EAT FLOOD

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. 3.—The Morning
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D FAILURE.

layer Vainly Takes
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3—William Eagan,
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WS NOTES.

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MIX-UP.

Occupy Pekin—Re-
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Pekin correspond-
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Send 21 cents in
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AT THE CITY COUNCIL.

Numerously Signed Petitions From Property Owners Wanting More Protection From Fire.

Ald. Humphrey Offers Another Suggestion on the Bridging of Rock Bay.

The city council actually got through business and adjourned before 10 o'clock last night, a somewhat unusual proceeding these days. Important matters that came up were petitions from property owners, asking the city to borrow $20,000 to secure better fire protection, and a recommendation from the fire wardens to the same effect; while Ald. Humphrey had a new suggestion to make with reference to securing a new bridge to replace the old Rock Bay structure, whose life is now within a few months of its end.

The city clerk, New Westminster, wrote that Mr. H. P. Bell had informed that city that he had presented to the relief committee a sum of $125 due him by the city of Victoria. An answer will be sent that the amount is in dispute, and when it is settled the money will be forwarded.

A letter of thanks was received from the city of Westminster for Victoria's sympathy and help to the fire sufferers.

A. S. Shrapnel wrote asking for compensation to the amount of $100 for injuries received to his leg by a defective sidewalk on Cadboro Bay road. This was referred to the streets committee and city solicitor to report.

Mrs. Conlin asked for an extension of time on the assessment due under the Broad street improvement by-law, until she could hear from her husband, who is in the Klondike. This was referred to the street committee and the city solicitor.

Thomas Trounce asked for permission to open a trench on Menzies street to connect a sewer he was building with the main sewer. Referred to the city engineer to act.

The building inspector, to whom had been referred Mr. Hendry's complaint about the bathing house at the foot of Pleasant street, reported that the building could not be considered in any way a nuisance. A copy of this report will be sent to Mr. Hendry.

A report came from the water commissioner, estimating that laying a two-inch pipe on Chestnut street to connect with Mr. Grant's house would cost $80, and recommending that as there was only a half-inch pipe on the street now, it should be changed to a two-inch pipe to accommodate the houses on the street. This was adopted.

The market superintendent's report for the month showed receipts of $106.15.

Several numerously signed petitions from property owners were received, asking the council to put the city in a better condition as regards fire protection. The petitions read:

Whereas, by the report of the chief of the fire department, which was laid before the city council on the 26th September, and published in the daily press on the 27th September, 1898, it is conclusively shown (1) that the force of trained firemen and available fire apparatus at the command of the city is totally inadequate to cope with an extensive conflagration, such as that which actually occurred in the city of New Westminster and other places in the Dominion and the United States; (2) that in the presence of adverse conditions prevailing during a fire, such as a high wind or headway gained owing to the fire being out a distance, or highly inflammable nature of the burning material, or all these combined, the means wherewith to combat a fire under such conditions are alarmingly insufficient; and (3) that the fire protection at present afforded to certain large sections of the city, where many fine residences have been erected, is for the most part either absolutely nil or subject to alteration in the case of fire by leaving valuable property in the centre of the city without protection; therefore we, the undersigned assessed property owners in the city, are of opinion that the time has more than arrived when greater protection from fire should be provided, and when the necessary steps to secure same should be taken without delay. Your petitioners would, therefore, pray your honorable body to introduce and pass a by-law for the vote of the electors thereon, to raise, by way of loan upon the credit of the municipality, a sum not exceeding $20,000 for this purpose."

In connection with the same subject the fire wardens presented a report in reference to Chief Deasy's report read at the previous week's meeting, and recommended the advisability of raising $20,000 for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the fire department by the purchase of the undermentioned apparatus and equipment:

New engine	$ 6,000
New chemical engine	4,000
Lot and fire hall for East End	4,000
Two teams of horses with harness	900
1,000 feet of hose	1,000
20 hydrants	800
10 alarm boxes	1,000
Fixing up hall in market building	1,000
Wharf at foot of Yates street	1,000
Furniture, gongs, etc	500
Total	$20,200

The committee also recommended, in the event of the above improvements being carried out, the substitution of a fully paid department of 22 men, in lieu of the present system.

The petitions were referred to the city assessor, to find out if the amount of property owned by the signers warranted the council in submitting a by-law to the people. In the meantime the fire wardens' report was tabled.

A report from the sewerage committee was to the effect that no rebate could, under the sewer tax by-law, be allowed Mr. Todd for the sewer built by him to connect his place with the main sewer.

Ald. Williams did not think this fair, as Mr. Todd had spent a lot of money in doing work that the city should have done.

The Mayor pointed out that other people who had done the same thing had made no objection to the tax.

Ald. Williams did not think that was any answer to his objection.

Ald. Phillips explained that the sewerage committee had fully looked into the matter. There were others who had gone to much greater expense than Mr. Todd, but there was nothing for it but to levy the tax on everyone alike to carry out the by-law.

Ald. Kinsman was of the same opinion as Ald. Williams, but

Ald. Humphrey said it must be remembered that the city paid $200.000 to get the sewer system in or Mr. Todd would not have been able to connect with it at all. The report was adopted.

The streets committee recommended that a six foot sidewalk be laid on part of the south side of Seventh street. This was adopted.

The clerk announced that he had in his hand a minority report from the cemetery committee on the cemetery investigation and was about to read it when the Mayor declined to hear it and quoted from Bourinot to show that a minority report must be appended to a majority report and then only with the consent of the majority of the committee.

Ald. Phillips objected that the majority report had not yet been dealt with and that the minority report could be appended.

The Mayor replied that the majority report had been dealt with, for the council had already refused either to adopt it or lay it on the table; therefore it fell to the ground.

Ald. Bragg was glad to get the information supplied by the Mayor from Bourinot. He really had been ignorant of the procedure that should have been followed. He would think it over and see what he would do.

Ald. Wilson came to Ald. Bragg's assistance by kindly suggesting that the alderman should write to Bourinot and have that thing altered in his book.

The council laughed and then proceeded to the next business.

Ald. Bragg's motion to get the papers to publish a report he wanted to see was withdrawn by the alderman as one paper had already published it and so, as the alderman remarked, saved the council thirty cents a line.

The Explosives by-law was read a third time and passed.

Ald. Humphrey brought up his resolution looking to a new bridge at Rock Bay between Bay and Work streets. He did this for the purpose of explaining that he had a new idea on the subject. This was to build a bridge across the end of the present Rock Bay bridge at the end of Store street to connect with Work Bay avenue. This would obviate the necessity of the tram company leaving the store street line. It was only 600 feet across the bay here and 200 to this could be filled in with slabs and sawdust giving only a 400 foot bridge. The other small bridge across from Bay to Work street would also have to be utilized in the scheme.

Ald. Kinsman was also quite in favor of this idea.

The Mayor said that it had been suggested to him that the present Rock Bay bridge might be utilized by filling it up with slabs and sawdust at a cost of some $6,000.

Ald. Phillips believed that the filling in of the old bridge would be too expensive. He suggested that the whole thing be referred to the city engineer to estimate the cost. This suggestion was eventually accepted and the matter was laid over pending the report.

Ald. Wilson remarked that he would like to have a survey on the cotinuation of Erie street where the Chemical Works were building. Another place that should also be enquired into was down by the old Rock Bay bridge. There were several other places where he feared streets were being encroached upon.

Ald. Bragg wanted the opinion of the city's legal advisers on the questions on which the council and the school trustees were at variance. In this connection he said that the $250 item which Mr. Hayward had said in his letter to the Colonist had been disallowed never came before the finance committee nor the council.

The Mayor said that he had submitted to Mr. Taylor, the city barrister, every letter he had sent the school board. He would get Ald. Bragg the information he desired.

The council then adjourned.

WHITE OUTCLASSES M'BRIDE.

Referee Cuts Short the Fight Out of Charity for the Defeated.

New York, Oct. 3.—Tommy White, of Chicago, and Danny McBride, of New York, met to-night at the Greater New York Athletic Club for a 25-round bout to decide the 126-pound championship, but the fight lasted only a little less than one-fourth of the intended distance, White winning by long odds. White's reach was a big advantage to him, and from the first round it was apparent he would get all the money.

McBride was game to the core, but he was outclassed. In the sixth round he was sent to the floor three times in quick succession with eight swings on the jaw, and Referee Crown mercifully stopped the bout in order to prevent Danny being knocked out and probably seriously injured.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Vancouver Coal Co. vs. the E. & N. Railway Co.

Mr. Justice Martin yesterday heard the application on behalf of the Vancouver Coal Co. for an injunction restraining the E. & N. railway from proceeding through plaintiffs' land on the extension of defendants' railway from the Extension mine to Departure Bay.

Before the proceedings begun Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., on behalf of the bar of whom quite a number were present, congratulated Mr. Justice Martin on his elevation to the bench and wished him long life and every success.

Mr. Justice Martin replied gracefully, thanking the bar for the kind wishes expressed. The hearing of the injunction motion then proceeded.

Some time ago the Vancouver Coal Co. obtained an injunction from Mr. Justice Drake against the E. & N. railway preventing the defendants' railway from entering the plaintiffs' lands on the ground that no compensation had been put up and that the defendents had not complied with the provisions of the "Act to Encourage Coal Mining." The defendants afterwards gave notice that they were proceeding under the arbitration clauses of the act and had appointed Mr. Wm. Wilson as their arbitrator. Plaintiffs then made application for an injunction on the ground that the railway, according to the act, must be shown to be "necessary" to the working of the mine; whereas it was not necessary as defendants could get to the sea without crossing plaintiffs' land. This was the injunction upon which the argument took place yesterday and the question turned on what was to be understood by the word "necessary."

Mr. Justice Martin in granting the injunction said that the question raised and the large interests involved made it, in his opinion, desirable that they should be decided on the trial of the action and not in an interlocutory proceeding Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., and Mr. Gordon Hunter for plaintiffs, Mr. A. P. Luxton for defendants.

The Dowager Empress has issued an edict in the name of the Emperor of China declaring that Kang Yu Wei, the Cantonese reformer, headed an attempt on the life of the Dowager Empress and conspired to subvert the Manchu dynasty, in both of which he had been detected and his plans foiled. Therefore he and his partizans were traitors and worthy of death.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

The British foreign office has no news of the death of the Emperor of China and discredits the report.

Dr. Nancy Guilford, midwife, of Bridgeport, Conn., or the woman suspected of being Dr. Guilford, was remanded in the Bow street police court yesterday.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston left yesterday for Quebec. There were about 250 in the party, under command of Major L. H. Duchesnay.

Secretary Alger to-day announced that Savannah, Ga., has been selected as the point of embarkation of all troops which may hereafter be sent to Cuba or Porto Rico.

The Michigan Supreme court has reversed the decision of the Wayne county, (Detroit) Circuit court in the case brought by Governor Pingree to compel the Michigan Central company to sell mileage books at a flat two-cent rate. The court holds that the company under it special charter has a right to fix its own tolls, and this is a vested right which the state must pay for if it takes away.

The Pittsburg Post says: One of the biggest strikes in the history of typographical unions is an event of the near future. It will be a concerted move for a working day of nine hours, and evidently be fought to a finish. Word was received in Pittsburg on Saturday by the local typographical union to be ready for a strike in the near future.

A Rice Lake, Wis., special says: In the burned district officers of the different towns have had crews burying the dead animals. In the territory between this city and Barron and Cumberland, in every instance where homes were destroyed nothing was saved. People barely escaped with their lives, and many people saved themselves by taking refuge in their wells. A meeting was held at the opera house in this city last night and committees were appointed to raise funds. As far as known only three deaths have been reported, but many have received severe injuries.

VICTIMS OF THE TRAILS.

Heavier Rains Than Usual Spoiled the Path From Ashcroft—The Present Outlook.

One of the companions of the unfortunate Sir Arthur Curtis who is supposed to have died from exposure after being separated from his companions about 60 miles north of Quesnelle, is still encamped at Mud river and has parties of Indians out searching for the remains of his friend. A reward of $1,500 is offered for the recovery of the body. A large scope of country has been gone over but after tracing Sir Arthur Curtis about seven miles from camp all signs of him were lost, and it is very difficult to arrive at a conclusion as to where his wanderings led him. There is no talk of foul play so far as we can learn, says the Ashcroft Journal, and no truth in the reports that the Indians know where the body is but are awaiting a larger reward.

R. S. Alden, of Walla Walla, who went North with a companion last spring is returning to Ashcroft for a few days. Mr. Alden went as far north as Hazelton and states that owing to the excesive spring rains and the great amount of travel over the trail that it was a hard trip. The fore part of August, when he left Hazelton, he states that there were in all in that part of the country about 1,000 to 1,200 men. Many of them are working for prospecting companies. Some are supplied with two year's food and others were waiting to go down the river on the Hudson's Bay steamer daily expected. Some were pushing on to Glenora, and some after a few weeks sheepeoiding in the Omineca country would turn back to Quesnelle. Owing to the large number of inexperienced men who attempted to pack into the country a hard time was had and some abandoned their surplus articles and large food supplies that they started with. He states that he knows of no one and did not hear of any one that was in distress and that there is an abundance of food along the trail at different places where he has travelled. If some of the men do not get out before cold weather there will be suffering, but there seems to him to be more likelihood of distress among those men who went up to prospect or work for large companies than among any other class of men, as it is reckoned some of the companies are short of food now. Mr. Alden states that the trail was much better coming out from Hazelton than it was in going in. He will return to Walla Walla soon.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

New York, Oct. 3.—To-day's stock market furnished a striking exhibition of the professional character of the trading. Developments over Sunday did not invite a change of tastics by the leaders, and on the resumption of business the raid against the industrials were renewed. Tobacco, Consolidated Gas and various other properties of this class gave way rapidly, and although the reaction halted after the first half hour declines in the meantime had been effected ranging up to nine points in New York. Air Brake Consolidated Gas figured for six points, and Tobacco for eight points, touching 113. The bulls then started to retrieve some of the ground lost last week, and after jumping from one stock to another finally singled out Tobacco as a leader. The strength developed here soon permeated the entire list and prices forged steadily upwards on animated dealings.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says:

"The stock markets here are stagnant to-day and irregular. Brazils were stronger on the rise in exchange to 61½. This rapid rise in exchange is partly due to the closing of bear options in exchange. Americans opened dull, became better later and closed irregular and dull. There was good buying in Portuguese. Spanish fours were strong on Paris buying. Kaffirs were good, as also Grand Trunk, the latter on the semi-annual report, which is satisfactory. Wheat was featureless. Argentines were lower on relations. The Paris bourse was steady, and the Berlin market was quiet on tight money."

Closing prices; A. C. O., 37; A. Tob., 122½; Amn. Sug., 115⅝; do pfd., 107; Amn. Spirits, 12; Atchison pfd., 32; B. & O., 41¾; Chgo. & C., 12⅝; C. B. & Q., 114⅝; Chgo. Gas, 102½; C. & N. W., 129½; C. R. I. & P., 100⅝; C. M. & St. P., 109⅝; Con. Gas, N. Y., 169; C. C. C. & St. L., 39⅝; D. & H., 138⅝; D. & R. G., pfd., 54½; J. C., 91; Lac. Gas., con., 47½; L. E. & W., 15½; Man. Elev., 92¼; Mo. Pac., 31; Nat. Lead, 32⅝; N. P., com., new, 41⅝; do pfd., 76½; N. Y. C. & H., 115½; N. Y. O. & W., 15⅝; Pac. Mail, 28¾; Pullman, 199; Sou Ry. pfd., 33⅝; Tenn. C. & I., 27½; Tex. Pac., 13½; U. S. Leather, pfd., 64⅝; U. S. Rubber, com., 39; do pfd., 100; U. P. rcts., 23; do pfd., 65½; Wabash, pfd., 20⅝; W. U., 90⅝; Pet. Traction, 157; B. H. T., 54⅝.

Commercial cable in Montreal, 180½ and 179; C.P.R. in London, 78⅝.

Bar silver, 60⅞c.; Mexican dollars, 47⅝c.; Silver certificates, 61 to 62c.

Wheat closed: No. 2 red, January, 68⅜ to 68⅝c.; May, 67⅝ to 68⅛c.; Dec., 67 to 67⅝c.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Wheat closed: Oct., 63¼; Dec., 62½; to 62¾; May, 65⅝. Corn, 28⅝c.; Dec., 29⅛ and 29¼c.; May, 31 to 31½c. Oats, Dec., 20⅞c.; May, 22½c.

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS
PERMANENTLY CURED
Without publicity or loss of time from business, by a purely vegetable, harmless home treatment. Immediate results. Normal appetite. Calm sleep and clear brain. No injections or bad after effects. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Address
THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal

COMOX FAIR.

List of Winners of Prizes for Success in Agricultural and Kindred Pursuits.

PLUMS.

Best collection plums, 1, W. Robb.
Preserving plums, 1, W. Robb; 2, J. Halliday; 3, J. Halliday.
Golden drop, 1, A. McMillan; 2, W. Robb.
Egg plums, 1, J. Mundell.
Red egg plums, 1, A. McMillan; 2, A. McMillan.
Dessert, 1, W. Robb.

APPLES.

Baldwins, 2, W. R. Robb.
King of Tompkins, 1, T. E. Williams; 2, A. McMillan.
Alexander, 1, A. Prichard.
Ben Davis, 1, A. McMillan; 2, T. E. Williams.
Yellow bellflower, 1, T. Cairns; 2, A. McMillan.
Orange Blenheim, 1, A. McMillan.
Pewaple, 1, A. McMillan.
Northern Spy, 1, A. McMillan.
N. Pippin, 1, A. McMillan; 2, J. Halliday.
Greenings, 1, J. Halliday.
Comox seedling, 1, J. R. Miller.
Four largest apples, 1, J. Mundell; 2, T. Cairns.
Snow, 1, T. Cairns.
Crab, 1, T. Cairns; 2, J. Mundell.
Gloria Mundi, 1, W. R. Robb.

PEARS.

Late pear, 1, A. McMillan.
Flemish beauty, 1, A. McMillan.
Bartlett, 1, A. McMillan; 2, T. E. Williams.
Beurre D'Anjou, 1, A. Prichard.
Clear of Wakefield, 1, W. R. Robb.

GRAPES.

Light grapes, 1, Bridges.
Dark, 1, J. Mundell.
Best collection of fruit, 1, T. Cairns; 2, W. R. Robb.
Special, A. McMillan.

QUINCES.

1, J. Mundell; 2, S. F. Crawford.

FLOWERS.

Roses, 1, Miss Little; 2, W. R. Robb.
Stocks, 1, W. R. Robb; 2, Miss Little.
Table bouquet, 1, J. Halliday; 2, W. R. Robb.
Collection annuals, 1, W. R. Robb.
Asters, 1, J. Halliday.
Petunias, 1 Miss Little; 2, Mrs. McPhee.
Zinn, 1, Miss Little.
Pansies, 1, Miss Little.
Gladiolas, 1, J. Halliday.
Sweetpeas, 1, Miss Little; 2, W. R. Robb.
Fuchsias, 1, Mrs. McPhee.
Collection plants, 1, Mrs. McPhee; 2, C. Bridges.
Begonia, 1, W. R. Robb.
Dahlias, 1, Miss Little.
Silver medal, best baker's bread, H. C. Lucas.
Silver medal for best collection cakes and pies, H. C. Lucas.
Wedding cake, H. C. Lucas.
Diploma, H. C. Lucas.

BUTTER.

Rolls (2 pounds), 1, Duncan Bros; 2, S. E. Lewis.
Prints, 1, Alex. Urquhart; 2, T. Cairns; 3, R. Crawford.
Packed, 1, B. Crawford; 2, T. Cairns.
Cheese, 1, Alex. Urquhart.

JAMS.

Jellies, 1, Mrs. E. Duncan; 2, J. Halliday.
Home-made bread, 1, Mrs. Halliday; 2, Mrs. Mundell.

LADIES' WORK.

Drawn work, Mrs. E. Duncan.
Pin cushion, Mrs. E. Duncan.
Wool work, Mrs. J. Grieves.
Child's dress, Mrs. E. Duncan.
Pillow case, Mrs. Berkley.
Crazy work, Mrs. Williams.
Wool worked cushion, Miss Berkley.
Table scarf, Miss Berkley.
Bed quilt, 1 and 2, Mrs. Williams.
Rug, 1 and 2, Mrs. Williams.

VEGETABLES.

Parsnips, 1, S. F. Crawford; 2, S. C. Davis.
Table carrots, 1, R. McQuillam.
Beets, S. C. Davis; 2, R. McQuillam.
Turnips, 1, T. Woods.
Table cucumbers, 1, J. Halliday; 2, J. J. R. Miller; 3, S. F. Crawford.
Cauliflower, 1, T. Woods; 2, J. Knight.
Onions, 1, R. McQuillam.
Citron, 1, R. McQuillam.
Shallotts, 1, S. F. Crawford; 2, J. Mundell.
Pumpkins, 1, R. McQuillam.
Cabbage, 1, J. Mundell.

STOCK.

Best Jersey, A. Urquhart.
Jersey bull, 1 year, 1 and 2, A. Urquhart.
Dunn's prize, best cow, A. Urquhart.
Holstein, A. Urquhart.
Durham bull, W. R. Robb.
Best team, 1 and special, T. Cairns.
Draught Horses, 1, W. Lewis.
Roadster, John Urquhart.
Mare, 1, J. Knight.
Colt, 2 years old, J. Knight.
Colt, 1 year old, J. Knight.
General purpose team, 2, R. McQuillam.
Draught horses, 2, Mrs. Meyers.

POTATOES.

Early Rose, 1, John Mason; 2, T. Cairns.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND FLAX.

1 and special, B. Crawford.
Sheaf wheat, 1, C. Bridges.
Sheaf oats, 1, A. Urquhart; 2, J. Halliday.

THE SARDINE,

How the Little Fish (the Real One, Not Herring) Is Caught.

London Mail.

The 1898 sardine is now on the market. The sardine fishing season commences at the beginning of June. As soon as the fishermen of the coast of Brittany notice shoals of porpoises or flocks of seagulls off shore in great numbers they immediately make sail; for the sardine is there.

A curious thing about this kind of fishing is that one rarely sees a living sardine out of the water. The fish makes a little squeak when taken from the water and die instantly. Of the 250 or 300 fishing boats fitted out at Belle Isle about 200 belong to Palais and the others to Sauzon.

It is in these two ports that the fishermen sell their fish. An ordinary catch of sardines gives to each boat from 8,000 to 10,000 fish, and the price is regulated by the quantity brought in by the first comers. Seven francs a thousand is a fair price.

During the sardine season about 300 women and fifty men anxiously await the arrival of the first boats. If there are no fish, there is no work for them. When the news arrives that the boats have their welcome cargoes, the women, in their picturesque costumes, rush to the cannery like a flock of frightened sheep, and each takes her place in the great room where the fish undergo their first preparation.

Here the sardines are spread upon the table and sprinkled with salt. Then they are cleaned, and when that operation is finished, they are sorted by little boys and carried into another part of the establishment where they are put in pickle.

After this the fish are washed and placed one by one, with great care upon wire nets, called "grils," and put out to dry in the open air. If the weather is wet or even foggy this operation becomes impossible, and the fish spoil and become worthless, except for fertilizer.

The tins in which the sardines are then packed are carried to the oiling-room, where the last manipulation consists of filling them with oil. It is in this part of the establishment that the tomato sauce and the spices are placed in the boxes which give to the French preparation of sardines their universal renown.

In any one of the above important establishments the sardines are prepared and exported ten hours after coming out of the water. Gourmets should never eat newly prepared sardines. They have neither the perfume nor the flavor of those which have lain in the boxes for a year.

DR. CHASE CURES CATARRH AFTER OPERATIONS FAIL.

Toronto, March 16, 1897.

My boy, aged 14, has been a sufferer from catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the general hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure.
H. G. FORD,
Foreman Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

THE NEWEST TOWBOAT

Tug Pilot Aglow With Electric Light Ret rned From Her Initial Cruise.

The Princess Louise Arrived With Salmon Cargo—Doings Along the Waterfront.

Looking more like a floating palace than a tugboat, the new steamer Pilot returned to port from her maiden cruise yesterday evening. Electric lights glowed from every window and port-hole, and, being resplendent in new paint, it was little wonder that hotel runners and hack-drivers were disappointed when only the skipper, Capt. Butler, and Port Captain Wallace Langley stepped ashore. Since leaving Victoria the Pilot has made quite an extensive trip, having made her initial tow in taking the coal hulk across from Departure Bay to Vancouver, and also having presented herself in the tugboat circles of Puget Sound. Here she was admired and envied. From Port Townsend she ran across to port in three hours and three-quarters. There was no attempt made at breaking records, but the vessel developed good speed, despite the fact that she was never once "opened out," and that her machinery is all perfectly new. Her crew say she is a more comfortable boat than the Lorne, although in appearance the latter has probably the advantage. A great convenience of the Pilot is that one does not have to step outside in bad weather to go from one quarter to another.

ARRIVED WITH SALMON.

Full of salmon from the northern canneries and with a large number of prospectors and other passengers on board, the steamer Princess Louise returned to port last evening, completing what will probably be her last trip north for the season. She had been no further north than Port Simpson, and, therefore, brought no news of what is being done by Capt. J. D. Warren and others 20 miles beyond at the wreck of the steamer Barbara Boscowitz. The Skeena was very low, and things on it seemed very quiet, compared with the life of a few weeks ago. Returning, a strong gale of wind was encountered in the Sound, but the Louise with her 8,000 cases of salmon, came through it without difficulty.

GOLDEN CACHE ROBBERY.

Amount Involved a Good Deal Less Than Has Been Given Out.

From a thoroughly reliable source we learn that the amount of amalgam stolen at the Golden Cache mill a few days since was exactly 298 1-2 ounces. This is figured by the officials of the company at 20 per cent. gold, or about $1,500

Last Sunday there was shipped down to the coast $2,500, making a total of $4,000. There were 900 tons of ore crushed, so the average was about $4.50 per ton. It is also stated that no more bullion will be drawn this fall at the mill but that a force working night and day will push in the lower tunnel, which will tap the ledge some hundreds of feet lower, and will, it is hoped, show up a better body of ore than the rock so far crushed has proven.

Some of the men are indignant over their arrest, and one, at least, threatens a civil suit for damages. The case seems wrapped in mystery but time will very likely unravel it. There seems to be, on the part of the directors, a wish to have the whole matter of the Golden Cache robbery and its results known and accurately given out. One of the directors who was in Ashcroft this week was much annoyed at the press reports that "$10,000 was stolen.—Ashcroft Mining Journal.

"BY GOD WE WILL."

This poem commemorates the offer made by Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., of Lindsay, Ont., of the 45th (Victoria) Battalion, for "active service" in the cause of Britain in any part of the world; written by Mr. Ian St. Clair, of Victoria City, British Columbia, a son of a distinguished Scottish officer. (The reader will bear in mind that 45th "Victoria" Battalion is from Victoria county, Ontario, with headquarters at Lindsay; while Mr. St. Clair writes from Victoria City, British Columbia.)

Fair are the homes we love so well,
Which sternest toil so sweet hath made.
Bright joyful peace rules hill and dell,
Thanks to our sires' bold, valiant blade.

We fear no foe; free in this land
From eastern to far western main.
We love you dear old mother strand,
We're Britons e'er; the word's not vain.

For Britain great ne'er effort spared,
Our sons in fiercest danger, shielded;
Our joys, our griefs, she's ever shared;
For us grim vengeance freely wielded.

Thus Canada to Motherland
By strongest ties is firmly bound.
She warmly clasps the fostering hand;
Our sons attend her bugle sound.

For perils now around her loom,
And envious nations snarl and sneer.
False "allies" skulk in treacherous gloom,
And not a friend, but God, is near.

When all looks dark, when all alone
You face your foes on land and sea,
We come, O, Queen, from this rich zone,
Our fealty and our love to thee.

Then grant our corps—let us forth go—
Our dearest wish and heartfelt prayer,
The boon—to meet your strongest foe,
Or all, and when and anywhere.

"By God we will, our cause is right,
To thy dear aid, now danger's nigh.
The "Forty-Fifth" will gladly fight
To prove their love—tho' proving die."
—Ian St. Clair.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"What a delicate little woman your wife is!"

"Delicate! Do you know that forty-seven muscles are brought into play when the human voice is used?"—Chicago Record.

"Miss Dauber says she is wedded to her art."

"Yes; the world is full of mesalliances."—Chicago Record.

Love's garret once I visited—
"Twas up four flights of stairs—
Packed full of chests of broken vows,
And also broken chairs.
—Chicago Record.

LET THE PEOPLE HELP THEMSELVES.

Sir: Permit me to suggest that several fire hose boxes be placed in various convenient parts of the city, adjacent to the hydrants. They could be secured in boxes with glass fronts, which could be broken in case of need, and the hose could be carried to other hydrants in case of fire. The experience of the people of New Westminster is such that it is, I venture to assert, better to err on the side of possible extravagance than suffer any undue risk. It is also probable that the insurance companies would accept a less rate of premium if adequate measures were adopted to fight a fire in the first few minutes of an outbreak.
FRANK RICHARDS.

SUPPORT OF THE SCHOOLS.

Sir:—The extraordinary action of the civic authorities in yesterday dishonoring the school trustees' draft of $252.50, for salaries of persons employed by them, notwithstanding the admitted fact of there being available school funds on hand, being likely to lead to serious complications, besides creating a most unfavorable impression with regard to the city's financial condition, is my excuse for offering a few words of explanation from the trustees' standpoint.

This last act of the council makes it apparent, that they are contending not only to control the expenditure, but also to determine for what purposes, and to whom, the school funds are to be paid.

The trustees are advised, and believe, that both these positions are untenable, and that it would be unwise and against the public interest to abdicate any of the duties, or privileges, which the School act imposes on them. It ought to be remarked that although the aldermanic board are the collectors of the school funds, they are by no means the superior body (in a representative sense). While the aldermen are chosen by only one-third of the electors the school board are elected by the whole body of the ratepayers and are charged with the special duty of determining how much shall be expended, and in what way the educational requirements of the city shall be met. To both these positions the aldermen object, although they themselves the inferior body (representatively) exercise freely the right to say how much, and in what way, the ordinary civic revenue shall be applied.

Yet when the school trustees who are especially elected for that purpose, and are free from conflicting demands from other quarters, determine what the educational requirements are, they complain of its being opposed to the principle of representative institutions. In my opinion it has some of its best features.

The city council further say, that they have not sufficient funds available, and require the co-operation of the trustees, in obtaining authority to levy an additional mill on real estate. To this the trustees object, believing that the present sources of revenue are quite sufficient for present purposes, without touching the general income of the city. Let me enumerate them:

1st, a yearly government grant, estimated	$20,000.00
2nd, special tax 2 mills on real estate	23,000.00
3rd, revenue, or school tax	10,000.00
Total	$53,000.00
The demand made this year by the trustees, including provision for a prospective large increase in pupils near	$49,900.00
The sum expended to Sept. 30 is	33,725.37
Amounts required to the end of the year, closely approximated, is	11,670.00
Total expenditure for the year 1898	$45,395.37

Thus showing that the actual requirements of the school board is only $2,400 more than the amount collected by the city from two sources of revenue only.

In is only fair, however, to state that the mayor and aldermen question the application of the third source of income (revenue tax) to education, basing their objection on the words used in the act that it is to be devoted to "civic purposes." Yet the legislature having previously placed some of the burden of education on the city, one fails to see why this is not as much a "civic purpose" as the mayor's barge or the aldermanic salaries. When in the year 1891 the ministry of that time, decided that the four cities of the province must bear some of the cost of the public schools they provided for partly meeting this expenditure by transferring the revenue tax then collected by the government, to these cities. The minister of education in introducing the reading of the Public School act, 1891, said:

"In connection with the new burden that under this bill would be imposed on the city municipalities, the revenue to be surrendered by the government would, if properly administered, be nearly sufficient to cover the additional cost." (See Colonist February 19th, 1891.)

The Colonist commenting editorially on the School bill then before the country, in its issue of February 10th, 1891, referring to half of the teachers' salaries, and the whole cost of the maintenance of the schools, by the corporation, said: "In order to enable it to do this, without placing an extra burden on the ratepayers, the provincial tax is to be handed over to the corporation;" and the minister of finance in introducing the Budget of that year alluded to the revenue tax of cities "being in the future in the hands of municipalities; to be collected by them. In return the cities pay half the teachers' salaries—the school expenses—and keeping up of the school buildings." (See Colonist April 1st, 1891.)

With these facts before us, there can be no doubt as to the intention of parliament as to the use to which the proceeds of the revenue tax should be applied and it is a matter for surprise that it should have ever been disputed. It is also intimated that the demands of the school board are extravagant and beyond the requirements and capacity of the city. It is respectfully submitted that such statements have no foundation. A comparison of school expenditure of the city of Vancouver, the only one in the province, that in point of wealth and population can be compared with Victoria bears out the following interesting facts: In 1894-5 Victoria's average attendance exceeded Vancouver by 150 (or 10 per cent. nearly) and her expenditure was $6,095.59, or 14 per cent. greater. In 1895-6 Victoria's average attendance was greater by 85 (nearly 5 per cent.); but Vancouver's expenditure was greater by $5,268.93, or 11 per cent. In 1896-7, though Victoria's average attendance was 102 greater (nearly 6 per cent.) yet Vancouver's expenditure was $3,565.94 (8 per cent.) greater than Victoria's.

(Note.—Only ordinary expenditure is included; interest on permanent debt is not included, nor some $13,000 spent in Vancouver in 1896-7 for building purposes.)

There has been during the last four years a steady increase in both teachers and pupils in attendance at our public schools, yet the cost has been comparatively less as will appear by the following figures, and shows conclusively that the charges of increasing demands are not well founded:

VICTORIA SCHOOLS.

Year.	Enrolment.	Expenditure.
1894-5	2,534	$49,559 32
1895-6	2,560	45,781 69
1896-7	2,612	43,811 67
1897-8	2,768	45,316 33

There has been a sincere desire on the part of the trustees to adjust their demands to existing conditions, while at the same time being careful to provide (as is their duty) sufficient school accommodation, avoiding also the expensive entanglements of a lawsuit to which they have received the most pressing invitation. It is confidently believed that the good sense of the ratepayers will not permit their schools to be closed, and will, when the merits of the question are properly understood by them, rise and demand, that the city authorities abandon a position they never should have assumed.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

Sir: With further reference to the subject dealt with in my previous communications, viz., the anomalous political situation in British Columbia, I ask careful thought for the following points: My premise is that we have to-day a personal government in power; it cannot be said to be aught else. And what calls for greater comment than it otherwise would is the effr