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THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1893

The Ulleekiy Times Victoria, Friday, September 8, 1893.

SANITARY MATTERS.

standing of the effect of the prohibitory Sanitary Officer Murray has reported regulations upon British Columbia sealto the council that he notified a dairyman ers, refers to the point as follows:

the scope of the arbitration than the

erty in the seals had been allowed. We

have all along contended that the most

those islands if the seals were to be pre-

served at all; and it follows, as a coroll-

case but to perform its duty in regard to

so much of the matter as came before

NORTH WARD ELECTION.

The nomination of a successor to ex

to defeat the Conservative party. Lib-

eral principles, even when snupported

lukewarmly, have usually run .lear vic-

tory. If backed by the courage and con-

Free coinage means, says the New

veteran at the work.

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; have done if the American claim of propit 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 ary from this, that it would be useless aldermen-although at cross purposes freto curtail pelagic sealing if the butchery quently-will approve of an energetic enon the islands is to be unchecked. But forcement of every law affecting the the arbitration had nothing to do in the health of the citizens. But if they do not, the people will.

it, and leave the protection of the seals It has been suggested that the opinion upon American ground to the American of the health officer should be obtained government, which has been so exceedon the proposal to use the surface drains ingly desirous of preserving the herds for sewers. The suggestion should not at the cost of any violence to international law. It is comforting to know be necessary, for the aldermen are supthat the Americans are fully alive to posed to know that official's opinion althe importance of this side of the ques-, ready. If they have being going ahead tion, and have already taken pains to without it, they have been taking a terreduce the number of skins annually rible responsibility upon themselves. Dr. secured in this way. Duncan's opinion must have precedence over the city barristers', for, as it has been pointed out, it is not a question if the council has a legal right to use the Ald. Baker will be held on Monday next, surface drains to carry off sewage-it is, at noon, in the city hall. If more than can the drains be so used with safety to one candidate is nominated voting will the public health? The city barristers are take place on Thursday, 14th inst. The not authorities on that point. returning officer will be W. K. Bull, a

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.

fident energy of fighting men they must These are facts patent to everybody win. who passes along Government street at any time of the day. The thoroughfare simply reeks of ammonia and the York World, the extension to every gross, fetid odors of the stable. One holder of hullion of the privilege of hav-

ers among them, so that a hard match THE Pribyloff islands; and, hence, if over territorial waters; they would also is expecte A. R. Heyland is to be asked to give have effect on the islands. We imagine the council a distinct proposition as to the cost of a re-survey of the city, the registrar having refused to register titles Britain and France Rapidly Becoming Hostile to Fach Other that our neighbor stands alone in thus interpreting the treaty. The Montreal on certain property in the city owing to a

Star, in the course of an article, not remarkable, it is true, for a clear underlispute in the lines. Nanaimo, Sept. 7 .- Vancouver Island presbytery opened in St. Andrew's church at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. Rev. D.

A. McRae (Nanaimo) was' elected moder-A point commonly made against the ator for the ensuing year. The announce 'award" is that it does not regulate the ment of the death of Rev. R. Jamieson slaughter of the seals on the Pribyloff was deeply regretted. islands, as we would certainly like it to

At the request of the Rev. P. McF. Macleod, the first business taken up was have done. But these islands are a the matter of his resignation from th part of the territory of the United States; pastoral charge of St. Andrew's, Victoand, consequently, the treatment of the seals while there came no more within The clerk of session, Rev. D. Mac-Rae, read several papers in reference to the matter. Rev. Mr. Macleod referred whole question of seal protection would to the resolution adopted by the mana gers of St. Andrew's church, in which his resignation was called for. Mr. Mac leod said a resolution so urgent should stringent regulations were necessary on never have been adopted, unless the pastor had been guilty of gross immorality. Dealing next with the three months' leave granted him by the presbytery, 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 alluded to was adopted, he felt bound to send in his resignation to the presbytery. When asked to explain why he had preached in a war. Victoria. he said he was urged to do so by his friends. He had never received a cent for so doing. 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 was \$360 salary due him till 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 Messrs. Bethune and Milne's 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. Bethune spoke next. He had no

wish to blame Rev. Mr. Macleod, but personally believed his resignation was cessary.

Montreal Herald: British Columbia has Mr. Henderson was the next to speak. suffered much under its heaven sent He thought Rev. Mr. Macleod's preachrulers, but a very considerable portion ing in the theatre most improper. He of its people appears to hope that it also objected to his putting another man in his place, yet demanding payment of his salary as usual. Mr. Macleod had may be possible to dispel the popular conviction that a Conservative governstated he had asked no one to attend his ment cannot be beaten. Such a hope is neeting in the theatre, but he (Mr. Henworth cherishing. Liberalism in Briterson) had been told by a lady that Mr. ish Columbia and the country at large Macleod had asked her to join his ne has much to gain if it will pluck up church. Rev. Mr. Macleod called for the name

spirit. Men whose Liberal convictions Mr. Henderson refused to make it pubare stronger than their personal force lic, but wrote it on a slip of paper and have too often given way to the despairhanded it to Mr. Macleod, who exclaim ing belief that there is no good in trying ed, "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 in full on the basis of his reduced salary, without any counter reductions. The matter is still under consideration. The decision of the presbytery is that the Rev. Mr. Macleod be paid his salary

up to September 6th, the amount involv ed being \$422. The managers of St. Andrew's church present at the meeting signified that the result was

field in Ontario. In 1861 he de-

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 re-

turned to Westminster and continued

pastor of St. Andrew's until the break-

ing down of his health in 1884 compelled

him to resign. Until his death he held

the position of chaplain to the peniten-

tiary. Being a pioneer, a great deal of

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 ser-

vices 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

Memorial to Bradlaugh.

After a long and heated discussion, the

Dipd Jan. 30th, 1891. M. P.

was sung at every election

of Victoria is one of the daughters.

NEXT GREAT always chiefly directed. Russian alliance would have enabled the war of revenge to be begun. Circum-Hostile to Each Other.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA EAGER FOR WAR

The Czar Alone Restrains His Subjectsof England while their armies Russia Expects Soon to be Able to Fight all Europe-Bitter French Feel- marching Rhineward and Alpward, But ing 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 land. Denmark will be very likely to be 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

The extraordinary policy of the French government towards Siam has recently attracted the attention of the world. is admitted to be a policy of unprovoked and inexcusable aggression. Lard 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 gainst the French and the French had shelled Bankok, whose commercial interests are almost wholly English, it is exceedingly probable that British guns would have answered the French assault. This "incident" which so nearly result ed in a momentous military and naval conflict had a very important result. It opened the eyes of the English wonle to the real state of French feeling toward them. During the whole reign of Queen Victoria there has been maintained in London a marked amicability to ward France. It was at its highest point no doubt, when Emperor Napoleon III. joined England in making way against Russia. It has not been a party feeling in England. Mr. Gladstone has felt it in no less degree than the queen herself. When the French gave up their share in the control of Egypt it was done volantarily and not because the English de

nanded it The English have gone forward tesolutely 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. And the English people as a whole have until lately failed to understand the intense hostility of the French people to ward them. Now they are beginning to open their eyes to the facts.

can tell what these nations can actually The result is a remarkable change in English opinion and feeling about the accomplish until war comes. French, the destruction, indeed, of whatever of good feeling there was in Engnd toward France, and the percep

WAR many, of course, that French hatred is pared to give a very good account of itelf in the event of war, yet what reason It was hoped that before this time the is there to suppose that it could prevail against the tremendous odds which

would be opposed to it? stances have rendered this impossible: France, indeed, would have not the slightest chance of winning a campaign but there is no real diminution of the war either on sea or on land, if it were not spirit in France. With Russia as an ally, for Russia, the great barbarous power she is ready to meet all the rest of Euwhich seeks an outlet' at Constantinople, rope in arms. It might be supposed that the French people would prefer to and thinks the suppression of France as be spared the atentions of the warships a warlike power would make it imposible for a Russian warship ever to pass were through the Bosphorus. What will the great northern power be able to do to the French idea seems to be that the English are really, if not openly, a part help France overcome the triple alliance? No one can tell, but it is the sorrow of of the combination against them, and Bismarck's old age that Russia, which that they have to meet not only a triple was in 'the old emperor's time The recent course of events in France friendly with Germany or neutral, as in the war with France, is now committee more probable than ever that when war comes, as it must come-for to the support of France. The czar nothing else will satisfy either France or has 150,000,000 of subjects, three times Russia-all the great nations of Europe the population of Germany, and there is ample evidence that they will welcome will be brought into it, and that Russia war with the Germans, Austrians and will fight out her quarrels with Germany and Austria and England at the same Hungarians. time that France is trying to settle her

The Russian military authorities he lieve it is only a question of time when scores with Germany and Italy and Engthey will be able to fight all western drawn in with Russia and France, while Europe single-handed. They know that Belgium, Roumania and Bulgaria will at present they are in many ways in ferior to the nations to the westward. doubtless be found fighting with the but they are working all the time to perfect themselves, and they expect to universal desire of the French people to make up army after army from "the solidify the rest of Europe against them, inexhaustible east," if they do not prevail in their first campaign. while making sure of the support of Rus-

sia, they could not more effectually at-So many changes have been made the Russian army and so much hard tain that result than by what they have work has been done that the officers are been doing of late. The telegram de scribing the excited crowds in Rome, the really anxious for a war in order to test the value of their work. If the czar bands playing German and Italian airs, were to put the question to a vote in his the people singing and cheering, only describe the emotions which this army the decision would be almost massacre of their fellow-citizens will exunanimous in favor of war, and the march on Austria and Germany would cite throughout the length and breadth of The bloody attack on a lot of begin immediately. It is the personal lefenceless men was, in fact, a cowardly will and wish of the czar alone that stands between Europe and this wast and cruel act of war against the Italian people, which no French government catastrophe of a general European war at this moment. There have been frequent discussion

VANCOUVER.

When they get their opportunity to Vancouver, Sept. 5 .- Matters in the square accounts with the French it will east end school continue in a muddle. not be necessary to discuss their mili-Three trustees who met installed R. The Italians will fight Fraser, from the west end school, in the French to-day with a fiery zeal that even the Germans would scarcely equal. place of R. Sparling, whose certificate The idea that the average Frenchman was suspended. Trustee Brown yesterwill more than equal the average Italian day morning took the pupils from Sparlas a military unit will be found to be an ing's room to the third room, and in the error. Italy will put 800,000 splendidly afternoon directed Mr. Dougan, of the equipped soldiers into the field within two weeks after the declaration of war, third room, to take charge of the head department. The department has been appealed to, but has declined to inter-Should the war come it will hardly be

possible to obtain at an early day accur-A ball will be tendered the admiral ate accounts of the number actually enand officers of the warships here on Mongaged in the contest, for the number of day next. available soldiers is now so great that it

The Austrian residents will present is merely a question of railroad facilities Archduke Ferdinand with an address. whether the first battles shall be fought Governor Moresby took a two days' with half a million men, more or less. trip around English Bay and the Gulf on each side. In the event of a Euroof Georgia after whiskey smugglers, but pean war there will be at least 5,000,000 found none." soldiers in actual movement before the

The market loan by-law of Now West, first gun can be fired on a battlefield. minster was defeated yesterday by 42 These can be followed up with from and a by-law to have a special audit 10,000,009 to 15,000,000 more. No one passed by 76 majority.

The Westminster council will petition the government to change the number of The Germans, who have been always the local battery of artillery from No. 1 to No. 2, as theirs is the oldest in the

husiness development formally state that this paper or in any I am neither direc nected with any n space. I am sim you the truth of s I see it, and as I k best business men Five parts of a parts of guess so, and you have the depression. There is reason mighty little of an Half the people rest are lambs. Ten per cent.

PROGRESSION

Suggestive Suggest

HOW, WHEN AND W.

Disposition and Printer's Ink-A

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Confidence is su Lack of confide Faith in busines What you thin nearer so than the He who thinks ally is successful. In every ailme of business depres erally the matter,

fies that matter to When there is ness depression, ar because éach indi by locking up ev manding payment fusing to pay cr for depression, b

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ly.

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. Belvea that the mat ter 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 to 1. apathy in this matter? Must it be 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 fgnoring 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 sticketh closer than a brother to the very heart of the ciy, 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 carping, 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 sluggard's 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, vigorousheroic, 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

satisfactory to them, and they will stand ing it coined for him at the mint withby the presbytery's werdict. Rev. Mr out charge into full legal tender money. Macleod is also satisfied with the verdict. The holder of gold bullion has that Messrs. J. H. Falconer and Gordon, rep privilege now. The free coinage advoresenting the congregation of the new cates desire that it shall be extended to Central Presbyterian church of Victoria numbering 103 persons, presented a pe the holders of silver bullion also. The tition praying for the establishment of ratio means the relative rate at which the new church. The petition will be the two metals are coined. In our exdealt with and all the details arranged isting coinage the ratio is 16 to 1. That at a meeting to be held during the first is to say, we put by weight sixteen week of October. Mr. Falconer made a very earnest appeal to the presbytery, times as much silver into a dollar as we speaking for over three-quarters of an do gold. Under a ratio of 20 to 1 we hour and presenting the matter very forshould put twenty times as much. The cibly. French coinage is at the ratio of 15 1-2 NEW WESTMINSTER. New Westminster, Sept. 6.-Rev. R. Jamieson, who has been seriously ill for about ten days, died this morning at

A political meeting was held at Soda Creek on Tuesday evening, which was 8.30 at the home of his sonin-law, J. D. addressed by Messrs. Davie, Kitchen, Rae. He was in his 64th year. He was Johnston and Murphy, the last two belicensed a preacher in 1853, entering ing candidates. The Colonist's special upon his first charge at Belturbet, Ire correspondent-very likely Mr. Davie land, of which country he was a native. In 1856 he came to Canada and took himself-says the premier demolished charge of the church at Dunnville, but Kitchen and windicated the government's owing to ill health he removed to anaction on public matters. Mr. Davie, other cided to go to British Columbia, thus as our contemporary is already aware, becoming a pioneer of the Canada Presis not a very reliable authority on quesbyterian church here. He arrived at tions in which he is personally con-New Westminster on March 12, 1862, cerned. and speedily organized the congregation

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 stupified the little one that it was quite unconscious of he ill-treatment. A constable's attention was called to the fact, and he replied that such cases were ommon among such people.

The local portion of the Salvation Ar ny is to have its new bacracks built. The plans and specifications have been prepared and tenders are called for its strong in Nanaimo and has done a considerable amount of goud. Ex-Mayor Hilbert has received a spe

cial invitation to the fall exhibition to be held in San Frau-isco. The invitation Northampton town council have decided is issued by President M. H. de Young. o allow a memorial to be erected to the A graphic description of details connectlate Mr. Charles Bradlaugh in Abington ed with the exhibition accompanied the square, one of the chief open places in invitation.

the borough, says the London Times. The Nanaimo, Sept. 6.-Anthony Peters, statue, which will be of colossal size proprietor of the Royal restaurant, was and will be executed in terra cotta, will up before Magistrate Planta on a charge represent Mr. Bradlaugh in the attitude of selling beer without a license and also of speaking. The pedestal will contain with an infraction of the Sunday Closthe following inscription: ""Thorough Charles Bradlaugh. Born Sept. 26th, ing act. Peters made no attempt to plead his innocence, as he knew the case 1833. was conclusive, so he asked the magisfor Northampton 1880-91. Four times trate to deal leniently with him. He elected to one parliament in vindication was fined in all on the two charges \$180. of the rights of constituencies. A sincere It seems as though the defendant will friend of the people, his life was de have difficulty in raising the fine, and voted to progress, liberty and justice. Inmay have to languish in jail for six dia chose him as her representative and months.

mourns his loss." Most of the Con-The Nanaimo Hornets have succeeded servatives, who are in a large majority in getting up a strong team for the comin the council, abstained from voting. ing football season. There are several The council refused to permit a political fresh arrivals on the list, and that of John Quine (captain) is an acquisition: which also Cox (three-quarter back). E. Potts which Mr. Bradlaugh was candidate, will be asked to play full back with the will be asked to play full back with the team, and if he consents the club will which is being executed at Messrs. be complete. They look forward to a Doulton's Arf Pottery Works, Lamgame with the Victorians this year. It both, will cost about £500. The money is understood the Vancouver club have has been obtained mostly by subscriptions. managed to get a few more good play- from workingmen.

hat the people on the other side of the British Channel are not only their enemies, but would really like to try a warlike scuffle with them. For years the English, while willing to lend some support to the Italians in certain emergencies, have carefully held themselves aloof from the triple alliance, and an important element in this policy has been the esire of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal eaders to preserve amicable relations with France. It is apparent that the 'revelation of

the general bitterness of the French toward 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 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, cause England is dominant in the Meditterranean, because the French are jeal ous 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

The revelation of French savageness 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 maim 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 coldblooded massacre in southern France is that the government troops were not far The frightful maltreatment of away. laborers might have been prevented, because they were penned up in a farm house for hours before they for their lives," and were shot and elubbed to death as if they had been so many wild animals. The event shows that the desire or the willingness to kill an Italian is too strong in France for the government to undertake to repress 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 cause the Italians are the allies of the Germans, and that this alliance has pre-"Bradlaugh for Northampton," 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

clear-headed, with whom war is the ost practical of all human affairs un. derstand the difference between 1893 and 1870 in this respect. One of the German military papers, the Military Wochenblatt, 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 opinior 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. The system of universal training has done very much to improve the quality of the French soldier during the past ten years. The cavalry is better than it used

alliance but a quadruple alliance.

other great combination.

apology can wipe out.

tary qualities.

If it were the deliberate and almost

as to the value of the Italian soldiers

and it will require at least 800.000

Frenchmen to take care of them.

makes

and

Italy.

be, the artillery has rapid firing guns and Melinite shells, the infantry has the Lebel magazine rifle. Everything is different from what it was 20 years ago, and the war will be fought under many new conditions. There is a possibility of great disaster for the French in the mechanism of their new rifle, which is disapproved strongly in other countries and thought to be the poorest magazine system in the world.

There will be great times on the sea if England is drawn into a contest in which France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia are also engaged. A recent French comparison between the floating strength of the various nations was effected by grouping the ships in typical squadrons, consisting severally battleships, 2 cruisers, 1 torpedo cruiser and 6 torpedo boats. He finds that of these typical squadrons England possesses 22, France 9, Russia 9, Italy 6, Germany 5, Austria 4, Spain 3, Turkey , Denmark 2, and Greece, Holland and Sweden and Norway one each. If we accept the system of comparison proposed it thus appears that France and Russia can set 18 typical squadrons against the 15 of the triple alliance, and that, with England, the triple alliance can count

upon 37 squadrons against the 29 of all other European powers put together. This may not be an absolutely accurate method of comparison, but it roughly shows how the two sides would stand in the event of such a contest as is now threatened. But the sinking of the Victoria and a number of other facts raise some doubts as to whether the English naval authority is really as great as its number would indicate.

The French will spend this year over \$53,000,000 on their navy. That great sum is an item in the vast system of expenditure upon which they have enered. Their annual manoeuvres, which have just taken place, have been carried on upon a tremendous scale. In the Mediterranean the active squadron, formed in three divisions, comprised 29 pattleship cruisers and torpedo-catchers, while there was a reserve squadron of 17 vessels-46 in all. Concerning the fleet manoeuvres in the channel, one of our naval officers writes home:

"No doubt you have been posted garding the movements of the British and French fleets last month. I have seen the two, and I must say the general opinion among our naval officers, and I fully concur with them, is that the last decade. French have better organization for bat-tle and concentration than the British. burg, which has been instituted at vast Their ships, for fighting purposes, "are expense. He refers to the better than the British, and their tor, commercial injury done to this port by pedo boats are away ahead of anything. cholera and its consequent scares, and We saw the squadron of the north at states that he considers this government work at Cherbourg. The movements of should make it public that Hamburg is the torpedo boats were perfect." manoeuvres near Metz. It is against Ger- The French navy is undoubtedly pre- en by conservative statistics.

province The Langley people are organizing to select delegates to the Kamloops politi-

al convention. Vancouver, Sept. 6.-The steamer Premier did not, arrive this morning till after the departure of the train. Rev. O. S. 'Nostengrand, a friend of he two Swedish missionaries massacred near Hankow, is here, on his way to the Chicago religious parliament, where h will take what steps possible for the united action of the United States and European powers for protection of missionaries in China.

Four candidates are writing for censes to practice medicine. Nine carloads of canned salmon left

New Westminster over the C. P. R. today for the east. Archduke Ferdinand and party will

stay here till Friday, then go to Okanagan for the shooting. They will then go by way of Revelstoke o the Yellowtone Park. San Francisco will not be visited.

Vancouver, Sept. 7 .- Drs. Watson Victoria; McPhillips, Vancouver: Pool and Morris, Vernon, have passed the medical examination

The schooper Beatrice returned this morning from Copper Island. She caught 39 seals after leaving Hakodate, making 1,450 for the season. The highest catch at Copper Island was that of the Agnes Macdonald, 104. Captain Jerre reports six schooners seized by the Russians. The last was the Annie Seymour, with the season's catch of 900 skins aboard. The New Westminster Rugby football club has been organized, with R. J. Rickman president and E. O. Malins secretary-treasurer:

John F. Walker of this town claims to have invented a steamship propeller which will increase speed from one to three knots.

Col. Maitland of the Royal Engineers rrived yesterday to take charge of the fortification construction at Esquimalt. A charter will be applied for to the legislature for a steam or electric rail-

way from Vancouver and Westminster. with branches to the mouth of the Fraser and Port Moody. The men in six tailor shops have struck

against a reduction of wages. Ten miles of the Arrow Lake branch

of the C. P. R. from Revelstoke will be built this year. H. M. ships Garnet, Daphne and

Pheasant came into port this morning and the Royal Arthur is expected in this afternoon. They lay in English Bay all day yesterday.

Health of Hamburg.

New York, Sept. 6.-Manager Emil Boas, of the Hamburg-American lines in this city, is in receipt of a copy of a letter written by United States Consul Henry Robertson at Hamburg to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Josiah Quincy, in which he reports 'very favorably on the health of the city of Hamburg in comparison with other European and American centres. Mr. Robertson writes that the death rate in his city has been lower in the present year than in any corresponding period during the He ascribes the improve enormous now leading as a healthy town, as prov-

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