned.—This morning women, keepers and inmates of houses, will appear before Magis- Hall in the city police court. It is stood that it has been decided to all this class of women summoned.

tchosin Festival.—The harvest festi- ervices at the Metchosin church will place on Sunday, October 7, and the on the following Friday evening.

anksgiving Services.—The annual nksgiving services were held last ng in Christ Church cathedral, an opriate sermon being preached by Bishop of Columbia. Special music rendered by the choir.

ading Stamp Tax.—The recent ac- of the city council in imposing a hly license of $166 upon the trading p institutions here, has drawn forth tement from Mr. C. H. Hubbell, a tor of the Dominion Trading Stamp pany, who is now at the Driard. Mr. bell believes that the city has ex- ed its power, and cites in proof of contention the case of Regina v. ley, which was tried in the Supreme t of Ontario. An attempt was made istrict a trading stamp company un- the Transient Traders' Act, but a ion was given that the trading stamp ess was a legitimate one. Mr. Hub- said his company will contest the ei's right to impose the tax, and nue doing business without inter- on.

inese Immigration.—Mr. J. P. Nut- of the customs department, Ottawa, for the East yesterday morning, af- a visit of several days to the city. bject of coming to the Coast was ok into the question of Chinese im- ation, in its connection with the oms department.

. Fraser Home.—Dr. R. L. Fraser, health officer, is back at his post , after a holiday trip to his former , Kincardine, Ont. He had a most yable time and returns much benefit- by the outing. The Doctor travelled he C. P. R., going east by the lake and returning on the main line.

y Badly Hurt.—An accident very ar to the one at Vancouver by h Miss Shannon lost her life, but nately not followed by such serious ts, occurred on Yates street on nesday. A lady riding a bicycle the decline from the Central school into the little son of Mr. G. Moss. boy was rather severely injured and rider was also thrown from her l.

Coal Combine.—It is understood that agements will shortly be perfected a combine among local dealers re- ing the sale and disposition of coal. oria West will be made a separate ict and the dealers there will not pass upon the business handled by irms in the city.

ited in Marriage.—At 277 Fort t, Wednesday evening, the Rev. Dr. bell united in marriage Frederick Vinterburn and Florence B. Stocks, ictoria, the groomsman being Mr. G. tocks, and the bridesmaid, Mrs. A. en, brother and sister of the bride.

couraging Breeders.—The C. P. R. evidently determined to encourage British Columbia farmers in import- purebred stock from the Eastern nces. Mr. G. B. Bosworth, freight traffic manager of the company, has nced that a reduction of $10 a car- will be made on cattle, sheep and e from any point in Ontario to Brit- Columbia.

rter Block.—Excellent progress is be- made by contractors Coughlan & ner with the new Porter block, on orner of Douglas and Johnson s. The work of excavating for the dation and the spacious cellar is now completed, and a large gang of cutters is employed preparing the te blocks which are to be used in the ructions of the building.

THE CITY OF ESOTERO.

(From Los Angeles Herald.)

On the tiptop of Point Loma, near San Diego, has been founded the City of Esotero.

Truly is this a city of mystery, of weird and wondrous doings—doings which make the honest country folk on the Point Loma hillsides whisper "Spooky," while citizens across the bay in San Diego town echo, "Spooky."

How spooks, in their phantom souls, must revel in their eerie power!

About all that the average San Diegan knows of this new city is that Point Loma has been chosen as headquarters by the Universal Brotherhood; that much building is being done; that the place is one more point of interest to the sight-seeing tourist. Invariably comes the comment, "Spooky."

The old Point Loma hotel is now the Point Loma homestead. It is being remodeled, taking as near the form of a castle as a rambling old frame building can, by the addition of domes and an outside coat of plaster, to resemble stone.

Connected with the homestead on the ocean side is a circular building, rising in three tiers, with a great dome above, topped by a sphere and turret. The lower part is of plaster, the dome and sphere of soft violet-colored glass.

Under the lee of the homestead, like the chicks of a big white hen, is a cluster of white tents, forming the "City Beautiful." This is the home of the Lotus Buds, little children who are to be nurtured in the great white light of Universal Brotherhood.

Yonder at the farther end of the City of Esotero two stone pillars mark the entrance to the sacred grounds. Here have been laid two corner-stones, one for the School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity, one for the Isis School of Music and the Drama. From the former waves on high by day the purple and gold banner of the school, while at night a beacon burns.

If one may believe what he hears, in course of time this school will be thrown open to the world for the teaching of great, regenerating truths that have for ages been known to the Brahmins, but by them held as secrets. From Point Loma, then, from the City of Esotero will come a great wave of truth and harmony and spiritual beauty that shall purify this wicked world of ours.

Meanwhile the curious worlding hungers for an inkling of the secrets and thirsts for knowledge of what is going on in the City of Esotero.

The Homestead is advertised as a hotel open to the public. The public has been asked to visit the City of Esotero, and many 'bus loads of the public have accepted the invitation.

This apparent frankness with the public is misleading. Strangers are not welcome in the City of Esotero. Day and night a guard patrols the driveway, and the unknown stranger is spied upon until he leaves the grounds. Perhaps partieties visiting this place may leave their carriages to walk around; perhaps not. Sometimes guests are provided with accommodations; sometimes not, even when the hotel is not full.

A San Diegan tells how a party of young people once drove over to take lunch at the Homestead. They went into the office and saw no one. They wandered through the halls, and no one came into the parlors, which were empty. In this room the walls are hung with strange, symbolic paintings, wonderful things in coloring, but conducive to uncanny feelings in such a still, deserted house. Driven back into the halls by the stillness and the fanciful pictures, they were just in time to see a company of people sweep down the stairs and into the dining-room. Real flesh and blood people, elegantly gowned and evidently at home.

Hungry and growing hungrier, the young folks waited, bent on having lunch before returning home.

Presently the company swept up the stairs again, and the visitors were allowed at the second table. The meal seemed scant after the long drive and longer wait, but it was better than none.

Returning to the office to pay the bill, they found no one, and no one came. After waiting a few minutes, they hunted up the cook, paid her and left, breathed up the cook, paid her and left, breathing more freely when they had left behind them the city of Esotero.

That was some time ago. Now the colony is larger, and the hotel office is presided over by a bland, smiling person, who can tell the inquiring stranger that the hotel is crowded only after disappearing upstairs for ten minutes—preparing upstairs for ten minutes—preparing to make a round of the rooms to see if one is vacant.

The citizens of Esotero are gathered from out the world to form the nucleus of a new civilization, a seed that shall grow and blossom and regenerate the world. Their avowed purpose is to prove that brotherhood is not a dream, but a fact in nature. In this city of simplicity sordid care and selfishness must give place to lofty thought and altruistic purpose.

In exemplification of the beautiful theory of life in this great soul-centre, there is the tale that is told in San Diego of the laying of the corner-stone of the Isis school.

The San Diego branch of the Universal Brotherhood expected to take part in the ceremony. They ordered their driver to be prompt and have them on the ground before 9 o'clock in the morning, for at that hour the gate to the sacred ground would be closed.

The San Diegans were at the gate about 8.30. The gate was already closed. They waited, thinking it would be opened for them. Nine o'clock came, but not one to open the gate.

Presently the procession left the homestead, with fluttering robes and flying banners. In plain view of the brothers waiting at the gate, they passed down the road to the sacred ground.

Still no one came to let the brothers in. There they sat, within sight and sound of the celebration, and were allowed to sit. By 2 o'clock they turned away from the gate to the sacred ground, the fountain head of brotherhood, and drove back to San Diego.

The ruling spirit in Point Loma's colony is the foundress-directress, of the School of the Revival of Lost Mysteries, the leader and official head of the Universal Brotherhood, Katherine A. Tingley—She-who-must-be-obeyed.

Unlike the creature of Haggard's fancy, this She does not dwell in a cave, though Loma has great caves in which waves of the ocean might hide to whisper secrets too dark for sunlight.

Nor do her subjects crawl into the presence on hands and knees. There is no outward show of abject servility, yet are these poor souls slaves to the will of She-who-must-be-obeyed. Through the Universal Brotherhood her will is absolute. To dare to disobey is to be in peril of banishment from the "White Lodge" in the "Black Lodge," to join the forces of "black magicians" whom all true brothers shun.

A Los Angeles woman who spent some time in the city of Esotero once heard a citizen declare her belief that Madame Blavatsky was a greater master than Mrs. Tingley. Rarely was there time for this to reach the ears of She-who-must-be-obeyed when one of her minions came and ordered the citizen to leave the place—cast her out of paradise.

What is the power of this goddess of Esotero? Awe and fear, loss of sleep and an ever-present sense of mystery keep the wills of the citizens of Esotero pliant. Those who remember that the leader of Universal Brotherhood has served an apprenticeship as a spiritualistic medium, and that she was once detected by a hypnotist to be the most powerful and dangerous hypnotist he had ever met, may have a further clue to her power. There is something in psychic force. There is also something in knowing how to deal with people.

One who has lately visited the city of Esotero may have noticed that on the cap of each workman about the grounds there is a faded, soiled rosette of yellow. These workmen, somewhere near one hundred in number, are not all of the faith. About two weeks ago a woman from the homestead went out among them and with a mysterious air and no explanation pinned the yellow rose on each hat. Only one man objected—a silver Republican—who left the work rather than wear a badge that made him feel a traitor to his party.

To a loyal member of the brotherhood a summons to Point Loma is not only a command, but an honor. Such summons has come to several members of the Los Angeles lodge. Some are still there, others have come away.

One woman who has returned to Los Angeles tells this story: A message came to her through the president of the lodge that she was wanted at Point Loma. She had no money to go but was told that this would be arranged. She was instructed to take her little girl, but not to tell her mother where she was going. In her first interview with Mrs. Tingley she was told frankly that the leader had been misinformed as to her financial condition; that they had no place for people who could not pay. However, she was given a room and some light work to do. She was not allowed to write to her mother, nor to see her child, who was sent to the children's colony.

At first her faith was strong enough to blind her. But as the days went by she longed to see her little girl. Finally, permission was obtained to see the child, but not to speak to her, and a spy was sent with the woman to see that she obeyed.

Meanwhile the child had been unhappy in the City Beautiful. Buds, even at the tender age of seven, must wash and iron, must dress themselves, and help the younger Buds. They have no dolls, no playthings, and scarce enough to eat. But to make them feel that they are children they are spanked in the good old way, or made to go without breakfast for not getting awake at 4 o'clock to sing an ode to the sun.

At sight of her mother the child cried and begged to be taken away; and this was the beginning of the end. Mrs. Tingley decided that a mother who clung to her child was not fit to dwell in the city of Esotero and she was allowed to depart.

While at Point Loma this woman saw Mrs. Kratzer, who was the first to be called from Los Angeles by She-who-must-be-obeyed. Mrs. Kratzer is a poor German woman, with two children. She can cook and scrub, and she was needed at the homestead. Made to feel that it is an honor to work for the cause of humanity without pay, Mrs. Kratzer was inveigled to the city of Esotero, against the advice of friends. Rising at 4 to chant mantrums to the sun, this slave finishes her work at 9 or 10 at night. She has no liberty, no leisure. She may not sit at table with her brothers, nor eat of the same food.

To her friend she said she had never been so unhappy, nor had she shed so many tears in all her life but that as during her stay at Esotero, yet she did not know what to do to get away. She has no money; and though she has friends outside who would help her, they can get no answers to their letters.

The ethics of Universal Brotherhood, in theory, is beautiful. As practiced under the direction of She-who-must-be-obeyed, it is not beautiful.

It is about two and a half years since She, by a political move worthy of a ward boss rather than the exponent of a profoundly pure philosophy, seized control of the Theosophical society in America and declared Universal Brotherhood, leaving the minority high and dry with little left but their name.

The constitution, prepared and printed before the convention, shows the well-laid scheme. It declares that there shall be one supreme office, in which shall reside paramount authority regarding all matters which concern the welfare of the Brotherhood, the title of the person filling this office being Leader and Official Head; that the Leader and Official Head of this organization is Katherine A. Tingley; that the person filling this office shall serve for life or until her or his resignation; that the person filling this office shall appoint her or his successor.

Continuing, the constitution provides that the Leader and Official Heal shall have sole power to appoint all officers and agents, with power to remove any or all of them at her discretion; to declare the policy and direct the affairs of the Brotherhood; to cancel or suspend the charter of any subordinate lodge, and to suspend or dissolve the membership of any person; that the treasurer shall receive and disburse all moneys as directed by a finance committee, whose acts are void and of no effect when disapproved by the Leader and Official Head; that the Leader and Official Heal may call a congress at such time and place as she may designate, for the consideration of any matters connected with the welfare of the Brotherhood; the Leader and Official Head to have power to prevent the discussion of or action on, any subject which in her judgment is against the welfare of the Brotherhood.

The self-planned, self-executed apotheosis of Katherine A. Tingley was the signal for hundreds of men and women to withdraw from the organization. Others follow the ignis fatuus of a hope that the society might be wrested from this control. On they sped, urged by faith and devotion to the cause, sinking deeper and deeper into the mire of mystery which lies under the crust of a much-vaunted charity and brotherhood.

Of these many turned back after breaking through the crust a time or two, realizing what was beneath. A few kept on. Some are now floundering, helpless, yet honestly believing there is a foothold somewhere, which they will reach somehow. Others are floundering on, keen enough to see that beyond the mire, where the leader stands, is a spot which to all appearance is firm, and where, perchance, a reward awaits. They have grown used to the falsehoods and the pain of others, and to satisfy vanity and ambition they crush the brother they would gain to help.

Were there not a touch of pathos in it, this pretense of Universal Brotherhood would be a roaring farce.

When Mrs. Tingley became the Leader and Official Head of the Universal Brotherhood, the Los Angeles lodge numbered 311. Now it numbers a dozen or so of working members, with a few other scattering ones, whose names are still on the roll, but who give no support to the society.

This change has not taken place without cause. The cause is not hard to discover. In the interview with F. G. Calkins, who, until about a year ago, was president of the Los Angeles lodge of the Universal Brotherhood, Mr. Calkins said:

"I withdrew entirely from the organization about one year ago after having become satisfied that Mrs. Tingley (who had by certain means gained complete control of the executive of the society) was diametrically opposed to the principles of theosophy, for the promulgation of which philosophy the society was organized.

"Her methods seemed to me intensely Jesuitical and correspondingly unjust. I was satified her methods were working a great injury to a sublime philosophy, the study of which was discouraged, with the apparent purpose of inducing members to look solely to her for the truth (?) which they were obliged to accept or be branded as a 'disloyal.'"

Mr. Calkins does not attack the organization. He simply preferred to be outside of a society which furnishes a woman to think for its members, and which pretends to promulgate theosophy, when in reality it does the reverse.

For similar reasons many others have resigned. In common honesty some could not obey the commands of She-who-must-be-obeyed, and members of the society stand pledged to "obey the leader without cavil or delay." One woman who has resigned states that a few months ago she was requested to obtain by stealth certain books that were owned by a friend who had been dropped from the society. This act would have been in the line of her duty to the Leader of the Universal Brotherhood, but the woman's first duty was to her higher self, and she refused to get the books.

Among other instructions sent out from the central office is one which requires that in any meeting, at the mention of Katherine A. Tingley's name, every member of the society must rise to his feet, and with bowed head remain standing for three minutes. Perhaps in time they will be expected to cross themselves.

This order is strangely connected with the Leader's childhood. Back of the Brotherhood days, back of the spiritualistic days, back of other days beyond, there were Catholic days. Mrs. Tingley's biographers tell that she was educated in a convent. Another thing that recalls this fact is the Jesuitical system by which the Leader maintains her power.

The unpardonable sin in the Universal Brotherhood is disloyalty to the Leader. Members are instructed to report any adverse criticism that may be made. To question the infallibility, the divinity even of She-who-must-be-obeyed is sufficient reason for expulsion from the society. A member who is expelled is cast into the "Black Lodge." He becomes a part of the "dark forces" against which the loyal are ever battling.

It is a part of the lofty idea of Brotherhood that these "black magicians" be made to feel their ostracism. The faithful may no longer speak to the outcast. even though he were a lifelong friend. A letter from him may not be opened. He must be treated as one dead."

Sometimes friend is warned against friend, fair names are blackened and deceit is fostered—this in the name of theosophy and of brotherhood.

Fancy the picture of a man who, after years of faithful, zealous work in the society, was voted out in open meeting. Fancy him as he leaves the hall, tears streaming down his face, while the eyes of those who, from personal enmity, had brought about his expulsion, gleamed with triumph. It was but a few minutes later that a leader in the society was heard to say to a late comer: "You should have been here to see the fun." This is but one of the scenes that deepen the sanctity of the brotherhood bond.

Another instance is that of the expulsion of Benjamin F. Hilliker, a one-time members of the Los Angeles lodge. In an interview Mr. Hilliker made this statement:

"Members have been expelled from the order of Universal Brotherhood for no other reason than speaking their minds on the laws of theosophy, as taught and guaranteed by the by-laws of the society.

"I have always been a man of liberal thought and plain spoken. I don't believe in mysticism and hypnotic influences, or in worshiping any human being as a leader or master.

"One evening about three months ago, after listening to speeches made to the effect that Mrs. Tingley was a master of high order and endowed with divine wisdom, and that all the world, especially religious societies, were coming to the new universal idea of brotherhood (which is contrary to theosophical teaching) I undertook to say that according to the laws of evolution as taught in the theosophical society from the first, this could not be possible; that, as we are constantly bringing the lower orders up into the higher, all organizations could never come to one plane of thought.

"For this I was called to order by the chairman, Dr. Beach, told to sit down and keep silent or leave the hall.

"I informed the chairman that I would do neither, as I had the right by the by-laws, which guarantee to every member the right to believe or disbelieve in any or all of them at her discretion; to declare the policy and direct the affairs of the Brotherhood; to cancel or suspend the charter of any subordinate lodge, and to suspend or dissolve the membership of any person; that the treasurer shall receive and disburse all moneys as directed by a finance committee, whose acts are void and of no effect when disapproved by the Leader and Official Head; that the Leader and Official Heal may call a congress at such time and place as she may designate, for the consideration of any matters connected with the welfare of the Brotherhood; the Leader and Official Head to have power to prevent the discussion of or action on, any subject which in her judgment is against the welfare of the Brotherhood.

"She who-must-be-obeyed, to answer the letter, but notified the chairman to drop my name from the rolls. Dr. Beach informed me by letter that my name had been dropped by order of Mrs. Tingley, and I have never been in the hall since.

"It was hinted to me by a certain member of the society that I had never donated any money toward building up Point Loma, and that fact probably had much to do with my being expelled.

"One peculiar feature of the society," continued Mr. Hilliker, "is that as soon as a member is expelled, other members refuse to recognize him on the street. I have met some of them face to face and they have turned up their noses and passed without speaking.

"Again, I have heard members in open meeting use the worst of slang phrases in defaming the character of members who have seen fit to withdraw from the society."

Universal Brotherhood meetings are said to be open for all; yet at the door of the local lodge a man is stationed on Sunday nights with orders to turn away any "black magician" who may try to enter.

The library is open to the public at stated hours, yet only a short time since an ex-member, a teacher in the Los Angeles schools, was told that she was not wanted there. This in the name of Brotherhood, by a hysterical woman, a dreamer of dreams, who wields an influence among the handful left in the local branch.

From East to West the Universal Brotherhood is dwindling. The Leader, ever vague and mystical, explains that under the strain of the end of the century, many could not pass through the door, which was closed upon them, retarding their development. What the "strain" is, the deponent saith not.

Unwittingly, she comes nearer the truth when she says they "got too close to the centre."

There are other secrets in the city of Esotero besides those of Brahmins and Brotherhood.

John Bryden Is the Choice

Conservative Convention at Nanaimo Selects Him as Their Candidate.

Vancouver Grits Pin Their Faith to G. R. Maxwell For Contest.

Nanaimo, Sept. 27.—The Conservative convention was held this evening in Free Press hall for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest Vancouver Island electoral district at the approaching Dominion elections, Andrew Haslam, chairman. Over forty delegates were present, representing nearly every district.

Mr. John Bryden was the choice of the convention.

The meeting then went thoroughly into the question of local organization, and after a harmonious debate, this was perfected.

Col. Prior, M.P., spoke strongly on the necessity of united action and careful organization. He was followed by Major Mutter and Mr. Frank Little.

The proceedings occupied upwards of three hours, every question affecting Conservative interests in the district being thoroughly threshed out. The meeting dispersed highly pleased with the result.

News has been received here that Mr. Sloan had another bad reception in Comox district. Reports say Hawthornthwaite, Mr. Robins' private secretary, who is with the Sloan party, has surprised everybody with a series of most able addresses.

St. John, Sept. 27.—F. Hale, M.P., has been unanimously re-nominated by the Conservatives of Carleton county.

The Restigouche Conservatives have re-nominated John McAlister, M.P.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—A report was current to-day that Lord Minto would return immediately to Ottawa, but enquiry at Government House elicits the information that he will not be back for a fortnight. The Deputy Governor has full power to promulgate any decision regarding a general election.

Vancouver, Sept. 27.—George R. Maxwell, M.P., received the nomination of the Liberal convention to-night. He held 61 votes, to 24 for Robert Macpherson, ex-M.P.

Montreal, Sept. 27.—Hon. A. G. Blair and Sir Louis Davies arrived in Montreal this morning from Ottawa, on their way to the Maritime provinces. They will attend the Liberal meeting which will be held at St. Stephen, Charlotte county, on Monday, and return to Ottawa some time next week.

Glencoe, Sept. 27.—W. S. Calvart, sitting Conservative member, was re-nominated to-day for West Middlesex.

Winnipeg, Sept. 27.—The Conservative convention for Macdonald at Portage la Prairie to-day adjourned without nominating a candidate. Another meeting will be held in ten days.

IRISH COAL AND IRON.

High Price in Fuel Directs Attention to Erin's Dormant Resources.

From British Mining.

The author of "Industrial Ireland," writing in a contemporary, endeavors to allay the public alarm as to the exportation of coal from Great Britain and the possible danger of our supply running short within a measurable period, by telling us what he knows about the coal resources of Ireland. It has been common knowledge for many years past that coal does exist in large quantities in the "Green Isle." The geological survey, for example, indicated seven coal districts, which the writer named reduces to six for purposes of convenience. The fields are the Castlecomer, the Tyrone, the Tipperary, the Southwest field (including Clare, Limerick, and Cork), the Antrim field and the Connaught field. At present the outputs are inconsiderable, and the estimated capacity of production is enormous. For example, Castlecomer only turns out 80,000 tons a year, but experts have committed themselves to the opinion that the field still contains 118,000,000 tons of available coal. Similarly, Tyrone, with an estimated capacity of 30,000,000 tons, has a present output of 10,000 tons only; Tipperary, with a capacity of 24,000,000 tons, has an output so insignificant as to be hardly worth mentioning; and the other fields, where production is at a nominal level, are believed to represent a further 50,000,000 tons. There are three reasons why the coal resources of Ireland cannot be made available for immediate use. First, most of the coal fields are not touched by the railway; second, there are no great local manufactures; and third, the coal seams lie for the most part at a considerably lower level than most of the coal being mined in England and Scotland. It would not be surprising, however, if the present high prices continue, to find that steps were being taken to get over some at least of the difficulties which exist in relation to mining coal in Ireland.

Not only has Ireland a promising industrial future ahead of her in respect to coal; there is a fair prospect of important developments in regard to iron. It is curious to think that Ireland used to be a considerable exporter of iron. The treeless condition of the country is chiefly due to the fact that in former times all the wood in the forests was burnt up for smelting. Old iron-slag heaps are to be found all over the metaliferous region. Summarizing the evidence given before the select committee, it may be said that the most important iron field now to be found in Ireland occupies a very large part of County Anequipes a very large part of County Antrim. There is an area of about 167 square miles containing pisolitic iron ore, with a gross tonnage of about 232,000,000, containing about 40 per cent. of iron. The ore can be worked by adits driven into the sides of the Antrim hills, and is, indeed, so worked now to a considerable extent. But, as in the case of coal, the output is steadily declining. It dropped from 231,132 tons in 1880 to 146,452 in 1883, and has dropped still lower since then. Good ore has also been found in the Arigna district of Connaught, but the working of it has been discontinued; and there was also an iron mine in County Cavan for some time. Now, it seems a curious thing that while the coal of Tyrone lies within comparatively short distance of the ironstone of Antrim, not a single ton of iron ore is now smelted in Ireland. The coal remains undug, the crude iron is sent away to Cumberland, to Scotland and to Wales at prices which barely pay the cost of mining it, and such pig-iron as Ireland requires is imported from Great Britain. Could anything be more paradoxical or more economically unsound?

THE POLICE COURT.

Several Hundred Dollars Contributed in Fines by Offenders Yesterday.

Yesterday's proceedings at the police court resulted in a very considerable contribution being made to the coffers of the city, no less a sum than $415 being collected in fines.

The major portion of this sum came from fines imposed on keepers and inmates of bawdy houses. Two keepers were fined $80 each, and two inmates $50 each. The money was paid at once. A third inmate had been summoned, but did not appear, and it is presumed she has left town.

Bernard Johnson, a Swede, who is a stranger in the city, contributed the sum of $100. Johnson, it appears, had been on a little spree, which culminated in him finding himself in a house in company with a number of klootchmen. The latter expressed a desire to have something to drink, and Johnson went out and procured a quantity of "firewater." Johnson was convicted and fined $100 or three months' imprisonment. The money was paid.

Young Marsden, a hackman, who was convicted of having driven over one of the city bridges at a pace faster than a walk, paid his fine of $10 yesterday.

Mary Adams, an Indian woman, was convicted of the charge of having intoxicans in her possession and fined $25, which was paid.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CYCLE QUESTION.

Sir:—As a cyclist, I am glad something is to be done to regulate the traffic in our streets. Hitherto, it has been everyone for himself, and all the sidewalks are streets for women, hacks and butchers' carts. I hope that the proposed reforms will be comprehensive, including the banishment from public thoroughfares for at least the latter five days of the week of perambulators; like wise manual training of the female population in streets manners. This latter would probably result in instilling politeness and other forms of thoughtfulness into the female mind, and improve upon it the fact that men have to use the same streets and sidewalks as the women, and it is therefore decidedly bad form for ladies to occupy individually or en masse, all the available room thereon. The adopted measures should also provide for inculcating a little "savvey" into the minds of pedestrians about attending to their own safety, that they may be shown that the care of the walk-a-day people does not rest entirely upon the shoulders of the wheelmen.

OILCAN.

Victoria, 27th September, 1900.

THE BICYCLE.

Sir:—I think Mr. Christie's letter in your issue to-day answers your leader of yesterday upon this subject; there are one or two points, though, that he does not emphasize enough. All cyclists should be compelled to carry a bell, and every machine abroad after sundown should be compelled to carry a lighted lamp. After the enforcement of the rule of the road, these are two most necessary laws, if the police had the power to, and enforced these laws, there would be little to complain of with accidents, for there can be no doubt that the large majority of riders are thoughtful for the safety of the pedestrians of themselves, and their wheels; but, Mr. Editor, the grievance does not end here. The rule of the road is abused in a most outrageous manner by the drivers of conveyances generally of our city. Stand upon James Bay bridge almost any portion of the day, do the hacks, express or delivery waggons give an inch to the bikes? It was only yesterday I was driven right on to the sidewalk to escape the reckless driving of a man who had the whole of Government street upon his right hand side. I'm a policeman had been there, I should like to know who would have suffered, myself, for riding upon the sidewalk, or the fellow who drove me there to escape, perhaps, a fatal accident. It is all very well to howl at the bike, but the riders are too numerous now for the use of the machine to be regarded as a pastime. They have a right to use just as much as a hack or delivery waggon, and is entitled to as much protection from the police; and every conveyance using the road or sidewalk should be compelled to carry a light. Your strictures on the wheel being used upon Government street are, I think, too absurd to be seriously meant. Thanking you for space.

TAXPAYER.

GERMAN TRADE PROSPERITY.

Important Results in All Branches of Commercial Activity.

From the London Telegraph.

Further proofs of the astonishing progress of the German nation are adduced by the late Consul General Sir Charles Oppenheimer in his annual report on the trade and commerce of the consular district of Frankfort-on-Main for the year 1899. To whatever branch of the country's activity we look, the result is always the same. The military aspirations of the people having been satisfied, their exuberance of national feeling seems to have found vent by the double channel of industrial and naval ambition, and they display a strong commercial patriotism which has probably not been surpassed in history.

During last year "all the brilliant features" of 1898 were further developed, and so far is this prosperity from giving any signs of abatement that the most important industries have orders for a long time ahead. Indeed, even at the beginning of the year, the entire output of the iron works for the ensuing twelve months had already been disposed of. It was in the manufacture of bicycles only that any flatness was apparent, and here owing to the decline of the fashion of cycling, the trade suffered from over-production. But the factories are adapting themselves to other demands, and are turning out typewriters, sewing machines, and automobiles instead of their former products. The greater cost of raw materials, coupled with keen competition, led to the formation of rings for the purposes of keeping up prices, and we learn that "in no other country is their influence in the industrial and the market conditions greater than in Germany."

All classes of laborers found plenty of work, and the only instances of the discharge of artisans were due to the inability of manufacturers to secure the substances necessary for their operations. As an example of the inadequacy of the labor of the country to supply the demand, there is the fact that the sugar manufacturers found it necessary to organize courses of instruction for female chemists. Industrial expansion acted, in turn, upon agriculture, a larger consumption of foodstuffs arising from increased purchasing power. Foreign trade tells the same tale, and for the first time since the beginning of Germany's fat years, the exports increased in a higher ratio than the imports. The report draws attention to the stimulus given to the Germans by the flattering jealousy of other nations. "A desire has been awakened," it says, "to oust if possible, other nations from the market." That this process is at present going on is proved by the advance of German foreign trade from 10.3 per cent. of the world's exchange of products in 1862 to 11.3 per cent in 1898. During the same period the share of the United Kingdom sank from 19.7 per cent. to 16.8 per cent.

Although the growth of population during the past five years amounted to 14.6, as against 11.5 in England, immigration by sea was reduced to 20,837. The report lays particular emphasis on the ambition of the Teutons to become a great naval race, and statistics in this regard must be highly satisfactory to them. Of the sea traffic in German harbors, 25.2 per cent. was carried on under their own flag in 1894, while in 1898 the percentage had risen to 33.3. Shipbuilding, in truth, perhaps shows the most astonishing improvement of all, though here, too, we find that supply cannot keep up with demand, and that German yards are unable to cope with the requirements of owners. Still, the fact is none the less significant that Germany's steamship fleet swelled during the year by 248,000 tons gross, which is nearly twice and a half the additions of similar vessels made to the British registers in the same period. "Sea interests," wrote Mr. Oppenheimer, "have such a strong hold on the minds of the population, and receive such an impetus in the official world, that the United Kingdom has every reason to keep a sharp eye on this movement."

There are also in this report descriptions of the evolution of commercial and technical education in Germany, a power which merits the closest attention of all classes in this country, and the familiar strictures on the conduct of British commercial travellers, who try to fit the commodity with a customer instead of reversing the operation.

A PROMISING ORGANIZATION.

Dinner to the Boys' Brotherhood Club, Which Has Nearly Reached Its First Anniversary.

Last evening a dinner party of sixteen or seventeen gathered in one of the snug rooms of the Imperial hotel. They were members of the Boys' Brotherhood Club, who had been invited by some of their elder comrades interested in the work of that institution to meet at the festive board to consider many and important things—things which are best discussed to an accompaniment of the jingle of knives and forks.

It is not much more than a year since the first Boys' Brotherhood Club was established. It was started in New York as a branch of the work of the International Brotherhood League (unsectarian), of which Katherine A. Tingley is president. Within the comparatively short period of one year there have been organized about 40 clubs in different parts of the world—in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Holland, Australia and other countries.

These clubs are organized with definite objects, viz., to give larger opportunities to boys and better ideas of true comradeship and higher patriotism, and to surround them with such beneficent and moral influences as will tend to prepare them for the battle of life; to teach nobility of character and the dignity of a pure life; training in debate and parliamentary law; physical development and military drill.

The clubs are in no way intended as factories for the turning out of boys of the "goody-goody" species, but as media through which the rising generation may find a means of expressing and developing those strong and manly attributes which are necessary for the holding of responsible positions in life.

During the past year the boys of the local club have learned to conduct their business in an orderly manner, and with a degree of despatch that would sometimes do credit to many an older body. They have tried their hand at debate; they have learned something of parliamentary law by sitting in "mock parliament;" they have developed their muscles in the gymnasium, and know how to handle a musket. But so far the club has not yet aimed at a large membership; it has sought more to perfect its own nucleus in carrying on its work on the broadest lines of brotherhood, but when the time comes it is going to "spread itself," take in all boys who care to cooperate with its objects, and be a club of which the city will one day be proud.

The local club has nearly reached its first anniversary, and arrangements were talked over last night for celebrating this most important event in its history, together with other matters in connection with the conduct of the work for the coming winter, calculated to make the club of still greater service to a still larger number of young Victorians.

The officers of the club are boys, the president being Herbert Thomas and the secretary Maurice Barham.

An election of officers takes place every quarter, to give all an opportunity to gain experience in the conduct of business.

The meetings are conducted by the boys, under the supervision of a managing committee composed of G. F. Jeanneret, William Stewart, S. R. Newton, W. H. Berridge and F. C. Berridge, all of whom are well known in Victoria business circles.

The club meets every Thursday evening at 28 Broad street.

THE HOTEL VERNON.

A Modern First-Class Hotel Fast Growing in Popularity.

Perhaps in no way is the progress of the city during the past year shown better than in provision for better hotel accommodation. Victoria can now boast of having as excellent accommodation as is found in any city of its size on the Pacific Coast—and chief among the modern hostelries which bids for the patronage of a discriminating public is the Vernon hotel, on the corner of Douglas and View streets.

It has been much altered and improved in its internal arrangements, and entirely renovated and refurnished. The 26 suites of rooms are fitted up most luxuriously, as indeed are the halls, parlors, dining rooms, offices and bar-room. Special attention has been paid to the dining room, the arrangements for which are most tasteful.

Under the personal management of Mrs. Walt, the hotel is increasing in popularity every day, and it is sure to become one of the most favorite resorts for travellers on the Coast.

ALAMEDA'S NEW RECORD.

Speedy Vancouver Mare Makes a Fast Mile On An Eastern Track.

Alameda, the fast trotting mare owned by J. McDonald, of Vancouver, has established a reputation for herself on the Eastern tracks, making a record of 2.09¼. This is the fastest mile trotted by a Canadian-owned horse, the previous record being that by Fannie Putnam, owned by W. G. Stevenson, of this city, whose fastest mile was 2.10, made in a race in California. An effort was made to bring these two mares together last spring, but Alameda was sent East before the date set for the race. Mr. Stevenson hoped to meet Alameda on the Oregon circuit this fall, but the good work she was doing in the East decided her owner to keep her there. It is quite probable that she will not be seen in the West again.

Changes in Revenue By-Law

Some Important New Clauses Incorporated In Amended By-Law.

Vehicle Tax Two Dollars a Year —Business Licenses—Transient Traders.

A comparison between the provisions of the revenue by-law which finally passed the council at its last session, and those of the revenue by-law of 1893, shows many interesting changes.

In the new by-law a clause has been incorporated regarding the road tax which did not appear in the by-law of 1893. It reads as follows in its amended form:

"Every male person between the ages of 21 and 50, residing in the city of Victoria, shall, on demand, pay to the collector of the said city (or other duly authorized person) for the use of the corporation, the annual sum of two dollars ($2) by way of road tax. Provided, always, that such persons who are assessed for land, or real property, or improvements, shall not be liable to pay such road tax, and further provided, always, that no officer, non-commissioned officer, gunner, private, or member of any corps in the province of British Columbia of the active militia force of Canada, certified by the officer commanding the corps to which such militiaman belongs or is attached as being efficient, shall be liable to pay such road tax."

The agitation which waxed warm for some time for the incorporation in the by-law of a clause imposing a tax of $1 on every owner of a bicycle, proved abortive, the clause being struck out at the third reading. But an annual tax of $2 was imposed on the owners of all other vehicles.

Clause 9 in the new by-law provides for a very important change in the matter of trade licenses. Under the law at present wholesalers are taxed $50 per annum. Now it is provided that "each person carrying on the business of a wholesale or retail, or wholesale and retail, merchant or trader, $5 for every six months." The person paying the same may change his place of business at leisure, but cannot carry on business at two places at the same time under one license.

It is not improbable that considerable dissatisfaction will be engendered over the change thus made, as many consider it obviously unfair that the man selling peanuts or cigars should be compelled to pay exactly the same license as those who conduct a great department store.

Clause 10