

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 8, 1893.

## SANITARY MATTERS.

Sanitary Officer Murray has reported to the council that he notified a dairyman in the northern part of the city that his cows would not be permitted to drink water from the natural drains on the streets or elsewhere! Apparently, our new sanitary officer is of the opinion that he has a duty to perform to the citizens who employ him. The milk of cows that drink the water flowing through drains may or may not be contaminated; it all depends upon the water. In 99 cases in 100 the milk would be affected, and the chance that the case in question is the one exception is too improbable for any risk to be run. The mayor and aldermen—at least at cross purposes frequently—will approve of an energetic enforcement of every law affecting the health of the citizens. But if they do not, the people will.

It has been suggested that the opinion of the health officer should be obtained on the proposal to use the surface drains for sewers. The suggestion should not be necessary, for the aldermen are supposed to know that official opinion already. If they have been taking a terrible responsibility upon themselves, Dr. Duncan's opinion must have precedence over that of the barristers, for, as it has been pointed out, it is not a question if the council has a legal right to do so, it is, can the drains be so used with safety to the public health? The city barristers are not authorities on that point.

## WILL THEY DO IT?

Whether the remarks made by Ald. Belyea at the meeting of the city council last evening expressed the opinion of the board we cannot say; but that his strong denunciation of the Government street hack nuisance meets with the warm approval of the public we confidently believe. Ald. Belyea said:

"Government street is in a most abominable condition—that is the only word to express it. I happened to be along there the other day when the watering cart was going past, and I venture to say there is no stable in the city which gives forth a more offensive odor. Is there no other place for the hacks than government street? Let them go to their stables, and the people who want them will go after them."

These are facts patent to everybody who passes along Government street at any time of the day. The thoroughfare simply reeks of ammonia and the gross, fetid odors of the stable. One cannot escape them in the stores or offices on that street; the air is impregnated with them, and business is seriously affected by such a condition of affairs. The mayor agreed with Ald. Belyea that the matter of having the hacks on Government and Yates streets was one which ought to be dealt with at once. We fancy we have heard that expression once or twice before. There can be no doubt that it "ought to be dealt with at once." Will it be? That is the question. There is not the slightest excuse for executive apathy in this matter? Must it be the cholera or small-pox before the council will stir a hand to apply remedies? How can any intelligent body of men entrusted with the guardianship of the city's health go on, week in, week out, stolidly ignoring this horrible nuisance, against which press and people object so strenuously? If there were any possible doubt about the existence of the nuisance; were it merely some small matter in a back alley affecting the health and comfort of only a few persons; or were there any great difficulty in the way of the source of complaint being removed, there would be some semblance of excuse for the council's inaction. But there is no doubt of the existence of the nuisance. It sticks closer than a brother to the very heart of the city, on the chief thoroughfare of the capital of British Columbia, and one of the fairest cities in the British empire; it gives constant offence to the whole population, and it could be abolished in a day by one virile act of the city council.

This is not a matter for old-womanish caving, childish hesitation, or for beating about the bush. One of the most intelligent members of the board denounces the nuisance as an abomination and asserts without contradiction that Government street smells more offensively than any stable in the city—and that is not saying a little. The mayor of the city, from his official chair, agrees with these remarks, and adds that the matter "ought to be dealt with at once." Then what happens? Nothing. The council have the power to sweep away this evil; they say that it ought to be swept away; then, why do they temporize and procrastinate? In the bright lexicon of a conscientious city council there should be no such word as "trouble." From the corporation dictionary that squalid excuse should be expunged straightway, and when such issues as the present condition of Government street come up for treatment, that treatment should be prompt, vigorous—heroic, if necessary.

## THE PROTECTED ZONE.

The Colonist, we believe, is still of the opinion that the regulations of the Paris Arbitration would have force over the protected zone of sixty miles around the

Pribiloff islands; and, hence, if over territorial waters; they would also have effect on the islands. We imagine that our neighbor stands alone in this interpreting the treaty. The Montreal Star, in the course of an article, not remarkable, it is true, for a clear understanding of the effect of the prohibitory regulations upon British Columbia sealers, refers to the point as follows:

A point commonly made against the "treaty" is that it does not regulate the slaughter of the seals on the Pribiloff islands, as we would certainly like it to have done. But these islands are a part of the territory of the United States; and, consequently, the treatment of the seals while there came no more within the scope of the arbitration, than the whole question of seal protection would have done if the American claim of property in the seals had been allowed. We have all along contended that the most stringent regulations were necessary on those islands if the seals were to be preserved at all; and it follows, as a corollary from this, that it would be useless to curtail pelagic sealing if the butchery on the islands is to be unchecked. But the arbitration had nothing to do in the case but to perform its duty in regard to so much of the matter as came before it, and leave the protection of the seals upon American ground to the American government, which has been so exceedingly desirous of preserving the herds at the cost of any violence to international law. It is comforting to know that the Americans are fully alive to the importance of this side of the question, and have already taken pains to reduce the number of skins annually secured in this way.

## NORTH WARD ELECTION.

The nomination of a successor to ex-Ald. Baker will be held on Monday next, at noon, in the city hall. If more than one candidate is nominated voting will take place on Thursday, 14th inst. The returning officer will be W. K. Bull, a veteran at the work.

Montreal Herald: British Columbia has suffered much under its heaven sent rulers, but a very considerable portion of its people appears to hope that it may be possible to dispel the popular conviction that a Conservative government cannot be beaten. Such a hope is worth cherishing. Liberalism in British Columbia and the country at large has much to gain if it will pluck up spirit. Men whose Liberal convictions are stronger than their personal force have too often given way to the despairing belief that there is no good in trying to defeat the Conservative party. Liberal principles, even when unsupported lukewarmly, have usually run near victory. If backed by the courage and confident energy of fighting men they must win.

Free coinage means, says the New York World, the extension to every holder of bullion of the privilege of having it coined for him at the mint without charge into full legal tender money. The holder of gold bullion has that privilege now. The free coinage advocates desire that it shall be extended to the holders of silver bullion also. The ratio means the relative rate at which the two metals are coined. In our existing coinage the ratio is 16 to 1. That is to say, we put by weight sixteen times as much silver into a dollar as we do gold. Under a ratio of 20 to 1 we should put twenty times as much. The French coinage is at the ratio of 15 to 1.

A political meeting was held at Soda Creek on Tuesday evening, which was addressed by Messrs. Davie, Kitchen, Johnston and Murphy, the last two being candidates. The Colonist's special correspondent—very likely Mr. Davie himself—says the premier demolished Kitchen and vindicated the government's action on public matters. Mr. Davie, as our contemporary is already aware, is not a very reliable authority on questions in which he is personally concerned.

## NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Sept. 5.—On Saturday a man had in his company his son, a child of about 7, in one of the saloons on Victoria Crescent. The little fellow was quite drunk. The parent of the child chastised him by slapping his face, but the blows fell unheeded, as the liquor had so stupefied the little one that he was quite unconscious of his ill-treatment. A constable's attention was called to the fact, and he replied that such cases were common among such people.

The local portion of the Salvation Army is to have its new barracks built. The plans and specifications have been prepared and tenders are called for its strong in Nanaimo and has done a considerable amount of good.

Ex-Mayor Hill has received a special invitation to the fall exhibition to be held in San Francisco. The invitation is issued by President M. H. de Young. A graphic description of the same connected with the exhibition accompanied the invitation.

Nanaimo, Sept. 6.—Anthony Peters, proprietor of the Royal restaurant, was up before Magistrate Plante on a charge of selling beer without a license and also with an infraction of the Sunday Closing act. Peters made no attempt to plead his innocence, as he knew the case was conclusive, so he asked the magistrate to deal leniently with him. He was fined in all on the two charges \$180. It seems as though the defendant will have difficulty in raising the fine, and may have to languish in jail for six months.

The Nanaimo Hornets have succeeded in getting up a strong team for the coming football season. There are several fresh arrivals on the list, and that of John Quine (captain) is an acquisition; also Cox (three-quarter back). E. Potts will be asked to play full back with the team, and if he consents the club will be complete. They look forward to a game with the Victorians this year. It is understood the Vancouver club have managed to get a few more good play-

ers among them, so that a hard match is expected.

A. R. Heyland is to be asked to give the council a distinct proposition as to the cost of a re-survey of the city, the registrar having refused to register titles on certain property in the city owing to a discrepancy in the lines.

Nanaimo, Sept. 7.—Vancouver Island Presbyterian opened in St. Andrew's church at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. Rev. D. A. McRae (Nanaimo) was elected moderator for the month of September. The announcement of the death of Rev. St. Jamieson was deeply regretted.

At the request of the Rev. P. McF. Macleod, the first business taken up was the matter of his resignation from the pastorate charge of St. Andrew's, Victoria. The clerk of session, Rev. D. MacRae, read several papers in reference to the matter. Rev. Mr. Macleod referred to the resolution adopted by the managing committee of St. Andrew's church, which his resignation was called for. Mr. Macleod said a resolution so urgent should never have been adopted, unless the pastor had been guilty of gross immorality. Dealing next with the resignation from the pastorate charge of St. Andrew's, Victoria, Rev. Mr. Macleod said that apparently the congregation considered that that was his conge, but he had never looked at it in that light. On his return, when the resolution before him was adopted, he felt bound to send in his resignation to the presbytery. When asked to explain why he had preached in Victoria, he said he was urged to do so by his friends. He asked why, if his resignation was so absolutely necessary for the welfare of St. Andrew's congregation, should they object to his preaching elsewhere. There were \$300 sent him at the end of August. He would waive all claim to the amount if he could afford to do so, but was not able. He had liabilities to meet which he was in honor bound to cover. He referred to the gift of \$250 the night before he left for the east, which he had accepted as a token on the part of the congregation, not as a present given on the understanding that he was not to return.

Mr. Henderson was the next to speak. He said that Rev. Mr. Macleod's preaching in the theatre most improper. He also objected to his putting another man in his place, yet demanding payment of his salary as usual. Mr. Macleod had stated he had asked no one to attend his meeting in the theatre, but Mr. Henderson had been told by a lady that Mr. Macleod had asked her to join his new church.

Rev. Mr. Macleod called for the name. Mr. Henderson refused to make it public, but wrote on a slip of paper and handed it to Mr. Macleod, who exclaimed, "it is entirely false."

A. Shaw moved, seconded by Rev. A. Young, that Rev. Mr. Macleod's resignation be accepted, when his salary was paid to him on a slip of paper and handed it to Mr. Macleod, who exclaimed, "it is entirely false."

The decision of the presbytery is that Rev. Mr. Macleod be paid his salary up to September 6th, the amount being \$422. The managers of St. Andrew's church present at the meeting signified that the result was perfectly satisfactory to them, and they will stand by the decision. The British Columbia Presbyterian church of Victoria, numbering 103 persons, presented a petition to the presbytery, asking that Rev. Mr. Macleod be also satisfied with the verdict. Messrs. J. H. Falconer and Gordon, representing the congregation of the new Central Presbyterian church of Victoria, numbering 103 persons, presented a petition to the presbytery, asking that Rev. Mr. Macleod be also satisfied with the verdict. The petition will be dealt with and all the details arranged at a meeting to be held during the first week of October. Mr. Falconer made a very earnest appeal to the presbytery, speaking for over three quarters of an hour and presenting the matter very forcibly.

## NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Sept. 6.—Rev. R. Jamieson, who has been seriously ill for about ten days, died at his residence, 830 at about 10 o'clock this morning. He was in his 64th year. He was licensed a preacher in 1853, entering upon his first charge at Belburbet, Ireland, of which country he was a native. In 1859 he came to Canada and was in charge of the church at Dunville, but owing to ill health he removed to another field in Ontario. In 1861 he decided to go to British Columbia, thus becoming a pioneer of the Canadian Presbyterian church here. He arrived at New Westminster on March 12, 1862, and speedily organized the congregation of St. Andrew's church, in which he ministered until 1865, when he removed to Nanaimo, establishing the Presbyterian congregation there. Early in 1869 he returned to Westminster and continued pastor of St. Andrew's until the breaking down of his health in 1884 compelled him to resign. Until his death he held the position of chaplain to the penitentiary, being a pioneer of that great work. He was a member of the great work fell to Mr. Jamieson's share. He established besides the Westminster and Nanaimo churches the North Arm, Langley and Maple Ridge churches, keeping up for a number of years services at those places besides his own in Westminster. He leaves two sons, one of whom is Robt. Jamieson of Victoria, and five daughters. Mrs. T. H. Prosser of Victoria is one of the daughters.

Memorial to Bradlaugh. After a long and heated discussion, the Northampton town council have decided to allow a memorial to be erected to the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh in Abington square, one of the chief open places in the borough, says the London Times. The statue will be the colossal one, and will be executed in terra cotta, will represent Mr. Bradlaugh in the attitude of speaking. The pedestal will contain the following inscription: "Through Charles Bradlaugh's words, 29th Sept. 1832. Died Jan. 30th 1891. M. P. for Northampton 1880-91. Four times elected to one parliament in vindication of the rights of constituencies. A sincere friend of the people, his life was devoted to progress, liberty and justice. In death he chose him as her representative and mourns his loss." Most of the Conservatives, who are in a large majority in the council, abstained from voting. The council will permit a political song "Bradlaugh for Northampton" which was sung at every election, in which Mr. Bradlaugh was candidate, to be placed on the statue. The statue, which is being executed at Messrs. Donker's Art Works, Northampton, will cost about £200. The memorial has been obtained mostly by subscriptions from workmen.

## THE NEXT GREAT WAR

Britain and France Rapidly Becoming Hostile to Each Other.

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA EAGER FOR WAR

The Czar Alone Restrains His Subjects—Russia Expects Soon to be Able to Fight All Europe—Bitter French Feeling Against Britain.

(Correspondence Boston Herald.)

Two years ago, while returning from Europe, I fell in with a most intelligent English gentleman, Sir Edward Jenkinson, who said to me that he thought a war between France and Britain more to be feared than between France and Germany or between France and Italy. Sir Edward had long held an eminent position in the British civil service in India. He thoroughly knew what was going on in every part of the world, and he believed that the antagonism between France and England on account of Egypt and Tunis and Tonquin, and many other localities where friction had developed between them, might easily lead to a war.

The extraordinary policy of the French government towards Siam has recently attracted the attention of the world. It is admitted to be a policy of unprovoked and inexorable aggression. Lord Rosebery, the British minister of foreign affairs, has said that, at the moment when the Siamese government acceded to the tremendous demands of the French, war was more imminent between England and France than it had been for 75 years. If the Siamese had held out against the French and the French had shelled Bangkok, whose commercial interests are almost wholly English, it is exceedingly probable that British troops would have answered the French assault. This incident, which so much resulted in a momentous military and naval conflict had a very important result. It opened the eyes of the English people to the real state of French feeling towards Britain. During the whole reign of Queen Victoria there has been maintained in London a marked antipathy towards France. It was at its highest point, no doubt, when Emperor Napoleon III. joined England in making war against Italy. He has since been a party to no less degree than the queen herself. When the French gave up their share in the control of Egypt it was done voluntarily and not because the English demanded it.

The English have gone forward fearfully in their policy of building up their trade with every other part of the world, but they have not gone out of their way to interfere with or offend the French. The English have been a party to no less degree than the queen herself. When the French gave up their share in the control of Egypt it was done voluntarily and not because the English demanded it.

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It was hoped that before this time the Russian alliance would have enabled the war of revenge to be begun. Circumstances have rendered this impossible; but there is no real diminution of the war spirit in France. With Russia as an ally, she is ready to meet all the rest of Europe in arms. It might be supposed that the French people would prefer to be spared the attentions of the warships of England while their armies were marching Rhineward and Alpiward. But the French idea seems to be that the English are really, if not openly, a part of the combination against them, and that they have to meet not only a triple alliance but a quadruple alliance.

The recent course of events in France makes it more probable than ever that when war comes, as it must come for nothing else will satisfy either France or Russia—all the great nations of Europe will be brought into it, and that Russia will fight out her quarrels with Germany and Austria and England at the same time that France is trying to settle her scores with Germany and Italy and England. Denmark will be very likely to be drawn in with Russia and France, while Belgium, Roumania and Bulgaria will doubtless be found fighting with the other great combination.

If it were the deliberate and almost universal desire of the French people to solidify the rest of Europe against them, while making sure of the support of Russia, they could not more effectively attain that result than by what they have been doing of late. The telegram describing the excited crowds in Rome, the bands playing German and Italian airs, and the people singing and cheering, only describe the emotions which this massacre of their fellow-citizens will excite throughout the length and breadth of Italy. The bloody attack on a lot of defenceless men was, in fact, a cowardly and cruel act of war against the Italian people, which no French government apology can wipe out.

There have been frequent discussions as to the value of the Italian soldiers. When they get their opportunity to square accounts with the French it will not be necessary to discuss their military qualities. The Italians will fight the French to-day with a fury that even the Germans would scarcely equal. The idea that the average Frenchman will more than equal the average Italian as a military unit will be found to be an error. Italy will put 800,000 splendidly equipped soldiers into the field within two weeks after the declaration of war, and it will require at least 800,000 Frenchmen to take care of them.

Should the war come it will hardly be possible to obtain an early day accurate accounts of the number actually engaged in the contest, for the number of available soldiers is now so great that it is merely a question of railroad facilities whether the first battles shall be fought with half a million men, more or less, on each side. In the event of a European war there will be at least 5,000,000 soldiers in actual movement before the first gun can be fired on a battlefield. These can be followed up with from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 more. No one can tell what these nations can actually accomplish until war comes.

The Germans, who have been always clear-headed, with whom war is the most practical of all human affairs, understand the difference between 1893 and 1870 in this respect. One of the German military papers, the Military Weekblatt, has recently been discussing the question of whether the French army has lost any of its keenness for taking the offensive, because of the erection of the great fortresses on the eastern frontier, and this paper expresses the opinion that such is not the case, and that while these fortresses will be used for mobilization purposes, yet the French will aim to get away from them and to invade the German frontier if they can do it.

It is apparent that the revelation of the general bitterness of the French towards them has produced something like a shock to the feelings of the English people. They are slow to apprehend facts but very practical when the apprehension is complete.

The British people now understand that a war with France is for them an actual possibility, and that it may be begun at any time. The French raid on Siam involved a possible war with England as a consequence, and it appears as if the readiness of the French to enter upon such a contest may render it a welcome thing hereafter. The English leaders, of course, know what the trouble is. They know that the French are angry and hateful because England has obtained control of the Suez Canal, because England alone is in control of Egypt, because England is dominant in the Mediterranean, and because England is jealous of English power in Africa, in the Orient and in every part of the world, because English and French civilization are still in conflict in Newfoundland and in Canada.

They know that the new French fortified harbor on the south shore of the Mediterranean, as close as possible to Italy, is intended to be more secure, more powerful and more useful than Malta or Gibraltar. They know that the great navy of France is intended to cope with and break down the navy of England. The contest has been long postponed. At last England is actually on the verge of it.

The revelation of French savagery toward England is swiftly followed by a fresh exhibition of the same tigerish spirit toward the Italians. Terrible, indeed, was the feeling that could lead a French mob of a thousand men at Aigues-Mortes to kill 50 peaceable Italian workmen at the salt works there and to main a hundred more. It was such an outbreak as has been threatened against the Chinese in San Francisco, and could only occur in this country in some region where the national or state authority were entirely absent.

But the significant feature of this cold-blooded massacre in southern France is that the government troops were not far away. The frightful maltreatment of the laborers might have been prevented, because they were penned up in a farm house for hours before they "ran for their lives," and were shot and clubbed to death as if they had been so many wild animals. The event shows that the desire of the willingness to kill an Italian is too strong in France for the government to undertake to suppress it on the eve of a general election.

But why such fierceness toward the Italians who do not seem to be hungering for war with anybody? Simply because the better organization for battle of the Germans, and that this alliance has served the peace of western Europe for more than 20 years. The German Emperor's brother, Prince Henry, is going to be present at the Italian naval manoeuvres, and the Crown Prince of Italy is to be the Emperor's guest at the German army manoeuvres near Metz. It is against Ger-

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## PROGRESSION V.

Suggestive Suggestive Business

## HOW, WHEN AND WHY

Disposition and I  
Tristram's Ink-A  
Business.

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