The Colonist.

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BY

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MADE HIS LAST JUMP.

Death of the Famous Canadian Horse Roseberry.

(Chicago Herald.)

Roseberry, the gallant horse, will jump no more. He died, last night, shortly after 8 o'clock. His triumphs in the ring are over, and he met his end in a magnificent effort to achieve what no horse has ever yet accomplished, and that was to clear a bar 7 feet 5½ inches high. After he recovered from his fall, Saturday night, and was walked around the ring, the peculiar action of his hind-quarters was noticeable, and it was feared then that he was injured internally. His body was icy cold, and though he was covered with the thickest blankets and rubbed with the most powerful liniment the temperature could not be increased. He nibbled feebly at some hay and was taken to his stall about 11 o'clock, where every attention was paid to him. The horse made a brave fight and kept on his legs until 1 o'clock, when he lay down in his box stall.

Early yesterday morning Dr. Bovett saw him and pronounced the case hopeless, as the horse was paralyzed internally. Mr. Pepper, who had been up all night with Tim Blong, Roseberry's rider, came to the stall, and already there were a number of the horse's admirers there, among them W. L. Mitchell, who has judged Roseberry's performance on many occasions. Mr. Mitchell says he has witnessed many pathetic incidents, and has seen men fond of their horses, but he never saw such genuine grief displayed as when Dr. Bovett told Mr. Pepper that the great horse must die.

MR. PEPPER SHED TEARS.

The tears started to Pepper's eyes, and he had to leave the stall to get his feelings under control. One of the earliest visitors to the dying Roseberry was Mme. Marantette, and she fairly gave way when she heard that Filemaker's gallant rival was doomed. Going into the box she sat down, and taking the animal's head in her lap she cried like a child. Dr. Bovett knew the case was hopeless, but hesitated to advise that the horse should be killed, as there was the faintest hope that Roseberry's high courage might pull him through.

Dr. F. W. Ashe was called in and strong mustard plasters applied. Dr. Ashe agreed with Dr. Bovett that the chances were 100 to one against the horse's living. Mr. Pepper was inclined to put the horse out of suffering. The news of Roseberry's condition was told to Tim Blong, and as he begged hard that the animal should not be killed it was determined to defer to his pleadings. In the afternoon paraplesia set in, and the unfortunate animal lay in his stall without a movement. At 8 o'clock he died. One of the most anxious of his attendants was the tall colored man who has charge of Filemaker.

Roseberry was as game a horse as ever looked through a bridle. As to his parentage, his sire is unknown, but was supposed to have been a two-year-old colt, nearly thoroughbred. His dam was a daughter of the old trotting mare Mazeppa, from whom Roseberry inherited his dun color. He was six years old and stood 16 hands and half an inch high. His disposition was remarkably kind, and a lady could ride him.

Before his remarkable jumping qualities were discovered by Tim Blong he had a checkered career. He ran in a London, Ontario, livery, a common hack, and had also filled the shafts of a milk wagon.

ONCE SOLD FOR $60.

He changed hands once for $60, and Mr. Grand, the London liveryman, paid $100 for him. When Mr. Pepper bought him the price paid was $167.

He began his jumping career in 1889 and retired for the season with a record of 6 feet 11½ inches, having defeated Ontario. In 1890 he jumped 7 feet 1 inch at Toronto on the turf, and at the Chicago horse show, in November of that year, he cleared 7 feet 1½ inches. At Elmira, in September of this year, he best his public record by clearing the bar at 7 feet 3½ inches, though in practice at Toronto on July 1, 1891, he cleared the bar at 7 feet 5½ inches. He has cleared the two bars 4 feet 6 inches high and 10 feet 4 inches apart at one flying jump. His last performance was on Thursday night at the Fat Stock Show, when in practice he cleared 7 feet 3½ inches, and his final appearance, on Saturday night, when, after jumping 7 feet 3½ inches as a record; he met with the accident which caused his death in his fifth attempt to clear 7 feet 5½ inches.

The pecuniary loss to Mr. Pepper is great as in 1889 he refused $3,000 for Roseberry at Buffalo, and this year he declined $10,000 for the horse. He was to have been taken to England in the spring with Queensberry, Maud, and the high-jumping pony Charlie Burgess, which Mr. Pepper recently purchased in order that he might have the greatest team of jumping horses the world had ever seen.

By almost a miracle, Tim Blong, the young Irishman who fell with Roseberry, Saturday night, escaped without a bone being broken, not even his collar-bone, which was broken at Peoria, being injured. He got a terrible shaking, but, last night, was resting moderately easy. Dr. W. B. Cook, who has been unremitting in his attentions, says that there are no internal injuries. Mr. Pepper hardly left Blong's bedside except to visit Roseberry's stall. Willie Wilson, who fell with Queensberry, though doing well, is still confined to his bed. Charlie Burgess, though he broke his leg, is in better shape than the other two, and will be taken to his home in Wenona to-day.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Mr. Stevenson Substantiates the Points He Previously Made, and Refutes Their Opponents.

TO THE EDITOR:—As I see that my letter on the above question, published in your issue of the 19th inst., has occasioned quite a flutter in the Sound cities, I will, with your kind permission, again revert to the subject, as I deem it one which ought to be interesting to every patriotic Canadian. Mr. E. C. Archer, one of the pioneers of Puget Sound, in an interview with a Seattle Post-Intelligencer reporter, is so discourteous as to give me the lie direct. He then proceeds to fortify his position with a mass of evidence, which, being altogether hearsay, is consequently unreliable, and proves nothing one way or another. Towards the close of his statement he says: "In the fall of 1872 I took a claim at Semiahmoo and remained there ten years. During this time never a word was said about the line being inaccurate, except once, when a captain, who 'took the sun' off Point Roberts, said that 'the 49th parallel' had not been correctly marked."

I am astonished that Mr. Archer has let slip this admission, as the asseveration of the captain, who "took the sun," altogether outweighs the fact of the Semiahmoo settlers saying never a word, most probably because they never bothered their heads about it, and took everything for granted. A statement which puts things in a very different light, is that of R. H. Talcott, Esq., chief engineer of the Seattle and Eastern Construction Company, a man whose high and responsible position guarantees the sincerity of his testimony. In the Post-Intelligencer, of the 25th inst., he says: "Although it does not make any difference as to the exact location of the boundary, it is a fact that the forty-ninth parallel is nearly a quarter of a mile south of the line. Formerly the longitude west of Greenwich was determined by means of chronometers carried across the ocean, the difference in time fixing the latitude and longitude. Of course, it was impossible to secure absolute accuracy by these methods, and an error of a very few minutes would make a considerable difference in the location of a certain parallel. After the Atlantic cable was finished, Greenwich time was cabled over, and the forty-ninth parallel was found to be nearly a quarter of a mile south of the boundary. However, the present boundary was agreed upon as the forty-ninth parallel at the time when the joint Commission established the line, so that the present division of territory is not likely to be disturbed."

This statement, coming as it does from the American side, is stamped with the impress of truth. It bears out the allegation of Ensign Edward Moales, of the U. S. Survey, published in your issue of 17th April last, that the boundary line was 360 yards north of the forty-ninth parallel It corroborates the statement made by the American Surveyor who laid out the town site of Blaine; likewise the unnamed captain who "took the sun" at Point Roberts, and is in complete accord with my own personal observations taken at the time, as well as with those of my lamented friends, Judges Cox and Haynes, who have since crossed the boundary line of eternity. If the joint Commission which established the line had final powers, then, of course, my contention can have no value except as establishing a historical and topographical fact. If they had NOT final power, the matter should be thoroughly investigated, involving, as it does, a strip of land nearly, if not quite, equal in area to the state of Rhode Island.

In the near future, the boundary line between Alaska and British territory will have to be determined, and, as there is quite a large extent of auriferous country involved, I trust that these letters of mine, even if they do not succeed in having the boundary question re-opened, and mistakes rectified, will, at least, by reflex action, incline our representatives in the Alaska boundary commission to increased vigilance and painstaking efforts in their labors, in order that they may not be guilty of a repetition of the blunders which lost us such a handsome strip of territory in 1861.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

Chilliwhack, Nov. 30.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

TO THE EDITOR:—The following I respectfully submit, now that time and circumstances have cleared, to public satisfaction, many imputations which should have never troubled the fertile imagination of the few disposed at all times to render their feeble opposition to established authority.

My last letter in your columns was placed to the credit of Mr. Charles Hayward. That gentleman knew just as much of the letter and its author as your general readers. The same can be said of those now engaged in framing a petition to the Minister of Education—to abolish school Trusteeship in the province—to have such position filled by one local manager, and with an efficient staff of inspectors have our schools directly under the management of the Department.

It is well known that 75 per cent of our rural trustees are inefficient—and with regret we know that a few of our city trustees are misguided young men, obstructive to a degree, and wholly inexperienced. Let us cure this wound—the only one on which I can lay my finger in that "School Act" so admirably adapted to meet the wants of our province, and so considerately suited to all classes and creeds. The alteration embodied in the petition will require, at least, three inspectors, possessing the high qualifications of our present inspector, who in faithfulness cannot be surpassed, and in ability can have no superior. This is the testimony of parents and pupils in the inspector's district.

When the misunderstanding commenced, I advised the disturbing parties to seek peace and make amends for the insinuation made, before the ultimatum came from the Department. Then anyhow I felt certain the grievance was imaginary. I also knew Dr. Pope's ripe experience and conscientious performance of his long and arduous duties in that official capacity, so fully appreciated by those qualified to express an opinion, and deeply interested in the working of the education system, would not fail in so simple a matter as the marking of a few Latin papers, after the most elementary form! Those hands, which set the ball of mischief rolling, are now tied, and shame and dishonor must, of course, follow. The few hot-headed and beardless boys, who were honored with the distinctive mark of respect by being made trustees, soon abused their privilege and placed those who appointed them in so trying a position that they are ashamed to pass sentence on their acts, and must cast the onus on the city lawyer. It is not difficult to guess what is coming, and still easier to imagine the good which must of necessity accrue from all this clap-trap, originated by a few aspiring leaders of our city affairs. I ask one and all, what have they to recommend them? Certainly no experience—decidedly no superior ability in educational matters—and with much pain and sorrow we all know their exhibition of bad taste and bad manners. The sum and substance is found in a dislike to our Educational Department. Why? Because the work undertaken is satisfactorily performed. Suppose the Minister of Education resigned, who is there in the province to take his place? I challenge a nomination of a successor with even a third of our premier's ability. I say the same with equal confidence as regards the hard-worked superintendent. We have no other of his varied experience, profound erudition, gentlemanly address, and thorough inclination to meet the many wants of the large district subject to his supervision, without including the official duties at the home office. With an insufficient staff, and, I believe, meagre remuneration, he ought to receive our gratitude and thanks, not an unkind word from any interested in the welfare of our children and the education of the rising generation also. The Chairman of the School Trustees wants to perform his duties, and he should not be hampered. If the City Council is unwilling, the people of Victoria certainly shall, and in a very practical way will, express their opinion at the next election. We admire our Government, esteem our education system, are proud of our provincial institutions, and are determined, like men to appreciate and applaud those whose best days are devoted to the interests of our people and province. VERITAS.

FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE.

The Difficulty Over—Pardon for the Rioters Asked For—The Archbishop of Aix.

Union of American Money and French Title—Several Important Fiscal Matters.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—A despatch from Pas de Calais announces the ending of the great miners' strike. A number of delegates representing the miners held a meeting and decided that work should be resumed in all the mines to-morrow. The despatch does not state whether the mine owners made any concessions, or whether the men returned to work on the employers' terms. The delegates of the miners resolved to appeal to the chambers in behalf of clemency for their comrades who had been sentenced to prison and a fine for participation in the recent riots. The miners are anxious to have a free pardon granted, as the families of the convicted rioters have suffered through the punishment of the husbands and fathers.

The council of the Textile Factory Workers' Association has decided to appeal to parliament to remonetize silver, being convinced that such a course on the part of the government is the only means of saving the trade in which they are interested.

A committee of the chamber of deputies has drafted a bill which provides that foreigners arriving in France with the intention of working, either temporarily or permanently, must, within a week, obtain a license bearing a three-franc stamp. Employers of foreigners are made liable to fine for infraction of the law.

The Senate has decided to impose a duty of three francs on imported Indian corn. M. Lacour demanded that all grain used as seed, and all other seeds for planting, be exempted from duty.

Apropos of the question of the admission of American pork, Siegfried, a member of the chamber of deputies, says: The United States will be able to introduce salt meats in France in spite of the French duty, but if the Congress diminish the duties on French silks, woollens and cottons, a reduction of French duties on American imports will be readily granted. A treaty of commerce with the United States is most desirable.

The Archbishop of Aix performed mass, on Sunday, at Fourvieres, near Lyons. An immense congregation attended. The Archbishop assured his hearers that the fine imposed upon him would not prevent him from speaking whenever he felt called upon to speak as a pastor of the church. The prelate was heartily cheered on taking his departure.

It is believed in many quarters that the prosecution of the Archbishop of Aix was a false step on the part of the Government. The Gaulois, to-day, says that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview with the Papal nuncio at Paris, intimated that unless the Vatican advised moderation on the part of French bishops, the Government would feel inclined to cease opposing the separation of church and state.

The marriage of Miss Mattie E. Mitchell, daughter of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, to Duke Francois de La Rochefoucald will take place early in January. The young people first met six years ago, at a dinner given in Miss Mitchell's honor, at St. Germain, and it is said the romance opened with love at first sight. Reasons of a private nature at that time prevented the marriage, but upon the Senator's arrival in Europe, last summer, matters were satisfactorily arranged, and the young couple were made happy by the consent of both families. The Duke is an officer of the Chasseurs d'Afrique and has been stationed with his regiment in Algiers for three years. Throughout his career he has always sought active service. Though but 38 years of age, he has made a brilliant military record.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

Secretary Dickinson, of the World's Fair Commission, denies the report that he has resigned to accept the management of an Arkansas railway.

A San Francisco Chinaman attempted to commit suicide last night by jumping into the bay. He said the Highbinders were after him.

Charles Rankin, of San Francisco, was arrested in Salinas, yesterday, on a charge of embezzlement.

Sidney O. Bell, found guilty of the murder of Samuel Jacobson, has made a will, empowering his executors to sue the city for damages, in case he is, as he terms it, unjustly hanged.

In the main hall of the Y.M.C.A. building is conspicuously displayed the legend: "Look out for overcoat and umbrella thieves."

CITY COUNCIL.

School Troubles Shelved for Yet Another Week for Legal Opinion.

Tramway Construction and Road Destruction—The Public Markets, Etc.

At the weekly meeting of the City Council, last night, the chair was taken by His Worship the Mayor punctually at eight o'clock. The other members present were: Aldermen McKillican, Munn, Robertson, Richards, Coughlan and Holland.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Albion Cricket Club—asking the use of the old cricket grounds, Beacon Hill Park. Referred to Park committee.

From the Secretary of the Board of School Trustees—asking for a school site on the Beacon Hill Park grounds.

On motion of Ald. Munn, the communication was received and the clerk instructed to inform the Board that it was not in the power of the Council to make such a grant.

Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken wrote—asking what the Council intended to do in the case of the man Wagner, still in hospital. Referred to Fire Wardens.

From Messrs. Yates & Jay, on behalf of W. J. Smith and James Baker, drawing attention to alleged losses sustained on the Saanich road, by reason of the Electric Tram Company laying their line there, and stating that both their clients would hold the city responsible. The tram line was being laid in the centre of the road (the macadamised portion), which rendered it difficult, if not impossible, for heavy teams to pass over the thoroughfare.

ALD. MCKILLICAN hoped the company would not be permitted to render the public roads impassable, as alleged.

It was suggested that the subject be referred to the City barristers and City surveyor.

THE MAYOR thought that the company had acquired certain rights over the road in question, before that section had been taken in to the city.

ALD. HOLLAND was given to understand that the City surveyor had not been consulted in the matter.

ALD COUGHLAN contradicted this statement, and in support of his denial called upon Street Commissioner Lynn, who stated that the city surveyor had been consulted in the matter, and had arranged the lines.

ALD. MUNN said that quite a number of complaints had reached him on the point. The road was being destroyed for ordinary traffic.

THE MAYOR—Well, then, it is our officer's fault. One of the conditions under which roads are allowed to be used for those lines is that the street be put in the same condition as before the tracks were laid. If buildings and improvements are to be carried on in Victoria, the people must expect to be put to some little inconvenience.

A jocose allusion having been made to the Royal Commission,

THE MAYOR said—I have the most supreme contempt for them. I don't mean for the commissioners, but for those who called for it. These gentlemen come to this council and seek improvements, and expect to get them—at their own doors. The value of their property has been enhanced, and now they object to all improvements called for by others. I have a supreme contempt for such people, and I don't mind saying it.

The matter was referred to the Street committee and City Surveyor, with power to act.

From the Sisters of St. Joseph's Hospital, asking that a sidewalk be laid in front of their building. Referred to the Street committee.

Mr. R. Ward, J. P., wrote acknowledging the receipt of the Council's letter enclosing $3 25 for his services as presiding magistrate in the police court. He added that any little services rendered by him were cheerfully and gratuitously given.

A petition was read from J. Fullerton and thirty-five others, asking for certain sidewalks on Spring Ridge. Referred to Street committee.

Monthly accounts were received and passed, amounting to $8,430.

ALD. MUNN introduced a by-law for revising and correcting the voters' list, which was read a first time.

Tenders were opened for the lighting of the public market by electricity, and were referred to the Market committee for report.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Assessment committee reported that they could find no authority by which they could remit the taxes on the Chinese Mission Home.

The Police committee sent in a favorable report, the only change in the usual stereotyped statement being that the escape and recapture of Gilman, on the 22nd of last month, was chronicled.

The Street committee recommended a four-foot sidewalk on Sayward avenue.

ALD. RICHARDS moved that the sum of $3,000 be paid over to Captain Rudlin and Mr. Dooley, for a strip of land at the head of Johnson street, 40 feet wide and 200 feet in length. The matter, he said, had passed the Council a long time ago, and the city barristers instructed to make the conveyance.

ALD. COUGHLAN objected, and said that no such decision had been arrived at by the Council.

The Clerk looked up the minutes and found that a resolution was submitted to the Council in May last, but it was laid on the table.

ALD. HOLLAND said that the Finance Committee had no funds with which to pay the proposed $3,000, and the subject was allowed to stand over.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

ALD. RICHARDS asked if the city barristers had sent in their opinion, as requested, on the school matter?

The city clerk replied in the negative.

ALD. RICHARDS then moved the resolution submitted by him at last weekly meeting of the council, declaring that Chairman Hayward, of the school trustee board, having exceeded his duties, his appointment as chairman of said board should be cancelled. The alderman assured the council that he had no personal feeling against Mr. Hayward, but it was in the interest of education that the members of the school board should act unitedly. This could not be done so long as the chairman and the other members of the board were so seriously adverse in opinions as at present.

ALD. ROBERTSON seconded the motion.

THE MAYOR explained that the reason the barristers' opinion was not in was that they were kept very busy. Mr. Eberts was ill, and Mr. Taylor was taken up by the Royal Commission.

ALD. MUNN pointed out that a legal opinion, in circular form, had been sent round to the members of the Council marked "private." In the face of this, it would be well to await the opinion of the city barristers.

ALD. RICHARDS said that the circular alluded to was the opinion of Hon. Mr. Richards, Q C., on questions prepared and submitted by Mr. Hayward.

It was ultimately decided to allow the matter to stand over until next week, and the Council adjourned.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

FOOTBALL.

CORRIG COLLEGE.

Yesterday, on Beacon Hill, a match was played between an eleven captained by Foulkes, and Corrig College. The game ended in a win for Mr. Foulkes' eleven by three goals to one. The game was an excellent one and of a very even nature throughout. In the first half the eleven played down hill, and, from a scrimmage by the side of the goal, the ball was passed to B. Goward, who scored the first goal for his side, off side being claimed, but not allowed by the umpire. The ball was then taken up the field by the College forwards, and R. Wilson almost equalized matters, the ball passing barely a foot from the post. Shortly afterwards Cartwright took the sphere right up the field and again all but scored a goal for the College. Shortly before half time Selkirk scored another splendid goal for the eleven, the ball passing high over G. Wilson's head. Directly after half time A. Goward, by an excellent shot, scored the third goal for the eleven. Both teams then played up hard, and, though repeated shots were tried, it was not till near the end of the game that G. Johnston scored a goal for the College, the ball passing rapidly off one of the backs. The shooting of the College team was weaker than usual; otherwise the game would have been very close. For the eleven Foulkes, Selkirk, A. Goward and B. Goward played very well; while for the College, R. Wilson, R. Carr and A. Field worked hard and didtheir best to win the game.

VICTORIA ASSOCIATION V. BANK OF B.C.

This game, played at Beacon Hill, yesterday afternoon, ended in a win for the Victoria team by two goals to one, the Bank being assisted by three of the Victoria team. The Bank pressed Victoria all the first half, but shot very wide, and failed to score. In the second half, Victoria played a little more together and scored twice to the Bank's once. There was a lot of wild kicking, and, in consequence, the ball was a great deal out of play.

Y.M.C.A. V. VICTORIA COLLEGE.

The match played, yesterday afternoon, between the Y.M.C.A. Juniors and Victoria College Football clubs, after an interesting game, was won by the former team by seven goals to nil. From the kick-off, it was apparent that the Y.M.C.A. eleven was the strongest, nevertheless, the College played up well and put up a plucky game throughout. The playing of Stephens, Peden, Huxtable and Spencer, for the winners, was exceptionally good, while that of Powell, ma.; Aspland, ma., Genn and Powell, mi., for the losers, was fully up to the mark. The College eleven, with a little more practice in dribbling and passing, will, no doubt, give a good account of themselves before the season terminates. The goals were secured by Anderson (4), Stephens (2). and Huxtabls (1).

THE TURF.

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 28.—Direct, the pacer, with a record of 2:06, went against his record, to-day, but fell short by half a second. The yearling pacer, Fausta, lowered her record, going in 2:22¾.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Money closed at 2½ per cent. The highest rate was 3½ and the lowest 2 Exchange steady; posted rates, 4.82@4.85; actual rates, 4.81@4.81½ for sixty days, and 4.84@4.84½ for demand. Governments steady; currency, sixes, 108 bid; fours coupon, 117½ bid; extended twos registered, 100½ bid. Pacific R. R. bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 108 bid; Union sinking funds, 105¾ bid; Centrals, 107 bid. The dealings in stocks during the first half of the day were very light and developed no features of interest. There was considerable weakness during the first hour, led by Richmond terminal and Missouri Pacific, both of which were especially weak. The first was pressed for sale on rumors that an assessment would be levied on the shareholders of the Company. Missouri Pacific was weak on the growing conviction that the company would be unable to resume its dividend this year at least. By eleven o'clock the lowest prices since the opening were reached. The decline ranged from ¼ to 1⅜ p. c. In the hour to noon there was a firmer tone, and a fractional recovery by twelve o'clock. The sales for the morning amounted to only 96,000 shares. During the afternoon the market was less active with prices irregular. Dealings dragged along in a listless manner and there were no features developed. The closing figures were irregular and in most cases slightly changed. About the strongest stock was Richmond and West Point which closed 2½ higher. The St. Paul and Omaha directors, to-day, declared a dividend of 3 per cent. in preferred stock, an increase of one per cent. on their preceding dividend. The Northwestern directors declared the usual dividend. Closing prices: Pacific Mail, 37⅞; Northwestern, 117⅞; Northern Pacific, 25¾; Northern Pacific, preferred, 70½; Northern Pacific first mortgage bonds, 117¾; Canadian Pacific, 88; Oregon Improvement, 20; Union Pacific, 41½; Missouri Pacific, 59; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 43; Denver & Rio Grande, 16½; Oregon Navigation, 73; Central Pacific, 31; Texas Pacific, 11½; Great Northern, preferred, 111; Fargo Express, 140; bar silver, 94½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 101¾; Commercial Cable, 143¾.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Flour closed quiet but steady. Wheat opened weak and lower on bearish foreign cables. It was claimed that Europe had enough wheat to last over the holidays, and with the beginning of the New Year the new crop outlook in the various countries would command attention. The market steadily weakened under heavy offerings, and closed 1 to 1½ lower. Spot lots closed lower. Spot sales of No. 2 Red winter, 104⅝; No. 2 red winter, Dec., 103½; do., Jan., 105; Feb., 106¼; March, 107⅛. Sugar, raw, nominal; 89 test muscovado, 3⅛c; 96 test centrifugal, 3⅛c; refined slow, but steady; cut loaf and crushed, 5⅞c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4 5-16 to 4 7-16c; cubes 4 7-16c; mould, "A," 4 5-16c. Coffee—Spot lots, quiet, fair, Rio cargoes 16c. Futures closed steady for Santos No. 7, Dec. $12 50, Feb. $11.55. Hops—steady, Pacific Coast, 1891, choice, 20c to 21c; fair to prime, 16c to 19c; 1890, 12c to 17c; for common to choice there is a fair demand in London. Petroleum closed at 60½c; tin, quiet and a shade steadier; copper, steady; lead, unchanged; spelter, heavy; iron, neglected. Closing bids and offers for straits tin spt $19.80 bid; straits tin, Feb., $10.20 bid; Lake copper, Dec., $10.85 bid; $11.15 asked.

J. F. MacFarlane, of Toronto, is at the Driard.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

Will Now Rest for a Few Days—The Evidence to Be Printed.

The Cemetery and Other Matters Discussed Yesterday—Some Startling Testimony.

On resuming work, yesterday morning, Mr. Bodwell presented to the commission a supplementary list of charges against the corporation, of which the following is a copy:

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR EXTENSION OF CEMETERY.

"1. On the fourth day of March, 1890, a by-law was passed authorizing a loan of $12,500 for the purpose of procuring additional ground for cemetery purposes. In accordance therewith, $12,000 of the said loan was laid out in purchase of certain lands known as sections 80 and 81, Fairfield Farm estate. The said lands were, however, included with other lands in a mortgage by way of underlease in favor of the late Augustus Frederick Pemberton, and although the whole of the moneys raised were paid out over a year ago, the city have not yet obtained a marketable title to the said land. The sum of $500 was spent out of the said loan moneys in fencing, but the lands fenced were not the said sections, and did not belong to the city.

"Grave irregularities have characterized the disposal of lots in the old cemetery, which have created great scandal and annoyance to many of the citizens.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

"The petitioners claim that an investigation should be made into the question of the purchase of the plant for the Ball electric light for the city.

BY-LAWS REDUCING RATE FOR SINKING FUND.

"In August, 1890, a number of by-laws were passed reducing the rates for sinking funds on various loans, but the said by-laws are not in accordance with the statute, and the petitioners claim that the same are invalid.

LETTING CONTRACTS AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

"The petitioners allege that the practice of letting contracts near the end of the year, for which funds must be provided by the incoming Council, as in the case of the City Hall contract in 1889, the sewerage contract, 1890, and the recent purchase of water pipes, is illegal and highly prejudicial to the interests of the ratepayers.

CONTRACT WORK FOR CITY EXPENDITURE.

"The petitioners claim that the contract system for the carrying out of city works should be applied in a much greater extent than the accounts show for several years past.

"Dated this 2nd day of December, A.D., 1891.

"BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

"To Messrs. EBERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for the City Council."

Mr. Raymur, City Auditor, was recalled by the petitioners, and entered into a long explanation of the list of salaried officials in the City Hall, and connected in various other ways with the municipality. Mr. Raymur proved clearly that the work of the officials had been very largely increased of late. The witness was asked by the Court to prepare and hand in at the next sitting a list of all the corporation officers who have been appointed by by-law and those that have not been so appointed, as well as the by-laws fixing their various salaries, and showing in what manner the increases to salaries had lately been made.

Mr. Bodwell then presented his last charge on the preliminary list:—

A comparison of the accounts of 1888, with those of 1891, discloses an astonishing increase, this year, of expenditure, which returns the smallest benefit to the ratepayers. In 1888, with receipts from real estate tax of about $56,000.00, and a total revenue of about $124,000.00, there was expended on streets and sidewalks over $42,000.00. In 1891, the Revenue By-law of 14th February, shows estimated receipts from real estate, $115,000.00, and a total revenue of $235,000.00, of which only $8,100.00 is available for street work. By the Auditor's report of the 7th October last, it is shown that a great proportion of the city revenue is used in paying salaries of city officials. It appears that, for three months, $20,000.00 is required for that purpose alone, or in other words, that salaries are an annual charge of $80,000.00. The petitioners submit that the expenditure on salaries should be largely reduced, and the expenditure on streets proportionately increased. A large sum is annually wasted by mismanagement. Two instances of this were published in the reports of the Council meetings on the 15th and 22d Oct. last. Were it not for the water rents taken into revenue, there would not be a dollar available for streets and sidewalks. The petitioners submit that unless the municipal expenditure is made in the future with more intelligence and less extravagance than in the past few years, not only will there be no money available for city improvements, but the taxation of persons and property will have to be increased in order to make both ends meet.

The two instances of mismanagement mentioned by Mr. Bodwell were:

(a) Map of cemetery lots presented with bill for $438. Alderman McKillican expressed surprise. When he ordered it he said he expected it would be made in the office, as there were clerks enough. Council ordered it paid.

(b) Bill of $415.50 presented by tram line contractor for loss through a change by Council on the line on Pandora street, given by city surveyor. Council ordered $365.50 to be paid.

Counsel for the petitioners pointed out the manner in which several councils had exceeded their powers by letting contracts at the close of their respective years, knowing that there was not sufficient revenue to meet them, and shouldering the responsibility of payment, whether they liked it or not, on the incoming councils, who in turn did the same thing. Each succeeding council had good naturedly accepted the responsibility, but it was a matter of little doubt that if any council had chosen to repudiate such a debt its predecessor would have been obliged to bear the brunt of it. The action referred to was utterly against the provisions of the statute.

Mr. Bodwell also charged that, in the year 1890, an amendment to the Munical Act was passed, which read as follows:

"Sec 33—If on account of a sum being on hand from a previous year or years, or from the investment of the sinking fund, or on account of the increased value of the property liable to assessment, it is found to be unnecessary to levy the full rate imposed by the by-law, in order to raise the instalment of the sinking fund and interest required to be raised for any year, or to raise such instalments for any future years of the then unexpired term, which the debentures have to run, the Council may pass a by-law reducing the rate for such year, or for any such future years, so that no more money may be collected than the amount required. No such by-law shall be passed unless, having a regard to the time debentures have to run, a proper proportion of sinking fund and interest has been levied, according to the intention of the original by-law."

The working of such an act, Mr. Bodwell contended, made the security of the debenture holders absolutely unsafe, inasmuch as though they might be all right at the present rate of assessment, there was nothing at all to prevent the security going down, when they would find that, the Council being unable to raise the rate to meet the emergency, their debentures would be worth far less than their face value.

A long discussion then followed as to the validity of this point. Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the City Council, contended that before reducing the special rate on the sinking fund it was necessary to secure the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and, as this consent had not been granted up to the present, the action of the Council in this regard went for nothing at all.

The point was still being argued when an adjournment was made for lunch.

On resuming, the question of cemetery irregularities was gone into, the petitioners claiming that the corporation had paid money for property for which they had not secured the title.

Mr. C. C. Pemberton and Mr. N. P. Snowden were both called to give evidence concerning the ownership of the two lots, 80 and 81, Fairfield Farm estate. It was proved that lot 81 had been bought right out by the city, but that they had entered into a stipulation giving them the right of purchasing it within two years. At the end of 1889 the property was assigned to Mr. N. P. Snowden by the late Hon. A. P. Pemberton. It was afterwards mortgaged back by way of underlease for $13,200. The property was conveyed to the corporation in June, 1890, when there was still $8,800 to be paid off the mortgage

James Thomas, caretaker of the cemetery, made some interesting statements. He said that there was frequently a great deal of trouble because two or three different people had purchased the same burial lot. He also stated that a few weeks ago the body of Mrs. Hugh Cameron had been exhumed by order of the City Clerk, and reburied above the coffin of a relative, to make room for the true owner of the lot in which the body had originally been interred.

The Court remarked that this was a most extraordinary state of things, and that by Sec. 54 of the Municipal Act it was proclaimed that any found guilty of removing and exhuming a dead body from a cemetery without the consent of the Provincial Secretary or the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council should be liable to a fine of from $10 to $100.

At this stage an adjournment was made until Monday morning next.

The U. S. and British Colonies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Sir Julian Pauncefote and the representatives of the British East Indian colonies held another conference with Mr. Foster at the State department, to-day, in regard to negotiating reciprocity with the colonies. A comparison of figures shows that the United States takes more than one-half of the products of the islands.

At a late hour, last night, Cyrus W. Field was resting quietly, and his physicians state that he may live a week.

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mr11- wm

WANTED—Engagement as cutter by experienced tailor and cutter with diplomas. Tuition in cutting, making up and sewing. X. O., Colonist office. nov5-d &w

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease, for timbering purposes, of the following tracts of land in the Alberni District, Vancouver Island, B. C.: Commencing at a post on Kleecoat Lake, about half a mile south from the mouth of Taylor River; the ce West 5 miles parallel with the course of the river; thence North 1 mile; thence East 7 miles, parallel with the course of the river and lake; thence South half a mile to Kleecoat Lake; thence following the lake shore in a Westerly direction to the place of commencement; containing 5,000 acres, more or less

Dated this 18th day of November, A. D. 1891.

no27-1m-w JOHN WHITE.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres, more or less, on Uchulesit Harbor, Barclay Sound; commencing at the N. E. corner of Indian Reserve, Burrough Point, thence 80 chains west, thence 15 chains north to shore line, thence following the meandrings of shore about 70 chains northwest, thence about 20 chains north, thence 35 chains east to shore of Uchucklesit Harbor, thence following the shore south-easterly to point of commencement.

Victoria, Nov. 19, 1891. W. R. CLARKE. no26-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty acres (320) of land situated on Barclay Sound, Alberni District, described as follows: Commencing from J. F. Smith's southeast corner post, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to the place of beginning; containing 320 acres more or less.

WM. J. CAVE.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 1, 1891. sep4-w-2m