

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 1, 1893.

LET THE SEALERS ALONE.

The many British Columbians interested in the sealing business will no doubt feel grateful to those Ottawa politicians who are, according to our Ottawa correspondent, endeavoring to let their chief down by representing that the business is mainly in American hands. A few days ago we had occasion to comment on the stupidity of the Montreal Witness in accepting reports to this same effect, and reflecting on the characters of those engaged in the work. It was bad enough for a newspaper like the Witness to perpetrate such a blunder through ignorance, but it is a good deal worse when Conservative politicians at the capital undertake to flout our sealers for the purpose of minimizing the effects of the award on the reputations of Sir John Thompson and C. H. Tupper. Eastern people should understand that the sealing industry of this province is carried on by Canadian capital and that the men engaged in it are Canadians, who have done nothing whatever to deserve the sneers and jeers of eastern ignoramus. The fruits of the industry were enjoyed by a good many citizens of this country, and the check which the regulations will certainly offer must injuriously affect a considerable portion of our population. The Tory partisans at the capital are no doubt anxious to "boom" their chieftain by every means within reach, but they may find that they have little to gain by doing it at the expense of a considerable number of British Columbians.

MANITOBA AND THE TARIFF.

In a paper drawn up by a committee appointed by the Manitoba farmers the views of the latter in regard to tariff reform are made known, and it remains to be seen whether the Ottawa government will be ready to meet them. In this it is stated that the farmers of Manitoba in three selected years paid duties on imported agricultural implements as follows: 1886, \$11,116; 1889, \$14,614; 1892, \$38,370. This is set forth to show the increase of the tariff burden. The committee further states that in consequence of the implement duties a stubble plow, steel beam, 14-inch, costs \$23 in Manitoba against \$16 in Dakota; a breaker plow \$25 in Manitoba against \$14 in Dakota; a McCormick binder \$190 in Manitoba against \$120 in Dakota; a Toronto binder \$140 in Manitoba against \$125 for a Deering binder in Dakota; mowers \$70 in Manitoba against \$55 in Dakota; rakes \$35 in Manitoba and \$25 in Dakota; giving a total of \$140 on an average outfit against the Manitoba farmer. As regards binding twine, Manitoba paid out in duties \$25,902 on this item alone last year. The farmers claim a reduction or abolition of the duty on agricultural implements, and also the abolition of duties on barbed wire, binder twine and coal oil. They show that Manitoba has paid in the last three years over \$38,000 duties on coal oil. The prairie province farmers have voted very largely in the past for the riveting of the tariff chain around their own necks, but they now appear to have gained a clearer idea of the way in which they have thus been handicapped. We do not believe that Mr. Foster and his colleagues will brave the red parlor so far as to concede the reductions asked for by the Manitoba men, and then it will be interesting to watch the direction to be taken by the self-help efforts of the latter.

TARIFF AND TAXES.

By way of a brief summary of one portion of Sir Richard Cartwright's recent speech at Montreal the London Advertiser presents this: "He dealt with the calamity that the Liberal party is the enemy of honest industries and honest manufacturers. He would say for himself and for the party that no honest man or industry had anything to dread from Liberal success. The Liberal party desired to see flourishing every industry which could maintain itself honestly. He wished prosperity to all honest manufacturers, but he did not include those which run branch custom houses for their own benefit and to the detriment of the rest of the community. The best manufacturers in the country required a larger market, and it was the policy of the Liberal party to give them a wider market. No manufacturer worthy of the name—and he knew many manufacturers who indorsed his sentiments—need fear the competition of any other country in the world. Canada at large needs a larger market. It has not advanced as it should because it has been too isolated. Protection is a fraud which the Liberal party wants to root out and abolish. This country is too good enough; all it needs to make it prosperous is freedom, and the Liberals desired the hearty co-operation of every man to end the present system of pillage and fraud." Commenting on this the Advertiser proceeds: "That is a fair statement of Liberal views. Every man, be he laborer, mechanic, farmer, merchant, or manufacturer, is entitled to what he honestly earns and no more. Under the protective system this argument is set aside. One set of men are empowered, by virtue of the tax system, to collect tribute from the whole people. It is a proposition that should commend itself to every honest man that this system should be combated and set aside as soon as possible. A tariff imposed for revenue only, collected so as to provide that the money should go entirely into the pockets of monopolists and privileged individuals, is what the people want,

and we are confident will insure by their votes as soon as an opportunity presents itself. With a revenue tariff there would be more money in the pockets of the people, available for expenditure on goods produced in Canada, because much less would go to the holders of monopolies to expend in extravagant living at home and abroad. The temptation to bribe governments by subscribing huge sums to election funds would also be removed, for monopolists would not subscribe a cent to a bribery fund if they were not getting the money back in guaranteed privileges. Still another public advantage from a revenue tariff would be compulsory economy in the government service. There is squandering of money at every turn at the present time, because it has been so easy to filch taxes from the pockets of the people under the pretense that by that means they are enriched. The consequence is that money has been squandered by the rulers and their assistants with the greatest prodigality, and when anyone suggests that a radical reduction in the tax should be entered on, the spending necessities of the government are pointed to as an excuse for maintaining a 'protective' tariff."

No more stupid reason for extravagance could be adduced." It would be well for the people to look more closely into the curious round which too much of their money takes under the manipulation of the powers that be. One portion is needlessly extracted from their pockets in the shape of undue profits for the "protected." A considerable portion of that is spent abroad and Canada gets no benefit. Then another "filch" is made by the government for the purpose of keeping up the "protection" fence, and that sum goes largely in the shape of extravagant outlay for the benefit of "friendly" contractors. It is rather surprising that Canadians should stand stupidly by and allow their property to be coolly taken from them in this way.

THOSE CENSUS FIGURES.

The following Ottawa dispatch appears in various eastern Conservative papers: Dominion Statistician Johnson has received a letter from H. E. Gosnell, who was appointed by Premier Davie, of British Columbia, to test the accuracy of the census of British Columbia. It will be remembered that a very serious outcry was made against the accuracy of the census, and a recount of the Province was ordered, the British Columbia government offering to pay the expenses of employing the Dominion enumerators' returns on file here in the department of agriculture for the purpose of comparison. The correctness of the Dominion census has been amply shown. Mr. Gosnell in his letter says of the returns: "They are the best evidence of the most accurate accuracy of the census taking in British Columbia, as well as of the enumeration of the Indian department, and considering the number and wide distribution of the Indian tribes. I think it wonderful that the two enumerations agree so closely." Mr. Gosnell proceeds to say that in May last he made an official report to the Hon. Theodore Davie, from the original returns, which figures are within a few hundred of tallying with the recent count. "I do not think, therefore," he continued, "that any stronger proof could be given of the correctness of the census taking in British Columbia, and I presume the same thing applies to all over Canada."

This must be very interesting reading for the Davie government and its organs, who have been so anxious to make the "inaccuracy of the census" appear a sufficient excuse for the postponement of redistribution. Mr. Gosnell's statement completely shatters the pretence, and makes eminently clear the fact that the revision of the figures at a considerable expense to the province added practically nothing to the stock of knowledge on the subject of the population. Mr. Gosnell now says he told Mr. Davie last May all that he learned from this costly piece of work at Ottawa. Mr. Brown's analysis was to the same effect. The organs will have to attend to Mr. Gosnell, who thus destroyed the illusion so carefully fostered by the government.

There is some slight misapprehension of the facts relating to the damages due from the United States government to those sealers whose property was seized unlawfully for sealing in Behring Sea. The confusion arises from mixing up the compensation to be paid the sealers under the modus vivendi arrangement and those due on account of seizures. By the arbitration treaty the former were left to be dealt with by the Paris tribunal, but the latter were left to be settled by future negotiations. In the course of the proceedings at Paris, however, Sir Charles Russell announced that Great Britain waived its claim in relation to the modus vivendi damages, this being apparently with the purpose of saving time. The sealers have already been paid \$100,000 by the imperial government on this account, and Sir Charles' announcement merely means that the United States will not be called upon to make that amount good. The claims for damages because of seizure have yet to be dealt with, probably by a joint claims commission to be appointed by the two governments.

Montreal Witness: The report of the refusal of the Sarnia, which is now on her way across the ocean with a broken shaft, to accept the offer of assistance made to her by the captain of the Ripon City when she was as yet only two hundred miles on the other side of Newfoundland, calls attention once more to the enormous claims for salvage which it is the custom to make in such cases. Had Capt. Couch accepted the offer made him he would have made his company liable to a claim which, even after considerable modification at the hands of the admiralty court, would still have been

of almost ruinous dimensions. Under such circumstances it is not at all surprising that captains of steamers with disabled machinery are shy of accepting offers of assistance unless their vessels are in imminent danger. The consequences are unnecessary delay to passengers and risks which are unpleasant to contemplate. What effect would an international convention of ship owners have in the settlement of this and kindred questions which are crying aloud for a hearing?

The Montreal Gazette makes a new discovery in this fashion: "The British Columbia courts have taken to granting divorces. Those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have done so for years. Parliament has to consider all applications for a dissolution of the marriage tie that come from the other provinces. For this work the courts are much better fitted than the committees of the houses. The hands of those who think that parliament should turn the work over to the courts in its entirety will be strengthened by the British Columbia departure." Probably a good many people besides the Gazette are unaware that British Columbia courts "took to granting divorces" a good many years ago, and that this function still remains with them as concerns the ante-Confederation residents. But though its history is "off" the Gazette's philosophy is quite right. The removal of part of its work from our venerable senate is the only conceivable objection to a change.

The United States Senate has been called upon within the past few days to establish a constitutional precedent. As our readers know, the members of the Senate are elected by the legislatures of the various states, each state sending two senators to Washington. Last fall the legislatures of three states—Washington, Montana and Wyoming—failed to elect senators, owing to the majorities working at cross purposes. Thereupon the governors of the three states appointed senators, on the theory that they had the same power under these circumstances as when senatorial positions become vacant during legislative recesses. The Senate at Washington has refused to seat two of these appointees, Mantle of Montana and Allen of Washington, holding that the failure of the legislatures to elect did not endow the governors with power to appoint. The Wyoming man resigned, some time ago. This is the first occasion on which the Senate has been required to pronounce on the question.

Previously to last Saturday's vote in Toronto on the question of Sunday street cars the Mail said: "In view of the approaching vote on the question of Sunday cars in Toronto, the comparative strength of the various denominations is being discussed. The last census throws some light on the subject. It gives the figures for Toronto: Members of the Church of England, 46,084; Methodists, 32,900; Presbyterians, 27,445; Roman Catholics, 21,890; Baptists, 6,900; Congregationalists, 3,102; Jews, 1,425; Lutherans, 728; Salvation Army, 672; Disciples, 396; Unitarians, 252. Whoever can interpret these figures accurately may judge pretty well how the wind blows." The actual vote was 13,154 for Sunday cars and 14,157 against, or an adverse majority of only 1,003. Evidently, therefore, the church members were far from going one way. Toronto is not quite so rigidly Sabbatarian as it used to be.

A special cable dispatch to a Toronto paper of Aug. 24, says: "A meeting of Australian and other colonial members of the House of Commons for the object of forming a new political body for furthering the interests of the colonies, was held at Westminster yesterday. Sir John Gorst presided and said colonial members should organize, and they would be able to exercise a useful influence over Imperial legislation affecting the different colonies. Sir Charles Dilke foresaw a great sphere of beneficial activity for the new party. He would extend the membership to include all self-governed colonies. He declared the intention of the body would not interfere with the work of agents-general, but supplement their work. The meeting adjourned for a week, when all colonial members will be in attendance."

"The Song of the Shirt." The miseries of the east end needlewomen form no new theme. They date back to "The Song of the Shirt," even before it. Yet, in spite of all that has been done in recent years in the way of social and remedial legislation, and in the way of organized individual effort for the elevation of the "masses," the woes of this unfortunate class have met with no amelioration. On the contrary, they have deepened and intensified as the years rolled on.

Speaking generally, there has been of late years a decided upward tendency in the wages paid for men's labor, and a consequent rise in their habits, their homes, and their scale of living generally. Even the wages of some women workers, notably those of skilled factory hands, have shared in this improvement, though to a more limited extent. But the condition of what may truly be termed the residuum, the lowest stratum of the toilers, the needlewomen employed in the cheap clothing trade in London and some of the provincial cities, has gone from bad to worse.

It is 50 years since Hood wrote his inspired poem which aroused such general sympathy for the class for which he pleaded. They need that sympathy more now. When "The Song of the Shirt" was written, these poor women were earning an average wage of at least 2 1/2d. an hour. At the present time many of them—most of them—earn an average more than 1 1/2d. an hour.—The Nineteenth Century.

"A little blizzard." This may lead to serious illness. Get a box of Beechey's Liver Lozenges at once. 25 cents at druggists.

COUGHLAN VS. CITY.

Terms of Order Made by Hon. Justice Walkem—Confirmed in His Opinion.

Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem has given the following reasons for judgment in the above case:

His lordship says: Immediately after giving the above reasons for judgment, Mr. Eberts, on behalf of the corporation, called my attention to section 321 of the municipal act, which is to the effect that when the election of a councillor has been "avoided" by the court, "no by-law, contract or other proceeding entered into, passed or taken by the council prior to such evidence . . . shall, if otherwise within the jurisdiction and powers of such council be invalidated or in any manner attacked by reason only of such avoidance."

Now, I have not "avoided" any election, or "invalidated," which means, in a legal sense, quashed, any by-law or resolution of the corporation, or any part of the contract entered into thereunder, for instance, Adams' Cook street contract, but what I have done is to anticipate the future by prohibiting the execution of the proposed contract with McDonald & Company. That contract has not, in the statutory sense yet been entered into. By section 28 of the municipal act, the council shall have a corporate seal, and the council shall enter into all contracts under the same seal, which shall be fixed on all contracts by virtue of an order of the council. According to the proper construction of this section, the negotiations with McDonald & Co. do not constitute a contract, for until the corporate seal be attached, and that by special order of the council, a contract does not exist.

It was also stated that the council was at first, that is to say on the 9th of August, unanimously in favor of giving the Spring Ridge contract to McDonald & Co., and so resolved, and that the division vote, which is complained of, occurred on the 14th, in view of the city engineer's report, which had been meanwhile considered, to rescind what had been done. On reference to the evidence, such appears to be the fact.

So far from this explanation changing my views, it tends to strengthen them, for it shows that the propriety of the step first taken by the council was questioned in the most pointed and emphatic manner, and a determination not to retract was deliberately arrived at.

The case, therefore, against the defendants appears to be that the council stated it. I have not quashed either of the resolutions referred to; I would have no power to do so. But, if a resolution is illegal or improper, proceedings under it may be prohibited. Such is the case with respect to by-laws, which, though illegal, have not been quashed by direct proceedings.

Again, in restraining the corporation from executing or "entering into" the proposed contract, and thereby doing wrong, I am not interfering with the rights and privileges, for to do wrong is not the privilege of any man or body of men.

GEO. A. WALKER, J. The terms of the order made in pursuance of the judgment, are: 1. That the defendants, the corporation of the city of Victoria, their officers and agents, be and they hereby are restrained, until the hearing of this action, or until the further order of this court, from executing or in any manner proceeding to execute the contract for the Spring Ridge sewer drainage works in the city of Victoria, which by certain resolutions of the council of said corporation, passed on the 9th and 14th days of August, 1893, was awarded to the firm of McDonald & Company.

2. And this court doth further order that the application of the plaintiffs, for an order restraining the defendant Baker from acting, sitting, or voting as an officer of the city of Victoria, be and they hereby are refused.

3. And this court doth further order that all questions relating to costs of this motion and the proceedings incidental thereto be reserved, the same to be decided by the judge at the trial of this action, in case the said action shall come on for trial, but if no action shall be proceeded with, this action shall not be proceeded with, for any reason the trial shall not take place, then this court doth order that the said costs of costs shall be disposed of by a judge of this court upon a motion for that purpose to be made by any of the parties hereto.

With liberty to all parties to apply to this court as they may be advised.

Hard Chinese Puns.

It is necessary at the outset, to appreciate that Chinese differences which have led Chinamen to imagine that foreigners have so many religions, those regarding the proper name for God hold prominent rank. English Protestants use Shang Te, while Catholics have coined Shen Chen and Romanists have invented Tien Chu, which means Heaven's Lord, neither being willing to admit that the Chinese expression Tien so, the Chinese word for God, is the term Tien Chu. Kian has come to express Roman Christianity. But there is, unfortunately, another word having the sound of chu which means pig, and another word pronounced kiau which means speak; so that the way of the stitist was clear for converting "Religion of the Lord of Heaven" into "Squeak of the Celestial Pig."

A common term for foreigners, again, is Yang Jen, meaning sea men, or men from the sea; but there is another word from the sea, which means pig, and means prominent of pig and goats are therefore used to depict missionaries and their converts, while a means of vilifying Christianity itself by depicting it as a hog worship is readily suggested. Caricatures, however, only excite ridicule. It requires something more serious to inspire the angry terror which finds expression in riot and maltreatment, and it may surprise us not a little to find that charges so extravagant that they might seem to be a European, the sheer outcome of malignant imagination, are really based on common superstitions, distorted and misapplied to the strange teachers of a stranger creed.—The Fortnightly Review.

Denver, Aug. 29.—State Labor Commissioner Bretninger estimates that turns received from leading points in the state that there are 35,000 unemployed men in Colorado as a result of the recent closing of the mines. The work of discharging farm laborers has already begun.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Ex-Alderman Henderson's Company Abrogates Its Contract With Council.

SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS' LETTER

But Ald. Bragg and Styles Don't Seem to Mind. Think Mr. Mohn Should be Permitted to Sink Into "Deserved Obscurity" or Something of That Kind.

Mayor Beaven and Aldermen McKillop, Styles, Bragg and Munn were present at last evening's meeting of the city council. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting the by-law to authorize certain expenditures for flush tanks, etc., for the sewers was reconsidered and finally passed.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$2,685 for various purposes. Among the items was one of \$10 for the park. This one Ald. Styles thought a very small amount. The park committee had asked for \$40, \$10 for a drain and \$30 for a road. They had received and adopted the \$10. The report was received and adopted.

A number of small accounts for surface drains were ordered paid. Alex. Mounat, secretary of the Victoria Transfer Co., wrote stating that the company could not furnish a team for the street sprinkler and asking that the contract be annulled.

The letter was laid on the table to give some aldermen an opportunity of giving notice of motion to annul the contract. The report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Victoria and Sidney railway, which was presented to the council on the 13th inst., was received and adopted.

The Old Folks' Home committee recommended the admittance to the home of three old men.

The city engineer recommended the appointment of an inspector for the Superintending street surface drain, the contractor being ready to go on with the work.

Laid on the table.

The city engineer wrote stating that Mr. Stevens had reported that the Victoria and Sidney railway company were filling in a ditch cut by the corporation to prevent water from running on his property.

The letter was tabled.

The ex-sewerage commissioners wrote as follows: Victoria, B.C., August 25, 1893. His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen:—With reference to a letter from the City Clerk asking us to specify the "exact language made use of by Aldermen Bragg and Styles, in their report of the 28th June, in which they stated that they were not aware that in the absence of a shorthand reporter the only reports of your meetings are those published in the newspapers, and since they have remained uncontradicted they are justified in assuming that they are substantially, if not verbally, accurate."

In our letter of the 28th June we said, referring to statements made by certain Aldermen, "We are not aware that in the absence of a shorthand reporter the only reports of your meetings are those published in the newspapers, and since they have remained uncontradicted they are justified in assuming that they are substantially, if not verbally, accurate."

The whole work has been carried out by the Commissioners and the Engineer in accordance with the order of the Council, and it is impossible to disavow it.

At our meeting on the 23rd May last, according to the Colonial report, Alderman Baker, speaking of the West street sewer, claimed that the sewer was below level, so that the water ran up hill instead of down hill. At that time the Aldermen were in possession of reports, not only from our own city engineer, but also from Messrs. Bragg and Styles, who had been previously proved Alderman Baker's remark statement, as the council was aware.

The City engineer had on three separate occasions taken careful levels, and in his latest report, at that date in your possession, he stated that the sewer had a "continuous down hill" at that time. We came to the conclusion, after due consideration, to accept the sewer from the contractor, and we did so. The Ald. Baker's statement, in which he appeared to be a reckless and unwarrantable misstatement, as the council was aware.

At the same meeting, Alderman Munn is reported to have remarked: "Whether the sewerage management was the fault of the Engineer, or not, he was not prepared to say."

As the business management, except being entrusted to us, we shall be glad to be informed as to its matters to which Alderman Munn refers. Resolved, that the 28th May, Alderman Baker is reported as having referred to Mr. McBean's account: "Of course there was a balance sheet, but it was not correct, and I left a balance of \$1000 which had to be accounted for."

Both in the Colonial and in the Times of June 8, Alderman Baker is reported to have said: "That if the plans were perfect, it would be found that no such sum as \$10,000 was due to Mr. McBean." This is a direct imputation, not only upon the honesty of the Engineer but upon our own.

been. If it had been carried out properly the principal portion of the city would be sewered. The aldermen had a perfect right to criticize the commissioners. There was another thing. There is at present a lot of pipes stored up which cost more than the flush tanks would cost.

Ald. Styles did not know that he had said too much about the sewers; in fact, he did not know that, he had said enough. At present there was a balance before the council to spend \$2,685 out of the general revenue for flush tanks after \$300,000 had been spent on the sewers.

Ald. Munn thought the letter sounded very much like the reports the council used to receive from the city engineer. There was one thing certain. The sewers were not satisfactory. He would suggest that if Mr. Mohn had a complaint against the aldermen he should make them over his own signature. He did not know why the council should keep up that everlasting communication with Mr. Mohn. The council would not do it with any other public servant who had been discharged.

The communication was received and laid on the table.

T. S. Humphreys tendered his resignation as clerk in the city clerk's office. Received and filed.

The city barristers reported that the appeal of Mr. De Cosmos against the decision of the court of revision had been allowed. The judgment was that the streets in Mr. De Cosmos property be assessed at \$3,250. The barristers asked if they should proceed any further. On motion it was decided not to proceed further.

Chief Denys asked for an appropriation of \$150 for harness and clothing, and \$350 for repairs. As there is a by-law before the council to make the appropriation the letter was received and filed.

A citizen of Kaslo on behalf of three residents made a proposal to rent one of the city's old engines. Referred to the mayor and fire wardens.

Chas. Muriset and 30 others asked for repairs to Simcoe street leading to the park. Referred to the street committee.

W. R. Wilson asked for plans of the sewers, as it was proposed to connect the new James Bay school with the sewer near the R. E. church. It is proposed to construct a sewer from the school, which would form part of the regular system. Referred to the mayor and city engineer.

Mayor Beaven thought that the school sites to be purchased should be purchased in the name of the corporation. The present sites should also be transferred to the city.

The clerk of the privy council forwarded the report of the council refusing to reimburse the corporation of the city of Victoria for the losses sustained through the small-pox epidemic.

Saunders for the present of a pair of guinea pigs for the park.

The council adjourned at 10 o'clock.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

London, Aug. 29.—The cholera reports for yesterday show one case and two deaths in Rotterdam, nine new cases and no deaths in Leerdam, one new case and no deaths in Delft, three new cases and no deaths in Nijmegen, and one new case and no deaths in Breda. The Breda-Pesth correspondent announces that a single case of cholera has occurred in that city. In Smyrna there were 58 new cases and 48 deaths reported from Aug. 24th to Aug. 27th.

Coburg, Aug. 29.—A grand banquet was given in the Casino yesterday afternoon. Emperor William occupied the centre of the table, with the Duke of Edinburgh, the new ruler of Saxo-Coburg, on his left and the Duchess Marie on his right. All the members of the royal family were present with their suites, and the ministers of state were present.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—Prince Bismarck is suffering from an attack of sciatica, at Kissingen. Dr. Schweninger, the ex-chancellor's physician, has been summoned to attend him.

London, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from the Coburg to the Standard says that the debts of the late Duke of Saxo-Coburg and Gotha are estimated at 3,000,000 marks. In fact, says the dispatch, the Duke of Edinburgh has inherited nothing but debts from the duke.

London, Aug. 29.—The Times says that the Wilson bill goes into the senate with all the authority that the very remarkable declaration of opinion of the lower house can confer. It is evident that the severe and continued depression in trade has wrought a very decided change in the popular views.

London, Aug. 29.—The Daily News to-day expresses the opinion that the repeal of the Sherman act will prove a serious blow to bi-metallicism throughout the world, but a great victory for common sense and the single standard.

Kiel, Aug. 28.—The English yacht Insect, lying at this port, has been seized by the German authorities. Her seizure is due to the fact that two Frenchmen who were living on board, her incurred suspicion by their actions and were taken into custody on a charge of espionage. A search was made on board the yacht and there were found photographs of the defenses of "Cuxhaven" and of the North Sea canal batteries. It is supposed that the yacht was chartered by the prisoners for the purpose of securing knowledge of the German defenses by pretending that they were yachtsmen.

Disgusted With Koch. Prof. Koch, of Berlin, the discoverer of the so-called consumption germ, has recently, it is said, secured a divorce from his wife, a very estimable woman, and has married an actress, telling his friends that if they want his society in future it must always include that of the "Frau doctor." Berlin has made a outspoken objection, but the little Khzr mountain village of Clausthal, where Prof. Koch was born and where he has been regarded as the man who sheds the greatest glory on the place, his conduct has raised considerable commotion. Within a few weeks 500 women of that village—"women of the mass" as they are called—many of them miners' wives—went in a body to a place where a tablet had for some years marked the birth spot of this illustrious citizen, and with their own hands tore it down and put it away, saying "they would have no man honored in Clausthal who had so dishonored his own wife."

Prevent disease by keeping the system regular and the blood pure. Beechey's Liver Lozenges. 25 cents at druggists.

HOWLING

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Fierce Lightning the Hurth

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