Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1885.

THE KNIGHTS AND THE RESOLUTIONS.

Our esteemed morning contemporary whose sympathetic soul has been stirred to its lowest depths by the "censure" which it says the Knights of Labor have imposed on *The Colonist*, intimates that we are anxious to have the vote reversed. That wish has not been expressed; but we cannot help saying that if the order should rescind those resolutions it would really be more in their interest than in ours. The idea has gone abroad that an attempt has been made by certain place-hunters, who lounge about the Standard office, to use their professed influence with the workingmen to bully the government into conferring upon them an office, when they would at once retire and be heard of no more in active political life. The resolutions to which reference is made by our esteemed contemporary were framed with the object of saying to the government, "Here, you! read these; and know that unless you 'square' me worse will follow. I hold the workingmen's votes in the hollow of my hand (an actual statement) and can annihilate anyone against whom I may throw it," and so on and on *ad nauseum*. The government is not composed of the pliable material the author of the resolutions imagines; and his precious series have earned him only contempt and ridicule—contempt because they are false; ridicule because their object is too apparent to be misunderstood. The anti-Chinese association has promptly brought one of these office-seeking mischiefmakers to book by making him eat his untruths and publish an apologetic card. A singular coincidence is mentioned in connection with this last gentleman. The Standard, as is well known, is under the ban of all the societies of workingmen in the province for having reduced the wages of its printers and threatened to send to Hongkong for typesetters. Yet the author of the bogus resolution that have just been repudiated by the workingmen is an employé of the Standard and a frequent contributor to its columns; and the author of the "censure" resolutions is, or was lately, in the employ of the largest employers of Chinese labor in the country! Is it not a clear case of trying to serve God and Mammon? With regard to the "censure" resolutions we have not asked their recall; but if the Knights of Labor are of opinion that a class of men who have never done a stroke of work in their lives, and the hardness of whose cheeks makes up for the softness of their hands, can originate anything that will be of real utility to the order, they are welcome to their company. For our part, all the resolutions of censure the office-seekers may succeed in getting up will not induce us to say that the country is steeped in poverty and distress when the reverse is the fact. No province of the Dominion is more prosperous, and we much mistake the thinking and earnest portion of the members of the Knights of Labor if they will permit the harmful resolutions to stand without at least making an effort to rebuke their author.

WAS HE A TRAITOR?

A lively discussion is proceeding in American papers respecting certain revelations made by Gen. Grant some years before his death to a friend named Depew. The general is represented as having said that Mr. Johnson, who succeeded Mr. Lincoln as president after the assassination of the latter, asked Gen. Grant to drive congress out at the point of the bayonet, and assist him in establishing a despotism. Gen. Grant spurned the proposition and President Johnson was unable to carry out his scheme. There would seem to be little room to doubt Johnson's culpable designs against the integrity of the nation. Johnson had been president sixteen months, and his affiliations were altogether with the leaders of the party which had opposed his election to the vice-presidency, when on August 18, 1866, he spoke as follows to a large gathering at Washington:

We have witnessed in our department of the government every endeavor to prevent the restoration of peace. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the government, as it were, a body called or which assumes to be the congress of the United States, pretend to be for the union, while its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of States inevitable. We have seen this congress assume to exercise power which, if allowed to be consummated, would result in despotism or monarchy itself.

When a president talks in this strain and then tries to get control of the war department and of the army, there is but one inference to be drawn. This was precisely the language which Louis Napoleon used in regard to the French chamber in justification of the *coup d' etat*. A month afterward, on September 8, 1866, President Johnson addressed a meeting at St. Louis, Mo., and abused congress bitterly. He wound up as follows:

Let me say to you, fellow-citizens, if you will stand by me in this action, if you will stand by me in trying to give the people a fair chance, soldiers and citizens, to participate in these offices, God willing, I will kick them out. I will kick them out just as fast as I can.

THE CRAZY QUILT LITERATEUR.

"The Serpent Unveiled" is the heading of a hifalutin letter from the bogus knight of labor in an evening paper. The so-called "knight," unlike the knights of old, skulks behind a *nom de plume* to attack supposed enemies; but the veil is so thin that it does not require to be lifted to connect the writer of the hifalutin letter with the author of the "censure" resolutions. While professing to be a representative of labor, he only works for capitalists who employ Chinese; while assuming to be a clean-handed patriot, he revels in the garbage of the streets; and while declaring that the Knights of Labor is not a political organization, he is doing his level best to drown it in the filthy pool. When he states that *The Colonist* is endeavoring to get the resolutions rescinded he utters his daily untruth. One-half of his letter is as valueless as the froth on a glass of beer; the other half is made up of falsehoods. "Sounding brass and tinkling cymbal," long, jaw-breaking words, intended to confound the ordinary reader and impress him with an idea of the writer's thundering knowledge, taken haphazard from the dictionary and shoved into place without regard for meaning or fitness; inapt quotations and borrowed *similes*, contribute to make his letters an *olla podrida*—a crazy quilt of offensive literature. Sometimes indecent, frequently nonsensical, illogical and stupid, and always untruthful, the wonder grows that a sensible editor can be found to allow his productions to see the light through his columns. It is surprisingly that a writer in the very paper that admits this humbug's letter refers to him as an individual who is not worth mentioning! Therefore, we leave him to frame more venomous resolutions and impose them again (if he can) on the Knights of Labor, into whose counsels, on an evil day for the order, he wormed himself.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Ten years ago the growth of a society of workingmen, as such, in Canada would have been comparatively difficult to establish, as the workingman, the brain worker and the capitalist were more interchangeable and caste was much less developed. The national policy, by creating a class of subsidized manufacturers, has changed all this. The workingmen are by law a special caste in the community, and already they have realized their altered position, and have united to protect their interests as the government protects those of their employers. The last general assembly of the Knights of Labor ever held in Canada was lately held in Hamilton, as a species of notification to the people of Canada that they, too, as a result of their unwise interference with the laws of trade, will have to grapple with the labor question. The address of Mr. Powderly, the head of the organization, and a very remarkable man, at the opening of the session, was no rabid one; its most noteworthy points were with regard to emigration and drunkenness. With regard to emigration he said that at present it was impossible for thousands of men to get work, that instead of prosperity there was want, and that to bring emigrants to this continent, at present, was not only to condemn them to suffering but to inflict all the evils of too great competition on the American workingmen. He demanded, therefore, that America should not be made the poorhouse of the world, and advised that the association should see that the true facts of the case are known in Europe. Upon drunkenness his words were too clear for the issue to be shirked, and the earnestness of purpose of the Knights of Labor can be judged by the manner in which his demand that drunkenness, during any strike or negotiation, should be declared a crime against the association was acted upon.

THE NAVAL BALL.

A Brilliant Assemblage—Lovely Decorations.

The ball given last evening by Rear Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour and the officers of Her Majesty's fleet was a most brilliant affair. Notwithstanding the very unpropitious weather of the day and evening, long rows of carriages lined the avenue in the naval yard leading to the building where the event was to take place, containing the guests from the city who had been invited to be present on the joyous occasion.

THE DECORATIONS.

Coming down the naval yard avenue, guests alighted at a temporarily-erected awning, the door being composed of draped flags. The interior of the awning was decorated with suspended festoons of small flags and evergreens. From the awning there were separate entrances to the ladies' cloak-room and the refreshment-room, both of which were handsomely decorated, the walls and ceilings being entirely of flags, lined with evergreens.

Over the entrance to the ball-room was a large circle, covered with flags. On this was a star, formed of cutlasses, bayonets, pistols, cleaning-rods, etc., in the centre of the star being a painted shield, with gold crown in the centre and the words, "H. M. S. Triumph." On either side of the entrance were standing complete suits of diving armor, looking like knights in coats of mail guarding the passage.

The slanting roof and walls of the ball-room were covered completely with

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS,

the bright colors richly blending. The supports of the roof were festooned with evergreens, while from the cross pieces were suspended six-armed chandeliers, seventeen in number. In the centre of the room at either side glanced down two circled shields, composed each of about forty cutlasses, the handles forming a heavy centre, which was filled with ivy and white and red berries. Seats ran around the two sides, draped with flags. At the opposite end from the entrance was a wall of flags, dividing the supper and ball rooms, the entrance being composed of gracefully arched bunting, above which was a shield similar to that of the main entrance. The supper room was capacious, with four long tables, it with silver and evergreen candelabra. There was

A TEMPTING DISPLAY

of innumerable meats and delicacies, gotten up in a way that reflected credit on the skill and taste of the *chef*. The walls and roof of the supper room were as the others, covered with flags, with columns draped, and reaching down from the centre, partly dividing the room into two sections, a row of holly, ivy and evergreens running round the ceiling sides. The decorations as a whole were enlivening and artistic, and in the many lights to the room for the lovely costumes of the ladies, uniforms of the officers and sober dress of the other gentlemen, the ballroom presented a charming and picturesque appearance, and called to mind Byron's thrilling lines:

"There was sound of revelry," etc.

Admiral Sir Culme-Seymour and staff were most complete and elaborate in their arrangements for the reception of the guests, and are to be congratulated on the great success that attended their efforts. Our citizens were never more royally entertained.

Following is a complete list of

THE INVITED GUESTS:

Anderson Mr and Mrs Jas R, Ash Dr J, Angus Mr and Mrs.

Baker Mr and Mrs E C, Begbie Sir Matthew B, Bennett Mr W, Barnard Mr and Mrs F J, Burns G H, Bullen Mr and Mrs Fitzherbert, Ball Mr H M, Brealey H, Brealey W, Beanlands Rev A and Mrs, Brealey Alfred, Boscowitz Jos, Brealey Arthur, Bodwell Mr and Mrs E V and Miss, Brealey Miss, Bodwell F, Brown Mr and Mrs H, Bovill R M, Blaiklock Mrs, Bushby Miss, Byrn Mr and Mrs.

Cornwall Hon Lieut-Gov C F and Mrs, Crease Hon Justice Mrs and Misses, Cartmel Mr and Mrs, Charles Mr Mrs and Miss, Charles W, Crosdaile Mr and Mrs H E, Cruikshank Mr and Mrs Geo, Combe Mr and Mrs Harvey, Cowan Mr Mrs Alexander, Croft Mr and Mrs, Christie Rev Mr Mrs and Miss, Cochrane Lieut Thomas B H, Caton Junius A T, Crease Lindley W.

Douglas Lady, Drake Mr and Mrs M Tyrwhitt and Misses, Drake Mr and Mrs Wm Tyrwhitt, Drake B H Tyrwhitt, Dupont Major C and Mrs, Dupont Miss, Dobbin Mr Mrs and Miss, Davie Miss, Davie Hon A E B and Mrs, Dunsmuir Mr Mrs and Misses, Davie Dr J C and Mrs, Dwyer Canon Mrs and Misses, Dwyer J C, Dwyer H P, Dumbleton L G, Davie Theodore, Davis Joshua, Devereaux W R, Dawson Dr.

Elwyn Mr and Mrs T, Eberts Mr and Mrs D M, Ella Mr and Mrs and Misses, Finlayson Mr and Mrs R and Misses, Fisher Mr and Mrs and Miss, Fletcher Mr and Mrs, Galley Miss, Gray Andrew, Gravely Mr, Gray Hon Mr Justice and Mrs and Misses, Gray J P, Gray J H, Green Mr and Mrs A A, Gilbert R, Gulline H L, Gamble Mr and Mrs T C, Gillespie Mr and Mrs, Gore Mr and Mrs.

Hargreaves Mr, Harris Mr and Mrs D R, Hickey Dr and Mrs T C, Holmes Lieut-Col and Mrs J G, Hamley-Waymond Hon W, Hamilton Pierrepont, Harris Mrs, Harvey Mr and Mrs R and Miss, Helmcken Dr and Miss, Hunter Mr and Mrs J, Hill Rt Rev Bishop and Mrs, Higgins Mr and Mrs and Miss, Higgins W, Hett J Roland, Harrison Dr and Mrs, Helmcken H, Helmcken Jr.

Innes Mr and Mrs and Misses, Irving Capt and Mrs J, Irving Mr and Mrs O C.

Jackson Mr and Mrs R E, Johnson Mr and Mrs Edward, Johnson Mr and Mrs M T, Jones H J, Jones R, Jones Mrs, Jenns Rev Mr and Mrs and Misses, Jones A W.

Keefer Mr and Mrs G A, Kurtz Q M, Keith Mr and Mrs J C, Kent Mr and Mrs J, Kent Herbert, Keast Mrs and Miss.

Loewen Mr and Mrs, Leggatt C Mr and Mrs, Lawson Miss, Leech Mr and Mrs, Lowenberg S Mr, Lewis H G Mr and Mrs, Langley L J P Mr, Langley A F, Langley, A J Mr and Miss, Lemycroft Miss, Smith Thos P W.

McIntyre Harry, Miles Mrs, Mount Mr and Misses, Musgrave E Mr Mrs and Misses, McLean A Mr and Mrs, Munro John W, Marvin E, Marvin Mr, Mackay Mr Mrs and Miss, Monteith Mr and Mrs, McNeil Miss, McTavish Mrs and Miss, Munro Mr and Mrs, Munro A, Macdonald Hon Mrs and Misses (3), Matthews Dr and Miss, McKenzie Mrs and Miss, McKenzie K, McKenzie R, Milligan T S, Mitchell A C, McCallum Mr and Mrs, McFarland J W, Mellor J Manners, McLagan J C Mr and Mrs, Musgrave Sir Richard.

Neufelder E C Mr and Mrs, Neufelder Mrs, Nicholles Jno Mr and Mrs.

Oppenheimer Isaac Mr and Mrs, Oppenheimer David Mr and Mrs, O'Reilly Mrs and Miss, O'Reilly F.

Pooley C E Mr and Mrs, Prior E G Mr and Mrs, Prior H K, Pearse B W Mr and Mrs, Powell Mr Mrs and Miss, Pope Miss, Perry C E, Praeger E A, Phipps Stanley, Pinder A G J, Pinder W G Jas and Mrs, Prevost J C Mr and Mrs, Payne C R S, Redfern C Mr and Mrs, Raymur G, Raymur Mrs, Robson Mr and Mrs, Rowe Mrs, Rithet Mayor and Mrs, Roberts S A, Renouf Mrs and Miss, Ross A W Mr and Mrs.

Strouss Carl, Smithe W Mr and Mrs, Snowdon N P, Smith McB Mr and Mrs, Smith K Mr and Mrs, Solly Leonard Mr and Mrs, Spinks Mr and Mrs, Spinks Manley J, Stenhouse A M, Scott G A, Simpson David and Mrs, Small Richard, Scriven Rev and Mrs, Stephens Mr Mrs and Miss, Shakespeare Noah Mr and Mrs, Skinner Miss, Spratt Jos, Sims Mr, Seghers Chas Archbishop, Smith Thos P M, Smallfield W W.

Tolmie Mr and Misses (2), Tolmie J, Tatlow Mr and Mrs, Teutch Mr and Mrs, Tye Mr and Mrs, Troupe Mr and Mrs, Thain Mrs and Miss, Tilton Mr and Mrs, Tuck Mr and Mrs.

Vernon Mr and Mrs C A, Vidler Mr and Mrs A and Miss.

Ward Mr and Mrs R and Miss King, Ward Mr and Mrs W C and Miss, Wake Mr and Mrs Gervois, Wake Mrs and Miss, Wake Geo, Walker F G, Wade Mr, Waitt Mr and Misses, Wallace Miss, Watson Miss, Wilson Mr and Mrs J K, Wolfenden Mr and Mrs and Miss, Wilmot Mr and Mrs E A, White W, Wootton Stephen, Wilson Mr and Wm, Wallace Mr and Mrs Robt.

Young J Judson and Misses.

The Coal Harbor Missionary.

TO THE EDITOR:—Among the passengers by the steamer Queen of the Pacific I was glad to see the pleasant face of Mr. I. Oppenheimer. Mr. O. has, I hear, been on a Coal Harbor mission to San Francisco. His presence in the Golden City attracted some attention to the problematical point of the Burrard Inlet extension of the C. P. R., and provoked some press criticism as to the probable or otherwise of a town eventually springing up [illegible] English Bay after the dense fo[illegible] now covers its shores has b[illegible] away. The depression incident to wild-cat speculations in California [illegible] developed an aversion to investments not of a *bona fide* character, the time is obviously unfavorable for the sale of town lots in paper cities. Under the circumstances, as lots could not be sold, Mr. O. acted wisely in informing sceptical enquirers that lots were not for sale, that they could not be had at any price.

As Mr. O. is blessed by nature with that "hope which springs eternal in the human breast," he may be excused for giving wings to his imagination and waxing eloquent in depicting in glowing colors the hotels and palaces which are to spring up in the future at the great city of Vancouver. [illegible] BROKEN REED.

The City Councillors and Nightsoil.

TO THE EDITOR:—"Man," Carlyle says, "is for ever interesting to man—nay, properly there is nothing else interesting"—in which light we may observe that the utterances of some men become so interesting, even when they are most in error. This axiom was fully demonstrated at the last Wednesday's meeting of the city council by one of the councillors moving, and another seconding a resolution, to stop the *sale of night soil to the Chinese gardeners*. Surely, these gentlemen's conception of plant life must be sadly behind the age, or they would not have made themselves so "interesting to men." The presence of decaying organic matter in the soil is a source of those elements necessary to the growth of vegetable life, and experience has taught the Chinaman that night-soil is rich in those elements of plant life, and the Chinaman is too intelligent to manure the foliage of his crops, so he places it where the roots can extract the necessary materials for building up the vegetable tissues.

Dr. Gregory, in his hand-book of organic chemistry, on the subject of manures, classes "farmyard manure, solid and liquid together, as the standard or model manure—or what is the same thing, *night soil and urine of inhabited places*—and as the most economical of all manures. In large cities the amount of this invaluable matter is prodigious; it represents, in fact, as far as phosphates go, the whole food of the inhabitants, and not from ignorance or carelessness the greater part of it is wantonly cast into the sea. * * * We must come to that which the Chinese, with their practical sagacity have come to many centuries ago, namely, the principle of restoring to the soil everything that is taken from it in the crops—the best manure being that derived from *man*, who consumes the crops." Do the mover and seconder of the said resolution imagine that matters deleterious to human life are absorbed into the tissue of the plants from the night soil? If so, the sooner they rid their minds of that idea the better. That the flavor and wholesomeness of such luscious fruits as the strawberry and grapes are not affected to any appreciable extent when assisted in their growth by the use of night-soil, town sewage and carrion, ought to settle the matter. Take the case of the splendid strawberries which have been sent to Covent Garden market, and grown at Barking, from the London sewage. Grapes, too, of the very finest quality are grown on soil full of carrion, and watered with sewage by the best English grape-growers. What objection, then, those sapient councillors can have to the use of *night-soil* as a manure I cannot, for the life of me, conceive. And it might not be enquiring too curiously to ask what they intend to do with this night-soil?

H. M.

A Weekly Newspaper as a School Reader.

TO THE EDITOR:—In the present era of progress new ideas may sometimes suggest themselves to individuals which, if put in practice, might attain good results. The introduction of Gage's reader to our public and high schools for a time interested the pupils, because they were something new to attract their attention. They will, in time, become threadbare and have to be replaced by ones of more recent publication. The minds of youth, similar to the minds of adults, are constantly longing for something new. The idea which suggested itself to the writer is this: That a weekly newspaper could be successfully used as a reader by advanced classes in our schools. By some it may be urged that they are not adapted for school readers on account of not being specially prepared—that is, not strictly conformable to the rules of elocution. The writer would ask in what schools is reading taught strictly conformable with the rules of elocution? If a trial was made, as an experiment, in one school for a short period and found to attain good results they could then be authorized for use as readers by advanced classes in all our schools. I have no doubt that they would be furnished to schools on reasonable terms by publishers. PROGRESS.

No Grievances.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have been considerably amused on reading in the Times and Standard the manner in which you have been assailed, abused and criticized for having stated that on the occasion of the recent visit of the governor-general we had no grievances to submit. Surely, surely, after the very handsome manner in which the dominion government have acted with regard to our two railways, the drydock and legislation for restriction of Chinese immigration, we should have been most ungrateful wretches had we come before him otherwise than gratified; and had any attempt been made to parade grievances by the Times or Standard advocates he might well have indulged in the language of Shakespeare when he said, "What would ye have, ye curs; ye neither are for peace nor war?"

A VICTORIAN.

THE Paris Vaudeville Theatre has just adopted a very clever invention, by means of which each seat can be at once folded into the thickness of three inches, rest for the arms and all; likewise a hat stand and a cane stand.

RIEL'S DOOM

Agitated When He Hears the Result of the Appeal.

The Indians to be Hanged on the Reservations.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 22.—Although the verdict of the privy council in Riel's case is not a surprise, it has occasioned deep feeling among half-breeds and French here, who now expect the rebel will be hanged. A dispatch from Regina says Riel displayed great agitation on receiving the news. He fears that the last rung in the ladder of hope is gone, and expressed the private opinion that he would have to meet the fate that the recent sentence imposed. O school of infantry, under Col. Otter, which went to the front when the rebellion broke out, and which has been at Battleford since the quelling of the rebellion, has arrived from the west. It left this evening for Toronto by regular train.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—L. O. David, president of the Riel defense association says, he has received trustworthy information that it is the government's intention to carry the law into effect against Riel. The feeling, he says, among French Canadians is intense; and, with the smallpox and other causes of race feeling, the slightest provocation might cause serious trouble. Personally, he will take no further steps in the matter, and believes the committee will follow this course, holding the government responsible. Government officers here say Riel will be hanged on the 10th of next month.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—It is stated here that the government has ordered the Indians, recently sentenced to death for taking part in the Northwestern rebellion, to be hanged on the several reservations, believing that it will have a strong tendency to prevent their rising again.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

EASTERN STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—John McCullough, the demented actor, who was brought from the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, New York, to his home in this city, Sunday, in a pitiable condition, is reported to be perceptibly improved by the change to his old home. Mr. Johnson, who accompanied him, says: "I think he is going to get better; not that he will ever be able to go on the stage again, but he will be able to get about, and will regain, to some extent, his faculties. Already a great improvement is perceptible. He is brighter and watches those who attend him, a thing he has not done for a great while. Drs Engle and Lloyd believe he will recover. They propose a new treatment, and hope to completely restore his reason."

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Walter Chadwick, a well-known citizen, who has been missing from home for many days, was found drowned near Hammill's wharf this afternoon. Chadwick had a string around his head and chin, to prevent his shouting for help, had his legs tied and a belt put on him with several bricks inside, and had bricks in his pockets and his hands tied.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 26.—Conclusive proof of fraud in Chinese certificates has been established by the discovery in Chinatown of a "red" certificate on sale. These certificates are such as are issued to Chinese only at the moment of their departure. This discovery will greatly facilitate the labors of the Grand Jury now engaged in investigating this question, as it will be the means of leading up to evidence that would otherwise have been difficult to obtain.

Charles Ried and Fred Neil were brought to the city hospital at 2 o'clock this morning, both mortally wounded. The two men were deadly enemies, and on accidentally meeting last night on Stockton street, opened fire on each other. A dispute over money matters is said to have caused their enmity. Reid is a young man 24 years old, and the son of Reid & Brooks, crockery dealers, on Sansome street. Neil is 28 years of age and belongs to the "Lover" fraternity. Neither one of the young men is in a condition to state the real cause of the difficulty.

A Valuable Bustle.

A correspondent of the Toronto Week writes recently as follows: "In 1837, at the end of the season, the late Miss Brenchley, who had been passing the summer in Toronto, decided to return to Montreal to join her brother-in-law, the late Gen. Sir William Rowan, commander of the forces, and the late William H. Boulton of the Grange offered to escort her. Just as the steamboat was leaving, the cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada came on board with a package of bank notes, and seeing Mr. Boulton, asked him to take them to a bank in Montreal. This was before the days not only of expresses, but even of railroads, and the exchanges between banks were very loosely managed. I myself, some seven years before this date, when a boy of ten years, returning from boarding school about 150 miles by stage coach, had a package of several hundreds in my trunk, which a bank president had asked me to take charge of. It is unnecessary to add that there were not so many sharpers then, nor any danger of being "spotted." Mr. Boulton put the parcel in his carpet-bag and laid it on one of the seats in the cabin. When they arrived in Kingston the next morning they found, to their surprise—for there were no telegraphs then—that the rebellion had broken out, and moreover, that the last boat had been taken off and the only way to proceed was by stage. The inhabitants were firing their guns in all directions. It was not feared that they would attack ordinary travellers, but Mr. Boulton dreaded that if they learned of his money, which amounted to some hundreds of pounds, they would undoubtedly rob, and perhaps murder him. Fortunately, a bright idea struck him. He broke the seals, gave the bank-notes to Miss Brenchley, who retired to her apartment and soon after returned wearing a most beautiful bustle! After about a week's coaching, during which time they passed several parties of insurgents, they arrived safe in Montreal, and the "bustle" was sent to the bank."

Lord Lansdowne Reaches Winnipeg.

Lord Lansdowne reached Winnipeg from British Columbia on the night of the 21st inst. He was given a warm reception by the citizens, and was tendered a breakfast next day. Replying to an address, he detailed the particulars of his trip, and lauded the so-called heritage which all Canadian statesmen say nature has provided for Canadians. Consul Taylor made a magnificent reply to the toast of "The President of the United States," which was received with unbounded enthusiasm. Lansdowne paid the consul a high compliment for his speech.

THE ground floor of the Heathorn building on Government street has been leased as a billiard parlor, to be conducted on temperance principles.

Municipal Council.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

The regular meeting of the council was held last evening at 8 o'clock.

Present—His Worship Mayor Rithet and Couns. McKillican, Robertson, Smith, Earle, Teague, Braden, Grant, Ward and Warner.

The minutes of last regular meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From W. S. Gore, surveyor-general, asking for the remittance of $25 insurance on the old lunatic asylum guaranteed by the city if the latter were allowed its use as a pest house. Referred to finance committee for payment.

From R. W. Pearse stating that he was surprised that the council thought they had made a good road of the Fernwood road; such had not been done, and many parts needed to be worked in order to make it passable. Gravel had been taken from the road also. He hoped the council would carry out their agreement.

On motion of Coun. Earle it was referred to the city surveyor and street committee for report.

From Jas. Hutchinson asking permission to grade sidewalk and plant shade trees on Church Hill crescent. Granted, subject to the supervision of the street committee.

From J. H. McLaughlin complaining of the impassability of Fernwood road, and the carting of gravel off the road to more favored spots. Referred to street committee.

From a number of ratepayers of James Bay setting forth the necessity and utility of a sidewalk 240 feet in length on Kingston street, coming from the outer wharf. It would make a continuous walk to the outer wharf. Referred to the street committee for report.

From W. Dalby asking use of Pandora street while building. Granted.

From a number of residents of James Bay asking that the water pipes now being taken up on Michigan street be placed on St. Lawrence street. Referred to water works committee for report.

From H. Noble urging the extending of the water pipes to the landing from Store street on Telegraph street. Referred to water works committee.

From John Sayyes, calling attention to the culvert on Fernwood road, Spring Ridge, which allowed water to overflow. Referred to street committee to act.

From W. S. Gore, calling attention to the road on Church hill, and asking that the rocky portion be removed.

After previous discussion, Coun. Robertson said it was a matter between the bishop and the council, for had the former been a poor man the street would have been opened out long ago. He had positive proof that the street was deeded to the city.

Coun. Earle said it was an easy matter for Coun. Robertson to make loud assertions. The city barrister had gone into the matter and reported that the street did not belong to the city, and it was nonsense to refer matters of the kind to the street committee for decision when more competent authorities had decided it.

Coun. Robertson—I have the proof that the street was deeded to the city.

Coun. Ward moved that the communication be laid over for one week, and that Coun. Robertson be asked to furnish the proof he stated he had at the next meeting. He would be glad if it was proved that the street belonged to the city.

The motion carried.

From residents of Rock Bay, asking that John street be put in repair and that a sidewalk be laid from the bridge to the street, as it was impassable in the winter. Referred to street committee for report.

From a large number of ratepayers, asking that a public meeting be called for Friday evening next for the purpose of protesting against the evasion of the Dominion Chinese restriction act.

Coun. Robertson moved, seconded by Coun. Smith, that the request be granted. Carried.

From James McCandlish, Briggs and Gray, and sixty other licensed victuallers, asking that the council give their earnest attention to the evils resulting from the closing of saloons and other harmless places of amusement. The communication mentioned a number of places of questionable repute that might be resorted to for drinking if the saloons were closed too early, and stating also that such places of repute should be located in an out-of-the-way corner of the town and placed under police supervision. Laid on table.

SMALLPOX.

Two bills were handed in from the night and day watchman in the smallpox case, one for $80 and the other for $84, for twenty days' work. Referred to finance committee for payment.

TENDERS.

The following tenders were received for repairing the retaining wall: Jas. Baker, $434; Leamy & Wood, $460; Mortimer & Blackett, $522 50; H. R. Selleck, $468; W. Bodle, $463; Wild & Taylor, $646; Wm. Bodie, $515; W. M. Ross, $465.50.

On motion Leamy & Wood were awarded the contract.

SANITARY.

S. Clay asked for the removal of the filth in front of his premises, which flowed from a Chinese wash-house and pork-sausage shop. The other morning, he stated, blood and black ooze meandered down the drain and made the atmosphere most foul.

Coun. Braden said it was caused by the drainage from Yates street. But how could the people expect the council to clean the gutters when they would not vote the money to enable them to do so? The gutters would have to be cleaned and the people would have to vote the money. He would move that the drain complained of be connected with the Johnson street ravine drain, the matter first to be referred to the street committee.

Coun. Robertson said he was surprised at the statement of the chairman of the sanitary committee. He had thought the city in a very healthy condition. However, they could not make a drain from every Chinese wash house, and the only way to get rid of the growing nuisance was to abolish the wash-houses from the limits of the city. He seconded the resolution. Carried.

The health officer reported that Mrs. Miller, the smallpox patient, was fully recovered and discharged from quarantine. Received and filed.

STREET COMMITTEE.

The street committee reported stating the cost of the two pieces of work referred to them, the last being the drain asked by Hon. Mr. Duck to be constructed on Herald street.

Report adopted and drain ordered to be constructed.

IRON PIPES.

The water committee submitted specifications for the purchase of 125 tons of iron pipes which, on motion, were adopted and the pipes ordered to be purchased.

CITY JAIL.

Coun. McKillican said the police committee had not come to any definite conclusion. There were at present 105 prisoners in the jail, which was very much overcrowded. The government had not told them to go, but insinuated as much. They explained the way their hands were tied by the people not voting the by-law. With regard to handing over the barracks, if the city wanted the present jail site for city purposes then it could not be granted; but they would suggest that the buildings be converted into a county court house as it would be a more convenient place than across the bay. It might be necessary to construct a temporary lockup later on to confine prisoners, as the number in the barracks was constantly increasing.

FIRE WARDENS.

Coun. Ward said that Hon. Mr. Hamly had agreed to cover the wooden building with galvanized iron, while Mr. Redfern would place a lining of brick around his, which would be satisfactory.

On motion the wooden building at the foot of Johnson street was ordered to be removed within seven days or by-law 116 would be put in force.

WATER PIPE MAP.

Coun. Smith said the water works committee were at a disadvantage in not having a skeleton map of the various lines of pipe in the city. He would give notice of motion to have such a map prepared, to cost $30.

SALOON REGULATION.

The council went into committee of the whole on the early closing of saloons by-law, Coun. Braden in the chair.

Coun. Grant asked if this was not the same as that brought in before. If so, it was only wasting time to discuss it.

Coun. McKillican said not, it was to regulate the closing of saloons; the other was for Sunday closing. It was to assist the police also to better discharge their duties.

Coun. Robertson thought that if the saloons were closed the people who frequented them would go to worse places. He had always advocated the licensing of houses of prostitution, and they might as well look that fact in the face. He thought it a good thing to have a saloon where a glass of Scotch could be got at any time.

Coun. Ward was in favor of regulating the closing of saloons; there was no reason why they should be kept open all night.

Mayor Rithet thought that 12 o'clock was late enough to close the saloons, and that the saloons should be closed from 9 until 9 on Sundays, and open at 5 in the morning. He would move that the hours in the first clause be changed to those he had mentioned.

After further discussion, on motion of Coun. Smith, the committee reported progress and the council adjourned.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—At a meeting of the Canadian Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church, which was held here to-night and was concluded at midnight, the report of the Prayer Book Revision Committee was adopted. The question of the union with the American Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada was discussed, and it was concluded that for Canada a Canadian church was necessary, unattached to any other jurisdiction. There was only a small number of delegates present, owing to the smallpox epidemic.

The ire of the gallant 65th regiment of volunteers has been excited by Mr. Krippe, of the Toronto News, ignoring his obligation, which it is said was his word of honor, to appear for preliminary examination in the criminal action of Capt. Robert, and the officers have resolved to press the civil actions against Mr. Sheppard, and each man in the regiment is going into court to claim ninety-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents damages from the proprietor of the paper for the injury they have sustained to their characters.

Henry S. Evans, ex-secretary of the Protestant School Board here, was arrested to day on a charge of embezzlement of $2,024 entrusted to his care belonging to the board. The accused says the money was stolen from the safe by some unknown person during the night, but it is evident that the thief was acquainted with the combination of the safe as the door was open in the morning when the money was found missing. This is the second robbery of the safe during Evans' incumbency of the secretaryship. The first time $700 were abstracted, but he undertook to pay the amount out of his salary, if continued, by instalments, which he has lately done. The prisoner gave security for his appearance in two thousand dollars, himself in the half, and two friends in five hundred each.

HAMILTON, Oct. 20.—Dr. Calvin McQuesten, aged 85, one of Hamilton's oldest and most respected citizens, died this morning. Deceased settled here in 1837, and for many years carried on a large foundry business in this city. He was also a director of the Gore Bank. He leaves a widow and two sons, Dr. C. R. McQuensten, of New York, and J. B. McQuesten, barrister of this city.

This evening "Black Ellen" O'Neil, an old woman, got drunk and laid down on the Hamilton & Northwestern track, where it crosses Wentworth-st. The train from the south cut her clean in two.

SIMCOE, Oct. 20.—The Middleton murder case will go before the Grand Jury to-morrow. The prisoner, Joseph Smith, who was found guilty of wilful murder, by a coroner's jury, was brought to Simcoe jail this morning. He is charged with shooting and killing John Armstrong at the house of Albert Root, in the township of Middleton, last Sunday. The gun was of a peculiar make and was carried about like a walking stick. Smith had been practising with the gun at a mark before going to Root's. When he went there he insisted on Armstrong and his wife leaving Root's place and going with him to his place, some distance away. The Armstrongs refused. Soon after Smith said he was mad, pointed the gun in the direction of Armstrong, and said: "See how easily I can make a corpse of him," or some words of that kind. Armstrong told him he had better not try it. Shortly afterwards he inserted the ramrod in the barrel of the gun, pointed it at Armstrong and snapped the trigger. The gun failed to go off. He drew the trigger again, when the gun went off, driving the ramrod through Armstrong's abdomen. He drew it out again and subsequently went for a doctor when told to do so.

COLLINGWOOD, Oct. 22.—Rev. Father Kiernan's residence, just completed, was burned by an incendiary yesterday morning. Loss, $4,000; no insurance.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—John Ferguson, father of vice-Chancellor Ferguson, and John Ferguson, M. P., died in London township to-day, aged 86.

The merchant tailors' association have decided to publish a black list showing the debtors who never pay. The best means of giving most public is under consideration.

Mr. Everett received a majority of 371 out 5,608 votes cast in the St. John election.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—Sir Charles Tupper leaves for London on Saturday.

Riel's latest "manifestation" is that the present Conservative Government at Ottawa will have a large majority at the next general election. It requires neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, to make such a prediction as that. If the ex-rebel chief wants to establish his lunacy, he will have to prophecy a Reform reaction.

"CLOSE THE STORE."—At Seattle last week Judge Greene, upon an affidavit and showing made by S. Baxter, post trader at Neah Bay, issued a temporary restraining order on Col. Wood, the agent at Neah Bay, against closing the post trader's store. Col. Wood telegraphed the fact to the department, and the order came back, "Close the store." The order of the department was complied with; the store was closed, and Col. Wood was summoned here to answer to a charge of contempt of court. The Col. is here. Just how this matter will turn out is difficult to determine.—*Seattle Intelligencer.*

THOUGH numerous causes may operate to turn the hair gray, all that is needed to restore the natural color is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. For more than twenty years its sales have been enormous, but we have yet to learn of its first failure. dw

PHOTO ALBUMS CHEAP AT FERGUSON'S.

TARGET PRACTICE.

HOW THE SOLDIER IS DRILLED IN AIMING AND POINTING.

Facts Concerning "Sight Estimating"—Misses Sure to Be Made in Pulling Off the Piece—Gallery Firing—Various Other Difficulties.

[Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The target season in the United States army extends throughout the year, winter and summer alike, during which time the soldier is eternally drilled in aiming and pointing, in estimating distances by pacing and by sight, in gallery practice indoors at reduced targets and reduced ranges, and in the field before the butts at all distances. The regular target season begins about May 1, and ends about Oct. 31, when the new target year actually begins. Suppose we commence with the recruit on Nov. 1 and carry him through the regular course of training necessary to make a good shooting machine of him which ends Oct. 31 of the succeeding year.

It constantly happens that men detached from the main body of the army are called upon to determine for themselves their distance from an object to be fired at. Experience abundantly proves that soldiers, by continued practice, may learn to estimate distances up to 600 and 800 yards with considerably accuracy