he appearance of the bird is so
ent that "Sportsman" ought to
l of himself (besides letting him-
for the laws), in mistaking a
pheasant. At the same time,
ird is on the sky-line, the shape
on the one, the pheasant, the
e tail, and on the other the fan-
e grouse cannot be mistaken).
sman who considers himself a
ought to know the difference of
of the wings between the two
sportsman from the "Old Coun-
even the difference between the
en of the pheasant when they
ing, and surely when "sports-
e the field they are at least sup-
know the difference between the
wo distinct varieties of birds, even
't know the difference in shape.
iter thinks that "Sportsman"
eat to remain in town until he
n the specimens seen hanging at
rers' doors, the difference of anat-
een the two birds.

SALMO. FEROX.

, B.C., Sept. 3, 1892

OR UNLAWFUL SHOOTING.

rrants were served, yesterday, on
of the Game Law, and the pro-
lice are on the lookout for others.
will come up in the provincial
week.

THE RING.

E THREE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

ring week will settle the long dis-
rit of Messrs. Myer, McAuliffe,
kelly, Sullivan and Corbett. These
will prove before the Olympic
New Orleans their pretensions to-
weight, featherweight and heavy-
ampionships of America. Myer
uliffe meet to-morrow evening, and
rits of each man have been dis-
m every point of view, suffice it
that Billy Myer will probably
colors of Jack McAuliffe, the
nubeaten lightweight pugilist.
n all the fights has been very
d in this city Corbett has been
acked against Sullivan at 5 to 7.
ossibly a little better favorite than
, but very little money can be got
against Skelly. The most popular
f betting in local circles has been
nation wagers, the 1 cal poolsellers
2 to 1 against Sullivan, Dixon and
Sullivan, Dixon and McAuliffe; 5
nst Corbett, Dixon and Myer or
Dixon and McAuliffe; 8 to 1 against
Skelly and Myer or Sullivan, Skel-
cAuliffe; and 20 to 1 Corbett,
d Myer or Corbett, Skelly and
e. Messrs. Petro & Jackson, of
onico Hotel, will receive a full de-
of each fight by special wire, so
e interested will be able to enjoy a
ccount of the contest almost as
he rounds are ended.

THE TURF.

TRACK NOTES.

ers were not particularly active
eir charges, yesterday. Johnny
as sent 600 yards and repeat, doing
tance in 34½, and repeating in a
orse time. Dart was driven a mile
Mollie Cooper was trotted a mile
d race. In the early hours, May-
as given a trial over the half-mile
and finished rather tired in the fast
53½. Most of the horses engaged
out this morning.

THE OAR.

AGAIN McLEAN.

IMO, Sept. 3.—(Special.)—The boat
is evening, between A. McLean and
an, was won by the former by about
gths over the nine lengths which it
essary to win.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

OUVER, Sept. 3 (Special).—In carry-
news of the boat race to Victoria
ay, it fell off the wire and broke.
rrard Inlet won, but in naming the
Burrard Inlet should have, Vancou-
d vice versa. The three strange
were meant for Sissons, Geddes and

OARSMEN DISSATISFIED.

OUVER, Sept. 3.—(Special.)—Boat-
en are not pleased at the conditions
d to the winning of the Ferguson
It is looked in a jeweler's safe and
een. If a club should win it 100
they could not hold it. It should be
where the proud Burrard Inlets
ouch it any way.

THE AMBITIOUS CITY REGATTA.

ILTON, Ont., Sept. 3.—Following are
sults of the citizens' regatta here to-

t race: Fours, one and a-half miles,
auts, Toronto, first; Dons, Toronto,
; Leaders, Hamilton, third. Time,

ond race: Senior singles, one and one-
miles, Hedley, Philadelphia,
Fred. H. Thompson, Argonauts,
to, second, E. A. Thompson, same
third. Time, 10:31½.

rd race: junior fours, Dons, Toronto,
Baysides, Toronto, second; Nautilus,
lton, third. Time, 7:29.

rth race: senior fours, Argonauts,
to, first; Dons, second. Time, 9.08.

h race: Professional single scull,
miles with turn—Ten Eyeck, Wor-
, Mass., 1st; Rogers, Worcester,
Stephenson, New Zealand, 3d. Time,

A Bad Cold

not speedily relieved, may lead to serious
nes. Where there is difficulty of breath-
, expectoration, or soreness of the throat
d bronchial tubes, with a constantly irri-
ing cough, the very best remedy is Ayer's
erry Pectoral. It removes the phlegm,
othes irritation, stops coughing, and in-
ces repose. As an emergency medicine,
yer's Cherry Pectoral should be in every
usehold.

"There is nothing better for coughs than
yer's Cherry Pectoral. I use no other
eparation."—Annie S. Butler, 169 Pond
, Providence, R. I.

"I suffered severely from bronchitis;
t was

CURED BY

yer's Cherry Pectoral. It saved my life."
Geo. B. Hunter, Goose River, N. S.

"About a year ago I took the worst cold
at ever a man had, followed by a terrible
ough. The best medical aid was of no
ail. At last I began to spit blood, when
was supposed to be all over with me.
very remedy failed, till a neighbor recom-
mended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took
alf a teaspoonful of this medicine, three
mes a day, regularly, and very soon
egan to improve. My cough left me, my
eep was undisturbed, my appetite re-
urned, my emaciated limbs gained flesh
nd strength, and to-day, thanks to the
ectoral, I am a well man."—H. A. Bean,
8 Winter st., Lawrence, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

old by all Druggists. Price, $1; 6 bottles, $5.

THE CHOLERA.

It is the Absorbing Topic in England in Connection With Foreign Immigration.

Intense Excitement in Germany—The Hirsch Movement Responsible for its Spread.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The one absorbing topic is the cholera and the danger arising from foreign immigration. England and Scotland have, of late years, got very little immigration of a desirable sort. To Scandinavians and Germans or even French, there would be little objection. The two former are kindred races, and to the French England is indebted for the origin of profitable industries. But the Scandinavians and Germans go on to America; the French stay at home, and all that England gets is the refuse from Poland and Russia that nobody wants. The people, many of them are filthy beyond description, in fact so dirty that it is often difficult to tell whether they are black or white. Utterly unaccustomed to the wants and unacquainted with the benefits of civilization, they come into our crowded cities to challenge the intelligent native born Englishmen, Scotchmen or Irishmen in their struggle for bread. Their passage here is usually paid by some charitable society, and as soon as they arrive they are thrown on their own resources. They gravitate to the most crowded and offensive regions of the east end with the same instinct an eel takes to mud, and they at once become the prey of the sweater who gives them work at wages that an Englishman would starve upon. England is actually getting the worst of the Russian Jews. When these proteges of Baron Hirch are so filthy, so absolutely and irretrievably obnoxious, that their rejection is feared even under the liberal system of admission prevalent in the United States, they are dumped into London to hide their dirt and infection in this city of swarming millions.

The menace of cholera has aroused the people of England to the danger of this repulsive immigration as they have never been aroused before, and there is a prospect that it will be an important national issue. The Liberals are inclined to favor free trade in immigration as in everything else, the Tories, on the other hand, lean toward restriction, and may make a point in the coming Parliament by demanding restrictive legislation. If they adopt such a course they will have behind them the potent sentiment of the working class. It is said here that the reason that the steamships between New York and Hamburg have persisted in carrying Russian passengers in face of the danger of infection and after the cholera had spread not only in Russia but in Hamburg itself, is that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has a contract or understanding with Baron Hirsch to carry these people and has hesitated to break the arrangement. There is no doubt whatever that the Russian Jews brought the infection to Hamburg. The cholera travelled clear across Germany in the trains in which the emigrants were conveyed without delay to the frontier. This, of itself, shows how the disease can be kept within limits. These emigrants were not permitted to leave the trains, and the disease did not spread. The plague was in effect kept in quarantine on the trains until the emigrants reached their transfer depot at Hamburg, and were allowed to leave the trains, and with them the cholera also stalked forth to the city. Hamburg is paying the price for having been selected as the depot for Baron Hirsch's colonization scheme. It has been the Mecca in Europe of Russian-Jewish emigration to America. For a while this emigration brought some profit and money, and now it has brought the pestilence.

Germany has experienced a week of such excitement as she has not felt before since the Franco-Prussian war. The exact number of persons in the Empire who have succumbed to the cholera is not known and will not be until careful examination shall have revealed the facts, which the Hamburg authorities have been concealing. The scale on which these gentlemen have been lying was shown most clearly on Thursday when they reported but 139 fresh cases and 45 deaths, although 681 fresh cases and 274 deaths had been brought to their notice. In Altona also no correct idea of the progress and fatality of the plague could be got from the official returns. In Berlin the mortality from cholera in all Germany during the last week is estimated at about 1,800. Two thousand five hundred, would, however, be much nearer the truth. Many appeals are being made to the Emperor to countermand the orders for the fall manœuvres on the western frontier. Several medical opinions have been laid before the War Department already to the effect that the manœuvres would be attended by grave perils. Not only would the long marches and the drinking of strange water induce choleraic disease; but the gathering of thousands of men from districts where cholera has appeared could result only in the general infection of the three corps to be engaged. It is thought that the Emperor will consent to omit the manœuvres from his fall programme, although his Alsatian trip and review have been one of his pet political schemes of the year. In Austro-Hungary, where the disease has made comparatively little progress, the Emperor has set an example to his fellow sovereigns by commanding that the coming manœuvres, both in Austria and Hungary, be given up. In Russia, where the soldiers were led into the field, despite the attendant dangers from the plague, fresh cases are appearing by the score in garrisons, and the deaths in the army alone are reported to average 200 a day. This state of affairs is carefully concealed by the surgeons, whose lips have been sealed by the commanding officers.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—There were 15 deaths from cholera in this city on Friday. There were four deaths; no new cases to-day.

BERNE, Sept. 3.—The Federal Council have dispatched an official of the Emigrant Bureau to Basle to advise the local authorities in regard to the adoption of speedy and effective precautions against the cholera. Three thousand Swiss and Italians have been prevented from leaving the terminus of the Chaumont-Surporrent railway. They intended to emigrate to America. Many of them claimed to be naturalized American citizens. It was represented to them that they could not enter America at the present time.

HAMBURG, Sept. 3.—There were 967 cases of cholera reported to-day and 313 deaths. These were 337 funerals. The epidemic is increasing in the district comprising the harbor suburbs and especially at Hohelfelde, Barmbeck, Bilbeck and Wandsbeck. The temperature is 16 centigrade. A singular fact is noted that the temperature of the Elbe water is two degrees higher than the atmosphere.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Postmaster Vancott said to-day that he had assurances from the Health Officer that all the mails arriving on trans-Atlantic steamships will be thoroughly fumigated before being delivered to the Postoffice authorities.

QUARANTINE, N. Y. Sept. 3.—The name of to-day's patient on the Moravia is Abraham Schneider Mann, who is related to some of those who died while the vessel was at sea. Dr. Sanborn, who has been in charge at the lower quarantine all day, had the steerage of both the Rugia and Normandia thoroughly disinfected with the usual solution of bi-chloride of mercury.

The passengers on the Rugia will be attended to later, as will also those on the Stubbenhuck, though no sickness of a serious nature exists on the latter.

Arrived—Steamship La Borgogne, at 1:40 a.m., from Havre.

A VIOLENT DEMAGOGUE.

One American at Least Who Hates Canada and Canada's Government.

Detailed Statement of the Reasons Why he Feels Sore—His Paper not Read.

GRAND FORKS, N.D. Sept. 3.—Joseph Nimmo, Jr., was unable to attend the reciprocity convention, but sent a sensational paper attacking Canada and reciprocity. It was not read. It says: "North Dakota farmers must all be fully aware of the fact that by abolishing the duties on their various products they would encounter a very large Canadian competition, not only in their own markets but also in the markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, while they could secure no reciprocal market of any considerable value in Manitoba."

Mr. Nimmo dwells on what he calls "Canadian aggression upon American interests." He classifies them thus:

FIRST—Although Canadian seamen and Canadian vessels with their cargoes enjoy full protection and complete commercial privileges in ports of the United States, Canada discriminates against American fishermen and enforces inhumanities against them which Daniel Manning, when Secretary of the Treasury, characterized as acts of barbarism.

SECOND—The Dominion Government maintains an unjust discrimination of 18 cents a ton against American ports on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river, against which President Harrison has issued a retaliatory message.

THIRD—The Dominion Government imposed unjustly discriminating entrance and clearance fees upon American vessels in Canadian waters, contrary to the express terms of the treaty of Washington.

FOURTH—The Dominion Government refuses to allow American citizens to go to the relief of American vessels and crews when wrecked in Canadian waters.

FIFTH—The Dominion Government imposes insulting and unprecedented discrimination in the duty of 20 per cent. on silver coin of the United States.

SIXTH—The Dominion Government has, at the public cost, built a railway across the continent, and, in connection with a heavily subsidized steamer line on the Pacific coast, is now seeking to divert commerce from American ships, American Pacific coast ports and American national transportation lines. The annual subsidies paid to this combination amount to $10,000,000.

SEVENTH—The Dominion Government has the audacity to impose a discrimination duty of 10 per cent. upon tea and coffee when imported from the United States. This is a part of a scheme to divert commerce from American ships and from American seaports.

EIGHTH—The Dominion Government, in the express statutory provision, empowers Canadian railroads to make any partial or unjust or practical discrimination which may be necessary in order to grasp American commerce. This enables the Canadian companies to evade the long and short haul rule.

NINTH—The Dominion Government refuse to extend the privilege right of copyright to American authors after the United States has extended such privileges to Canadian authors.

TENTH—The Dominion Government is conniving in the practice of importing Chinese and running them across our border.

ELEVENTH—The Dominion Government has sued with all their power to throw the full force of British diplomacy and military influence in favor of Canadian depredations upon our sealing interests.

CABLE NEWS.

Metropolitan Bank Failure.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The London and General Bank, founded in 1882 with a capital of £1,000,000, failed, yesterday. J. Spencer Balfour, member of Parliament, is chairman of the board of trustees. There is no excitement.

Parnell's Property Sold.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The sale of the estate of the late Charles Stewart Parnell realized only £2,000. His mother will come to Ireland during the present month, to make inquiry into the settlement of his affairs.

The Vatican Denounced.

ROME, Sept. 3.—The newspapers supporting the Government denounce the Vatican for causing the Bishop of Leghorn to absent himself on the occasion of the King's visit to the city.

Labouchere and His Clique.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Labouchere has gone to Italy, but nevertheless his clique at the National Liberal club proclaim a determination to raise in parliament the question of the Queen's right to influence the selection of ministers, but they seem likely to be deprived of all ground for protest.

Mrs. Maybrick's Chances.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Baroness Rouques has again presented a petition to the Home Office, praying for the release of Mrs. Maybrick, and is hopeful the prisoner will regain her freedom before the end of the year.

Against President Hippolyte.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 3.—A strong party of Haytian exiles, headed by General Maligat, General Piquant and General Legitime, have chartered a small steamer called the Willie Irving to carry them either to Madassa or Inagu, where they expect to meet a steamer fitted out for war against President Hippolyte.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Provisions for the Fumigation of Foreign Mails Entering Canada.

Sensation Caused by the International Commission's Report on Grosse Isle Quarantine.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—The Postmaster-General, in response to enquiries from the Washington Government respecting the advisibility of fumigating foreign mails as a precaution against cholera, replied that with respect to all foreign mails which reach Canada from England, the Imperial authorities were requested two weeks ago that they be fumigated before their departure for Canada.

The report of the International Quarantine Commission on the condition of Grosse Isle station has created a great sensation. The government is endeavoring to improve it, but a deep water wharf cannot be built under two years. A steam disinfector will be erected to-morrow capable of disinfecting 80 tons of immigrants effects and ships clothing in 24 hours. Dr. Montizambert has been given full power to detain all incoming vessels any length of time. Is is expected the Government will have to follow the example of the United States and forbid the entry of steerage passengers until the scourge is over.

The new regulations governing the inspection of steamboats have been approved.

Premier Abbott's outspokeness regarding his health leads to the impression that he will retire from the Premiership before long.

Six ministers will attend the great Conservative picnic at Petrolia on Tuesday.

The public debt increased five millions last month, heavy obligations falling due in England.

RECIPROCITY.

The Convention at Grand Forks a Success—Some of the Matters Discussed.

GRAND FORKS, Sept. 1.—The Reciprocity convention was called to order at eleven o'clock this morning at the Metropolitan Theatre with three hundred delegates in their seats. Geo. B. Clifford, president of the Grand Forks Chamber of Commerce, gave the address of welcome. The convention is a representative body of business men and delegates from Manitoba are present.

Jas. Fisher, of Winnipeg, was elected temporary chairman, and Jos. H. Beck, of St Paul, temporary secretary. Mr. Fisher, on taking the chair, expressed the hope that the commercial barrier might speedily be removed, and that fraternal relations would be maintained between the States and the Provinces. At the evening session the committee on resolutions met a small stumbling block in agreeing upon a clause on the question of recommendations to the Canadian and United States Governments as to increasing the waterway route to the sea. The Canadian members and a majority of the States representatives favored a general recommendation for improving the St. Lawrence river route, but Thompson, of Duluth, opposed any recommendation that involved the expenditure of money by the United States in improving the Welland canal, and leaving out his idea of a canal from the lakes to New York. In order to have unanimity of action, a concession by both Canadians and Thompson was agreed upon. The resolutions embody a recommendation for an increased appropriation for making the Red River of the North more navigable. The resolutions will not be presented until to-morrow morning. The convention is considered a big success.

SAMOA'S SITUATION.

The Influence of King Mataafa Gradually Extending—Objections to the Poll Tax.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—A special from Apia, Samoa, of August 18, says that Mataafa has been given the name of "Tamasualu" by the Safata natives. This is one of the five titles necessary for the king of Samoa to hold in order to rule with any power. Mataafa now holds all the titles but two. A largely attended meeting of the chiefs have been held at Malie, and Mataafa made presents of fine mats to the assembled chiefs. The Mataafa party still maintains a policy of silence, though some of the chiefs desire to hoist their own flag. The great desire of the party is that the three treaty powers should withdraw the Chief Justice and the President of the Council, on the ground that they are incompetent and too highly paid. The Consuls informed the King that the three Powers were prepared to send men-of-war to carry out any warrant of the Supreme Court for the arrest of any native whom the Government was unable to arrest, should the offence of the native be against the white residents. This is good news to the whites, as a number of complaints have been made to the Chief Justice without effect, he pleading the unsettled state of the country as the cause for not proceeding therein.

President Senft is already at loggerheads with Maben, Secretary of State, and has asked King Malietoa to dismiss him, but the Samoan Government does not acquiesce. Senft refused to allow Maben to inspect the Government accounts, and though the President is required, under the treaty, to render accounts monthly, he has not given them to the King since December last. The municipal council is unable to do anything in the way of public works, as their revenue is all used to pay salaries. The monthly expense of the council is about $1,200, including the president's salary of $420. Senft has been displeased by a letter received from the consular board, stating that United States Consul-General Blacklock had informed his government that President Senft had not forwarded the resolutions of the council appointing a returning board. Senft claimed that under the treaty no one representative of the powers had a right to forward such a communication. There was a meeting of the United States Consul Blacklock, German Consul Beerman and the English Consul Cusack Smith, with King Malietoa and Secretary Maben on the 10 h.

The native poll tax is coming in use slowly and it is apparent that a majority of the natives will refuse to pay it altogether. The natives are now $125,000 in arrears, and the whites are getting tired of paying, as all the moneys collected are disbursed as salaries. The roads outside of the municipality are in very poor shape, and not a cent has been expended on them since the Berlin treaty was put in force. Mataafa is doing his best to clean up the roads about Malia, and is compensating the whites for any depredations committed on their property by his people.

Lieutenant Coffin, United States navy, has arrived at Apia on his way to Pago Pago harbor to make soundings for a wharf on the United States Government's property at Swimming point, where coal will be stored.

A Valuable Heifer.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The heifer which attacked Hon. Mr. Gladstone, although dead, has acquired a high market value. A local speculator procured the hide for £5, and since the purchase has been offered as high as £50 for it, but he steadfastly refused to be tempted to part with his prize. Another man who obtained the heifer's head declined to accept an offer of £10 made for all the teeth, which found a market at £2 6s each.

Lord Rosebery's Position.

LONDON, Sept 3.—Lord Rosebery denies, in this evening's newspapers, that he was induced by the Queen to take the Foreign Office.

The Angherites Submit.

TANGIER, Sept. 3.—The rebel Angherites have released the commander of the Sultan's cavalry, who was captured in the recent battle between the Sultan's forces and the rebels, and sent four of the tribesmen formally to convey to the Sultan the tribe's submission.

THE PHANTOM WIRE.

Advantage of Edison's Phonoplex System Illustrated and Described.

Its Current Jumps From Wire to Wire, and "Grounds" do not Interfere.

By far from the least wonderful of Wizard Edison's inventions is the phonoplex system of telegraphy which has, during the week past, been introduced into the C.P.R. office here, and which is now working most satisfactorily, giving an additional wire for use and providing for the maintenance of communication, even should the dreaded "bug" perch on the Morse wires, which have alone been responsible in the past.

The Phonoplex and Morse systems are essentially different, and yet can have a wire in common, the phonoplex doubling the capacity of the wires to which the instruments are attached. The advantages to be derived from the new system are that in working a phonoplex circuit the main line is never opened. The operator works an absolutely independent local circuit and cannot through negligence or otherwise interrupt service on the main line; conditions of weather have no effect on the efficiency of the phonoplex, the service being uniformly good, regardless of atmospheric changes or conditions of insulation; a connection which will cause a dead ground on a Morse circuit has not the slightest effect on the phonoplex, which will work right along, even should the wire rest on the ground, and—the phonoplex works across "breaks."

So long as a main wire remains intact, the phonoplex system cannot be interrupted. If the wire to which the phonoplex is attached runs on poles with one or more companions, and a break occurs in the former thus:

Phonoplex ——— Wire.
Companion. ——— Wire.
Companion. ——— Wire.

The phone circuit will suffer no interruption for the reason that the inducted currents which operate it will jump from the phone wire to the companion wires, and back again to the phone wire, thus bridging the break. The companion wires also may be broken without impairing the phonoplex circuit, thus:

Phonoplex ——— Wire.
Companion ——— Wire.
Companion ——— Wire.

So long as these breaks are not all at one and the same place, the successful working of the phonoplex is assured. The only way in which the latter could be interrupted is in the event of a break thus:

Phonoplex ——— Wire.
Companion ——— Wire.
Companion ——— Wire.

If a single companion wire bridges the break the phone system can be operated. For example:

Phonoplex ——— Wire.
Companion ——— Wire.
Companion ——— Wire.
Companion ——— Wire.

Breaks such as have been illustrated, are fortunately rare, but the exaggerated cases have been described to show that, practically a phonoplex circuit can be interrupted only in most remote instances, and that ninety-five per cent. of the causes from which Morse circuits are rendered wholly or partially useless, have absolutely no effect on the phonoplex system.

Homestead Riot Arrests.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31—Hugh O'Donnell, the Homestead leader, was placed under bail yesterday to answer charges of conspiracy and riot. Informations are said to have been made by Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie Company, against 44 Homestead strikers, charging conspiracy and riot.

Plotting a Revolution.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Herald correspondent at Buenos Ayres says the police of the city of La Plata have surprised a meeting of Radicals who were planning a revolution. Col. Lagos and eleven officers of his battalion of the Guard have been arrested.

The Brazilian Budget.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Standard says: The budget will be presented to the Brazilian congress to-morrow. The revenue is estimated at £8,000,000 and the expenses at £15,000,000. The political affairs of the country are still unsettled. It is stated that Senor Plaza has declined the finance portfolio.

Earl of Eglinton Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The death of Archibald William Montgomerie, fourteenth Earl of Eglinton and Winten, is announced. His mother was the daughter of the Earl of Yarborough. He sat in the House of Lords as Earl of Winten. He was 51 years old.

FROM HAWAII.

The Chinese and the Exclusion Bill—Business Generally Quiet in the Islands.

Three Plantations Practically Idle—Political Situation Outlined and Discussed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Honolulu advices dated Aug. 10 are as follows:

Business is, it might be said, almost at a standstill, and the prospects for the future are not very satisfactory, especially when an account is taken of the fact that the sugar crop is now all off, and that it has fallen off nearly one-fifth of the estimate. Three plantations, held by their shareholders, have been obliged to refrain from planting. It has been openly stated that plantations here which paid in assessments two years ago on a valuation of $400,000, and which could easily place their stock on the market at $250 per share, cannot to-day get buyers at $50 per share.

Of late the Chinese are becoming naturalized in increasing numbers, a fact brought out by the questions addressed to the minister of the interior by the legislature. This means that are being adopted may be and can be used for getting free and undisputed entrance to the United States as Hawaiian citizens.

The duty on coffee imported hither has been increased from 6 cents to 7 cents a pound, and has been signed by the queen.

Queen Liliuokalani gave a ball in honor of Admiral Brown, and the officers of the cruiser San Francisco attended. The American cruiser Boston arrived here, August 24, to relieve the San Francisco.

There has been no change whatever in the political aspect since last advices. The same ministry is still holding the fort without any direct opposition. The principal business transacted by the legislature during the prat week has been the consideration of bills of only local moment. On the 18th of August the Hawaiian John Law bill, known as the Horner's Bank bill, came up for consideration in the assembly. The bill provides for paper currency for Hawaii, and the Government is authorized to accept mortgages on real estate and everything else in fact, for notes. On the first morning of the debate the house was in a committee of the whole. Representative Robert W. W. Wilcox, ex-revolutionist, being in the chair. Noble McFarlane opposed the bill. It would cause destruction and ruin. Representative Kamauoka raised the point that over half an hour had been used in debate against the rule of the House. Some excitement followed, and President Walker, seeing the condition of things, quietly left his seat on the floor and, ascending the desk, removed the gavel from the fingers of Chairman Wilcox, rapped the committee to order and put a motion to rise for a recess. The motion was carried, amidst much confusion. The bill was finally carried to a special committee by a vote of 24 to 22, the ministry voting in favor of the motion.

WATCHING MARS.

Local Astronomers and Star Gazers Observing an Interesting Phenomenon.

No new Light Thrown on the Planet's Constitution—The Contrast of Color.

Quite a large number of Victorians who pride themselves on knowing something about astronomy were out of doors last evening, watching an interesting phenomenon in connection with the planet Mars, the much-talked-of celestial body which has been attracting so much attention of late. According to the programme, the planet was to appear about 9 o'clock p.m., and at the Lick Observatory, in California, an observation was to be made to ascertain the exact time of the planet's appearance and disappearance. The data at hand give the time the planet's centre passed the edge of the moon, at 17 minutes, 13 seconds after 9 o'clock, and was uncovered again at 32 minutes, 47 seconds past 10. There will probably be a change in this time when the official report from the observatory is received.

Following is the official bulletin issued from the Lick observatory about the phenomena:

"The planet will disappear at a point on the moon's edge about 42 degrees from the moon's north point, measured toward the east, and it will reappear at a point on the edge about 85 degrees from the moon's north point measured toward the moon's west point. That is, it will reappear very near the moon's west point.

"The phenomen may be observed with the naked eye, or better with an opera glass. The observer should determine where the moon's north, east and west points are and the above data will enable him to locate the point of reappearance. Observers with telescopes will remember that the images are usually inverted.

"To obtain any results useful to astronomy observers must note the exact time the moon touches the edge of the planet at the beginning and ending of the occultation, and they must know the correction of their watches. Standard time may be obtained at various places in the city and at all the railway stations.

"This occultation will be observed pretty generally in the United States. The results will be chiefly valuable in relation to the data of mathematical astronomy. The observation will throw little or no light on the constitution of Mars itself. As a mere spectacle it will be interesting, and the contrast of color between Mars and the moon will be noteworthy."

The local star gazers who watched the transit say they were able to follow the record fairly accurately, but were unable to say how closely the programme was carried out.

Buried Alive.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 2.—While working in Nimmin's stone quarry to-day at Calgary, a bank which had been undermined suddenly gave way, burying two men named Ellis, father and son, killing them almost instantly. When dug out the father was found to have both legs, neck and shoulders broken, while the son had his neck broken. They came here from Dakota this spring.

Advertising Lotteries Illegal.

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—Four informations have been sworn out against ex-Alderman E. King Dodds, publisher of the Canadian, charging him with a breach of the lottery act. The alleged offense consists in the insertion of the advertisement of Carsilake St. Leger sweepstakes and Carsilakes St. Leger stake.

Bradstreet's Report.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Telegrams to Bradstreets from the Dominion of Canada point to an improvement in the orders for fall shipments of dry and fancy goods and millinery in the province of Quebec. The boot and shoe manufacturers are filling their orders rapidly. In Ontario, a large business in millinery has been done, also in staple dry goods. Sugars are firmer. There were 33 business failures in Canada, this week, against 18 last week. Montreal exported 296,776 bushels of wheat and 32,860 barrels of flour, this week.

An Astronomical Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Dr. J. Morrison, of the Nautical Almanac Office, in the Navy Department, says that Mars and the earth are separating at the rate of about 305,000 miles per day. The satellites are still visible in large telescopes, but will cease to be toward the end of the month, after which date they will not be again seen until the next apposition in 1894.

La Guayara Taken.

TRINIDAD, W. I., Aug. 31.—News has reached here that the revolutionary forces have captured La Guyara.

BEAUTYAND DRESS.

How Artistic Dress and Symmetry of Form and Feature May be Acquired.

Miss Sayyea Talks About and Illustrates the Physical Culture Movement.

"Dress reform" and "physical culture" have of late years become recognized as movements which have the good of the whole human race as their recommendation. A dozen years ago the phrase "dress reform" made a modest woman shudder, for it was then held as meaning the endeavor of erratic and mannish females to adopt as much as possible the masculine form of dress. However, during the past few years the apostles of dress reform have had their ideas taken up and followed by many of the leading women of the continent, and instead of it being regarded as an immodest fad, it is looked upon with favor as "high art in dress." All reforms have met with more or less opposition and ridicule, and dress reform and physical culture for women had naturally to pass through the primary stages before success came.

Among the most noted of the advocates of the new order of things is Mme. Mabel Jenness, who recently visited the Pacific coast, and delivered a series of lectures and opened classes for instruction in the art of dressing without corsets, and of exercising the body so as to make it as beautiful as nature intended. Among her pupils was Miss L. Sayyea, formerly of this city, and now on a visit to friends here. Miss Sayyea took up the two subjects a couple of years ago and has studied and worked hard to make herself perfect in the two branches. During Mme. Jenness' visit in San Francisco, Miss Sayyea was her assistant in illustrating the lectures and in imparting instruction in the classes, and on the apostle's departure, the student-teacher was the only one recommended to the ladies of San Francisco as a teacher capable of carrying on the work begun by Mme. Jenness.

A reporter of the COLONIST the other day had a chat with Miss Sayyea at the residence of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Bone, Topaze avenue, and was much interested in an explanation of the aims of the physical culture school. Miss Sayyea was attired in a loose fitting gown of soft clinging material, and walked and sat with a grace that any woman would envy. Her costume was on the new principle, and although the modern corset did not form a portion of it, the dress fitted well and was what a woman would term "simply lovely," reavealing the contour of a handsome, well-rounded figure.

Talking on the subject of physical culture, Miss Sayyea said that it was a science, not for the simple purpose of developing the muscles, but with the object of cultivating them so that the beauties of the form would be brought out. A rounded arm or neck, a shapely form and graceful carriage, all were coveted by women, and even the homeliest of them could become attractive by following the rules governing physical culture. Few women, she remarked, knew how to walk, sit or stand properly, and it was really almost impossible to do so, laced as they usually are. However, all could learn.

"If you ask a woman to stand erect, she will almost invariably throw the shoulders back, making the whole body below the waist form an awkward curve. The proper way is to so stand that the weight will fall on the balls of the feet, the whole foot, of course, resting on the floor."

Taking this position, Miss S. remarked that if a plumb line were dropped from her shoulder it would fall not far back from the toes. This was the proper and graceful position in which to stand, and this was amply demonstrated.

Miss Sayyea then gave several imitations of the incorrect methods of walking, and explained how these could be corrected; and walked in the graceful way that she had acquired through physical culture. Prominent shoulder-blades were the bane of many women. This could be corrected in every instance. Very few women could sit down gracefully, and the awkward ways in which most women invariably sit were illustrated, as was also the easy and graceful and comfortable way with which a seat can be taken if natural rules are observed. The many defects in walking on the street and sitting in cars were described, as were others, which can all be remedied.

Miss Sayyea also went through a system of exercises, such as bending the body forward until the hands touched the floor, without bending the knees, swinging first on one foot to one side and then to the other, and giving movements calculated to round the arms, and permit their being carried with grace. There were many other points talked about and illustrated by Miss Sayyea, all of which went to show that if women would but dress in reason, exercise their bodies so as to heighten their natural beauty and make them strong, the present and succeeding generations would be thereby greatly benefited, and womankind be made healthier, happier and more beautiful.

Miss Sayyea will remain in Victoria until the end of the present month, after which she will return to San Francisco and resume her classes, which are very large. If she could be induced to give a talk to Victoria ladies before her departure, there is little doubt but that many of them would be convinced that there is much in this movement which could be adopted by them to their advantage.

IMPRESSIONS OF CALIFORNIA

Reminiscences of Previous Trips to San Francisco—A Visit to Leland Stanford University.

Description of the Establishment—How to Enter—From Books to Race Horses.

(Written for the COLONIST).

DEAR COLONIST:—I promised to give you a few notes in regard to my impressions of California. I have been moving about so much that I could not do this sooner. Besides it is a great subject. The big trees, the Yosemite Valley and the Seal Rock at the Golden Gate are familiar to us all, so that we need not spend time upon them.

Three times have I entered the city of San Francisco and each occasion has been memorable. The first was in May 1865. The streets were filled with the symbols of mourning. The black crape stretched from wall to wall. A few days before the good President Lincoln had been shot in the zenith of his fame and his success. The arms of the North had been successful, the slaves had been emancipated and the integrity of the Republic established, but the President had been taken away from a grateful nation. I will never forget the outburst of sorrow.

The second time was in July, 1886. A striking contrast was then presented. The streets were filled with the symbols of joy. The star spangled banner everywhere blazed. The great Army of the Republic held its meeting that year in the Bay City. Multitudes entered by every train and steamer. Company after company approached with banners and martial music. Among these was "the little drummer boy of Shiloh," so famous in the early sixties. The little drummer boy had become a man of stalwart proportions (6 ft. 1) and betaken himself to peaceful pursuits in the railway service. On this, the third occasion, the city seemed to be emptying itself. The Knights of Pythias, one of the great labor organizations, were holding a picnic somewhere across the bay. Wonderful costumes and big baskets were everywhere prominent.

Notwithstanding all this, I find that a few people were left. Among them an old Victorian and victim of the Big Bend fizzle. James Scobie. After building a railway, he has built a great mansion in the heights beyond "Nob Hill," there he took me in, and with all the generosity of Brither Scot, piloted me through some of the wonders of California, Del Norte, Castle Crags and the rich orchards of the foot-hills.

The special object of this visit was to make myself acquainted with a university—the Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto. It is, indeed, one of the wonders of California. Leland Stanford came among the rough pioneers in 1849, with scarcely more than the proverbial half-crown. Although college bred, he tried mining, and then kept a grocery. Since then he has been prospered among the miners. For many years he was Senator, and chairman of the big railway. To him and his wife was born a son, Leland Stanford, jr. He grew up a studious and generous youth, gentle and pious. He died in Florence at the age of 18. This was a great blow to the parents, but they resolved to devote the wealth that would have been his to the building and equipment of a university beside their residence at Palo Alto. It is not yet complete, but there is sufficient to show the good taste and magnificence of the design.

The front elevation is after the style of an old Mexican palace. There is about a half-mile of corridors within for the students walking around under shade. In addition to the class-rooms for classics, philosophy, physics, and modern languages, there are class-rooms and workshops for construction in wood, construction in iron and electrical mechanics. The teaching quarter of the university is flanked by houses for the professors, and dormitories for the male and female students. There is no fee for teaching, merely the price of board, which does not amount to much. But there is a very stiff preliminary examination—surprisingly stiff—all the more surprising that it is in California. A pass has to be made in eight subjects. I saw the papers; I don't know how they marked, but I can only say that if fairly answered they would get a degree at any of our Scotch universities. The last session was the first. There were about 150 students. They came from all parts; some from a great distance. Three were from Ireland, and one from Scotland (Dundee), for engineering. But many more will be attracted. The secretary informed me that applications were made to enter next session by a large number from Puget Sound, and by two from Victoria.

The endowments are ample. They consist not only of money and lands, but of the largest vineyard in the world, and a huge winery near the college. Unfortunately I was not able to visit the vineyard and winery. I made application, but Superintendent McIntyre was busy, and did not ask me to go through, so I missed. I may see them the next time I am there.

As wonderful also is the Stock farm for high-bred racers near to the University. Here are about 300 stallions and mares, every foal of which, when dropped, is worth £2,000. Some of them are quite famous—such as Electioneer, whose colts have done so well. We saw the grave of Palo