The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894.

THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Legislature has been called to meet on the 12th of November for dispatch of business. This will not be a surprise to the people of the Province, for an early session appears to have been generally expected. The large expenditures which on account of the Fraser river floods the Government were obliged to make must have led many to conclude that they would convene the Legislative Assembly in order to obtain its sanction for what had been done without its authority. This is no doubt the true reason of the early session. The Government doubtless desire to give an account to the representatives of the people of what they have done to meet pressing emergencies without any needless loss of time.

There do not appear to be many important questions waiting for settlement, or much new legislation required. It is therefore probable that the session will be a short one. This seems to be the expectation of such of the members as we have heard express an opinion on the subject. It is perhaps as well that the first session of the new House should be a short one. The new members will be able to get a knowledge of how the business of legislation is done without having to take part in long debates, and without being wearied by helping to pass through the House a large number of elaborate bills. The experience they will acquire in the coming short session will enable them when the legislature meets again to take an active part in its work.

A NEW RIFLE.

United States soldiers are to be armed with a new rifle. It is called the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. It is a magazine rifle. The first instalment of the new weapon was lately given to the Second and Fourth Infantry of New York.

This Krag-Jorgensen rifle is described as a truly formidable weapon. It is made to be used with smokeless powder. It has an initial velocity of 2,000 feet, against 1,300 for the old gun. This, the initiated say, means "a prodigious superiority in range, penetration and flatness of trajectory. This last quality especially adds to its deadliness, as its bullets will strike an advancing enemy when those of the present arms would not take effect at all." At thirty yards the bullet of this rifle has penetrated two and a half feet into oak and it is fatal even at two miles.

The smokeless powder, it is said, leaves little residue after firing and there is no fouling of the bore. There is little recoil, little noise, and instead of a dense smoke only a light vapor quickly dissipating, so giving a clear aim. Both the charge and the bullet are light. An ordinary ·45 calibre rifle takes 70 grains of powder and a 405 grain bullet, making 475 grains in all. The new rifle's (30) charge is 37 grains of powder and a 220 grain bullet covered with nickel steel, or 257 grains altogether. The advantage of the lighter cartridges is obvious. The soldier can carry 110 rounds as easily as he can 60 of the old.

If this new rifle fulfils its promise there is no fear of the American army having a monopoly of it. It is to be hoped that the military authorities of the Dominion will not keep the old rifles and the old amunnition now in use until they become completely obsolete.

ACCURATELY FORESHADOWED.

It is noticeable that almost everything in the war between China and Japan has turned out as Mr. Henry Norman foreshadowed in his recent article in the Contemporary Review. He represented the Chinese army as ill-disciplined, badly armed, without food, without the most rudimentary knowledge of military matters, and without competent leaders of any kind. It was easy to see that an army of this kind would make a miserable show in the face of a well organized, well equipped, well armed and well disciplined enemy. If the news that has reached us from the seat of war is to be relied upon the Chinese troops have fared as they might be expected to fare when endeavoring to contend with capable soldiers under efficient officers. Being brave men, they resisted as long as they could, but natural courage availed little in the field against the superior training and equipment and generalship of the Japanese.

The Chinese fleet, too, has met the fate predicted for it by Mr. Norman. His words were: "The truth is that if the Japanese do not sweep the Chinese from the sea, then study, skill, devotion and experience go for nothing." The Chinese appear to have been already almost, if not quite, swept from the sea. They have suffered the natural consequences of their ignorance, conceit and neglect. They allowed their ships to fall into an inefficient condition, and when the time came for them to do the work they were constructed and equipped to do, they were useless or the next thing to it. So much that Mr. Norman said has proved true that it is reasonable to expect that the conclusion which he pointed out will also come to pass. "China," he said, "has long been destined to be the prey of the first armed comer." It would be singular, indeed, to see a great Empire like China beaten by a nation so small as Japan. Yet this is what Mr. Norman has led us to expect. China has no army worth placing any reliance on even to defend their own country. Her fleet, when the war was declared, was in such a neglected state that it was not to be depended on. It has since been terribly shattered, and it is doubtful whether it can be put in fighting condition again. Japan has a comparatively small army but it is well disciplined. The men are full of spirit and confident of victory. Japan's navy is also in excellent condition. It is manned by sailors who are able and willing to do their duty, and its officers are educated men who are skilled in the art of modern warfare. All that China has on its side are numbers. Her army is a mob and her navy a wreck. It is not difficult to see how a war between two such combatants must end. The Japanese will be soon able to dictate their own terms, the Chinese will be glad to get out of their difficulties by making great sacrifices. This, of course, is assuming that the news that has reached us from Korea is true, and that Mr. Norman has formed a correct estimate of the prowess and the fighting resources of China. Events so far have proved that he has done this with wonderful accuracy.

China, according to that gentleman, does not like fighting. She likes to have the reputation of being exceedingly strong and capable of doing wonders when she is once roused to action. But the neighbor who is bold enough to wake her up finds that she is almost as harmless awake as asleep. "The role of sleeping leviathan," says Mr. Norman, "suits her perfectly, but she well knows the first step she might take would destroy the illusion upon which her security is based." This is just what has happened. Before China commenced fighting she was believed to be invincible as against Japan, but no sooner is she face to face with her alert enemy than the world begins to suspect that she is an immense imbecile.

THE GREAT WATERWAY.

American and Canadian delegates spent some time in Toronto lately talking about a deep waterway. The scheme they had in view was a gigantic one. It was no less than to have a channel through river, lake and canal twenty-one feet deep from the Atlantic to the western end of Lake Superior.

If Nature had given the inhabitants of this continent such a channel it would have been of immense advantage to them. As it is, she has been exceedingly generous in the matter of a waterway. She has provided them with a splendid river and connected it with a chain of magnificent lakes. In order to make that river available for navigation along its whole length, Canadians have constructed a system of canals the like of which is not to be seen in the whole world. The river and the canals are of the greatest use to the inhabitants of both Canada and the United States. By their means commerce is greatly facilitated. But neither Canadians nor Americans are satisfied. The waterway could be made immensely more advantageous if it were deepened seven feet or so—if sea-going ships could penetrate the continent from Quebec to Port Arthur. There is nothing unreasonable in this project. It is no doubt quite feasible—if the projectors had money enough. Its accomplishment is, as far as we can see, a mere matter of dollars and cents. But there's the rub. The difficulty of raising dollars and cents stands in the way of carrying out thousands of beautiful schemes, both of public and private concern. And, we should say, it will take a very large sum of money to perfect this particular scheme. How is this money to be raised, and who is to raise it? The work, it is evident, if it is ever undertaken, should be a national one. It would never do to obstruct the navigation of such a magnificent waterway by such paltry things as tolls. As both Canada and the United States would be benefited by it, it is only fair that they should both pay towards its construction. Canada has already paid a very handsome sum towards giving the continent this great waterway. Almost all that will be required to make the greater part of it just what the projectors propose is to deepen the canals that Canada has already made. We find that the delegates did not come to any practical conclusion with regard to this deep waterway. Many do not seem to have the faintest idea how the work is to be done or who is to pay for it. They, we believe, could not agree as to its eastern terminus, or rather termini. Some wanted it to continue to the ocean through the river St. Lawrence, but others wanted it to branch off into the United States by way of Lake Champlain. In fact the world does not seem to know any more about this question of ways and means now that the Convention has dissolved than it did before it met. Perhaps a few of the more sanguine souls see by this time that it is not quite so easy to deepen the waterway as they imagined when they demonstrated its feasibility with tongue, paper and pencil to admiring and wondering neighbors. The newspapers of the East certainly do not throw any light on the subject. They do not seem to have been greatly edified by the discussions they reported at such great length.

It appears to us that this enterprise is several sizes too big for ordinary business men. It will, if we may be allowed an opinion on the matter, have to be taken hold of by some large-minded statesman, who, assisted by a Napoleon of finance and engineers of extraordinary capacity, will put it in such a shape that ordinary men will be able to carry it out. The man will, no doubt, come at the proper time, but when that time will be, five years hence or a hundred, it would require a prophet to tell.

IN MATABELELAND.

Ancient ruins, similar to those at Zimbabye, have been discovered in the southeast of Matabeleland near Dhlodhlo. Pieces of pottery, silver and copper utensils and gold ornaments have been found, together with a number of gold nuggets, which are regarded as proving the existence of rich gold fields in the vicinity.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

From The Daily Colonist, September 23.

THE LEGISLATURE SUMMONED.

To Meet For the Dispatch of Business on Monday, the 12th of November.

Not Anticipated That the Session Will Be a Long One—Respecting Private Bills.

The expectation that the new legislative assembly of the province would be summoned for the dispatch of business during the present autumn is to be realized, yesterday's issue of the British Columbia Gazette containing the formal proclamation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, summoning the members elect for Monday, the 12th of November. It is not anticipated that the session will be a long one, as there is not so very much public business listed for consideration; numerous private bills are, however, already in course of preparation in the city law offices. In connection with these latter the Gazette of yesterday also contains the following notice issued by the clerk of the house:

"All applications for private bills, properly the subject of legislation by the legislative assembly of British Columbia, within the purview of the 'British North America Act, 1867,' whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railway, tramway, turnpike road, or telegraph or telephone line; the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any joint stock company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community, or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former act—shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and, where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be published as follows:

"In the British Columbia Gazette, and in one newspaper published in the district affected, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then in a newspaper in the next nearest district in which a newspaper is published.

"Such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding session and the consideration of the petition, and copies of such notice shall be sent by the parties inserting such notice to the clerk of the house to be filed amongst the records of the committee on standing orders.

"Before any petition, praying for leave to bring in a private bill for the erection of a toll bridge, is received by the house, the person or persons intending to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rule, also at the same time and in the same manner give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

"All private bills for acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the clauses of the general acts relating to the details to be provided for by such bills:—Special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the bill, indicating the provisions thereof in which the general act is proposed to be departed from. Bills which are not framed in accordance with this rule shall be re-cast by the promoters and re-printed at their expense before any committee passes upon their clauses.

"The expenses and costs attending on private bills giving any exclusive privilege, or for any object of profit or private, corporate or individual advantage; or for amending, extending or enlarging any former acts in such manner as to confer additional powers, ought not to fall on the public; accordingly the parties seeking to obtain a private bill shall pay the clerk of the house the sum of $100 before the first reading thereof, and an additional sum of $100 immediately after the second reading thereof. And no such bill shall be read a first time, or committed after second reading, unless the fees payable on the first and second reading respectively are paid to the clerk, and all such bills shall be prepared by the parties applying for the same, and printed in small pica type, twenty-six ems by fifty ems, on good paper, in Imperial octavo form, each page when folded measuring 10⅔ inches by 7½ inches, and 100 copies thereof shall be deposited with the clerk of the house immediately before the first reading. If amendments are made to any bill during its progress before the committee on private bills, or through the house, such bill shall be re-printed by the promoters thereof.

"Authority to act as parliamentary agent may be obtained on application to the clerk of the house, and upon payment of the sum of five dollars."

VICTORIA'S EXHIBITION.

Yesterday the formal transfer was made to the city of the agricultural buildings and grounds by the trustees representing the city and British Columbia Agricultural Association. This was done in accordance with the by-law by which the city borrowed $25,000 to clear off the indebtedness of the association under the agreement that the grounds should be deeded to the city. The association will conduct the exhibitions as usual by arrangement with the city.

Tacoma is going to return the visit of British Columbians to the Interstate fair by sending over a big excursion for American day at Victoria's exhibition. The excursion, which will be under the auspices of the Interstate fair, the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial club, leaves Tacoma on Tuesday so as to be on hand in good time on American day (Wednesday). A regular house to house canvass is being made by the enthusiastic Tacomans, who are bound to show that they can reciprocate courtesies in a splendid manner. Committees have the matter in hand and are making great progress. The City of Kingston will bring the excursion over and return on Wednesday evening.

Articles, whether intended for competition or simply for exhibition at the fair, should all be entered at the office of the secretary of the Agricultural Association, Mr. C E Renouf, so that a proper official register may be kept of them.

THE CITY.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen, according to present arrangement will be Victoria's guests on November 3.

County court Judge W. Norman Bole has been gazetted as chairman of the Maple Ridge dyking commission, vice W. J. Harris, resigned.

Henry Cousins, cook on the ship City of Glasgow, was yesterday fined $5 and costs in the provincial court for being drunk and creating a row aboard ship.

Edward Costello, a boilermaker and for some years past a resident of this city, died at his home on James street, Wednesday evening, of dropsy. He leaves a widow and family of seven.

The harvest home services at Christ church cathedral last evening were very impressive. The decorations were in keeping with the occasion, and the anthem and other music specially selected.

A fine fat panther was enjoying himself on the South Saanich picnic ground Wednesday, when a bullet from Mr. F. W. Spatts' rifle laid him low. Net result to Mr. Spatts—the increased bounty of $7.50.

Professor King, the Canadian boundary commissioner, who was reported to have left Ottawa for this city about a fortnight ago, has cancelled his trip to the Pacific Coast. Professor Klotz, by instruction of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, paid off his men here, and Mr. Ogilvie, on his arrival with the Thistle, will do the same—hence there is no occasion for Commissioner King to come out at present.

Captain D. D. McIntosh's two launches were yesterday employed by the Knights of Pythias in their search for the body of the late John B. Carmichael, who was lost from his canoe in the straits more than a week ago. The search was continued from 10 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon, and though a great area of water was explored nothing was seen of the missing man. From Clover Point to Albert Head was covered, the shore line being closely searched and every kelp patch in the vicinity examined.

The At Home given to the W. C. T. U. yesterday by Mrs. Dempster proved fully as pleasant as the preceding entertainments of the same character. As yesterday was Crusade Day, the "Crusade Psalm" was sung, and a Bible reading by Miss Willard was given by president Mrs. Gordon Grant. This was followed by a sketch of Miss Willard's life written by Miss Hannah Whitall Smith and read by Mrs. Gould. Fair work was also briefly discussed, followed by light refreshments, which brought this pleasant meeting to a close.

Little Miss Eno, who arrived from the East on Wednesday evening to find herself a stranger in a strange country, her relatives neglecting to meet her at the steamer, was yesterday claimed by her uncle and her grandmother, who reside on Fort street. They were very glad to get their little relative safely home, and extremely grateful to Mr. Hartnagle of the Driard for his generous hospitality to the youthful traveller. It is safe to say that she enjoyed her brief stay under the Driard roof as well as any portion of her westward journey.

In Chambers yesterday Mr. Justice Drake made an order to sign final judgment in Prior v. Cowan, on application of Davie, Pooley & Luxton for plaintiff; G. E. Powell for defendant. The same order was made on application on behalf of plaintiff in Munro v. Beam; Belyea & Gregory for plaintiff; S. Perry Mills for defendant. An order was made for examination of defendant in Harrison v. Kelly. Leave to defend was granted in McLean v. Island Construction & Development Co., Limited; Bodwell & Irving for plaintiff; McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard for defendant.

Sunday's experience turned out a rather expensive one for Thomas and George Cooper, the lads who had a runaway accident while driving down Fort street that day. It will be remembered that the horse finally broke its leg on Vancouver street and had to be shot. In the wreck of the buggy were found a quail, a hen and four cock pheasants, which were handed to the police, and yesterday morning the lads were summoned to the police court for having game in their possession out of season. Cock pheasant shooting does not begin till next month, hens cannot be shot at any time and quail cannot be shot till 1896. Each offender was fined $25 and costs.

The following notice bearing the signature of Hon. John Costigan, secretary of state for Canada, is published in the British Columbia Gazette of yesterday: "The attention of notaries public, and other persons interested, is called to the necessity of having legal instruments to be used out of the Dominion properly authenticated. A legal instrument intended for use in a foreign country should be duly authenticated by a consular authority of that country, and if for use in any part of Her Majesty's dominions other than Canada, it should be authenticated by His Excellency the Governor-General. A strict observance of this rule will prevent the delay and inconvenience which now frequently arise from legal instruments being dispatched in an incomplete form."

An investigation by the provincial police proves that there was no foul play connected with the disappearance of Peter, the Cheam Indian constable who disappeared some days ago. Constable Lister, who went up from Westminster to inquire into the matter, found that Peter went across the river to make some arrests on the Indian reserve. Returning he sent four Indians in a canoe ahead and he followed in his own canoe. He had apparently succeeded in getting hold of some liquor as he fell out of his canoe once and had to be helped in again. The big canoe went ahead again and rounding an island lost sight of Peter, who has been missing ever since. Apparently he fell overboard a second time and was drowned. His overcoat which he had placed in the large canoe had an empty gin bottle in it which showed pretty clearly the cause of the trouble.

Mr. E. B. Rambo, of San Francisco, delivered a lecture in the Theosophical hall last night, choosing for his subject "The Elder Brothers of Humanity." The lecturer gave evidence of considerable thought along Theosophical lines, and while his subject matter was far from new it was certainly replete with interest. The Mahatmas, the wise men, holders of the accumulated knowledge of the ages, mysterious, more than human beings, dwellers in far Tibet, are according to the lecturer the elder brothers of humanity. History is replete with allusions to these beings and within the memory of man they have again commenced to manifest themselves. Their mighty knowledge could only in part be trusted to a chosen few, lest the sordid world, sunk in self, should use it only for its personal ends. Occasionally earnest seekers were coming in contact with these Mahatmas and from them receiving wisdom. The sin—a universal brotherhood of mankind—would not be accomplished in this age, but the work was progressing and the end was sure.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Franz Boaz, who is visiting the Coast studying the physical characteristics of the Indian tribes for the British association for the advancement of science, took a number of casts of some of the Indian prisoners at the jail yesterday.

A new district municipality, to be known as Kent, has just been gazetted, the land in question lying between the Fraser river and Harrison lake, east of Harrison river. The council is to consist of a reeve and four councillors, who will be nominated at the Agassiz schoolhouse on January the 14th next.

Mr. G. A. Perrin, of this city, has been asked to furnish details for the erection of suitable structures for the housing of dogs at the New Westminster bench show during exhibition week, arrangements for which are being rapidly advanced. Local fanciers can obtain full information on application to Mr. Perrin.

THE TRESPASS SEASON.

To the Editor:—Permit attention to the above matter, which has attained such incredible magnitude as to constitute a serious public nuisance, involving—by offenders—hopeless ignorance concerning the nature and law of private property, with owners' exclusive rights therein, and also suggesting a tentative term of instruction in the penitentiary as the only, though draconic, panacea.

Now the lex loci, written law, of the province here, as everywhere, expressly and without even constructive doubt, constitutes owners the "sole users" of their enclosed land and home, in country just as in the town (where persons do not buy anything to use in common). But opposed to this constitutional enactment, formulated on natural instinct (vide the bee species, and especially hornets), exist citizens who manifest that such ethical or legal perception is not apprehended by them, and thus emanates that pestiferous body—i.e., trespassers, with a large variety of species, all professionally agreed, in pursuit of what is apart from their own, or dedicated to public use, for each season, as ye festive campers, shooters and sports, pic-nickers, blackberry-pickers, intermeddlers, pedestrians, riding and driving parties, boating and bathing parties, dress and undress parties, thirsty parties, idle inquirers, quidnuncs, bummers, nondescript loafers, and peculators, etc., etc., *ad lib.*, who constitute a permanent menace to rural residents within reach; for having resided in the old country and many parts of Europe, also California, I opine that nowhere but here would such operations be even attempted, though if the fervid trespassing crowd betook themselves, at their own expense, or could be bonused by the corporation, to say Cariboo or Timbuctoo, it might dilute the nuisance, but no, their economic field of labor must be convenient, about only private property, and when, if "camping," save the mark, their toilet and other resources of civilization so depleted as to render piquant or graceful display of costume a pratical impossibility, even though they soothe their cheap retirement into country life by fence and bottle breaking, bush fires, nocturnal calliopes, and other Indian games and benevolent enterprises. Thus, for specific cases as illustrating the foregoing: Two trespassing city ladies offered, with a bough, to extinguish—in the first round—the offending owner of the enclosed place, nearly at his own door. Another, after distressing bullyraggin and abuse, spitefully threatened him with the local school marm. A gentleman, uninvited, defiantly stated "he stood on his own property," evidently thinking his boots conveyed title. Another expressed his contempt for "law" or "police," and with the adamantine cheek of a Mormon Siwash demanded, if you please, to see owner's "title deeds." A scout from a mixed "camping party" manœuvred to their tents for firearms, and deployed out with a blunderbuss, 12 inch bore, loaded with perhaps their tent debris, old bottles, hair pins and such like. From my military experience on the Gorge and footpaths in town, this hostile move I diagnosed as strategic ruse to open a line of retreat for the retiring (kind of) ladies of the party, but it was incongruous with the gentle pursuit of husbandry and husbandr, though it conclusively proved the existence of at least one class in the world not bogus or backward. But is it not time for our legislators to intervene, either to issue a royal commission to sit on trespassers and quiet their title, or by amendment to the "Trespass act" make it felony to enter on any pretext private property, it being de facto "loitering with intent." Secondly, the decentralization of the provincial police, to be stationed with special constables in country districts, or if not, then the only alternative is to remove farms and localities where trespassers love to raid into town, next door to the force, to prevent them from becoming blue mouldy, within meaning of the code. Thirdly, the formation of local vigilance or reception committees to watch and speedily introduce to the bench trespassers of all and every sex as hereinbefore recited and described in any case.

A. Haisede, Junr.

Gordon Head, South Trespass District, September 25, 1894.

Nanaimo, Sept. 27.—(Special)—Charles Thompson, seaman of the bark Richard III now loading at the Union wharf, brought down on the Joan this afternoon, suffering from fractured thigh, was taken to the city hospital.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The "Triumph's" Sealskin Catch Upwards of Four Thousand—Return of the "Algar."

British Columbia Coal for Puget Sound Cities—School of Navigation—Flour for China.

The sealing schooner Allie E. Algar, Capt. Weston, returned to Port Townsend last evening from the Japan coast via Behring sea, her catch for the season totalling 1,800 skins. She proceeds to Seattle to-day and will there discharge. The Algar reported the schooners Mary Ellen and George W. Prescott in the Straits, the latter with 435, an addition to her earlier catch of 300 odd. The Mary Ellen was not spoken. Just before the Algar left Ounalaska, twenty days ago, the Triumph reported taking 2,800 seals in Behring sea, which, together with the coast catch, swells her list to 4,200 skins, and makes her of a certainty top liner of the fleet.

THE "SAVONA" DAMAGE SUIT.

In the $30,000 damage case of Captain A. O. Benjamin against the Puget Sound Commercial Company Judge Osborne, of Seattle, has granted a non-suit on motion of the defendant's counsel, James Kiefer and E. C. Hughes. The plaintiff wanted damages because his bark, the Savona, was destroyed more than a year ago on account of carelessness on the part of the defendants. The Savona went on the rocks off Dungeness spit and the defendants for the sum of $250 attempted with two tugs to pull her off. Their hawser broke and other accidents befel them. Finally the Savona was driven further on the rocks and was destroyed. It was the claim of Captain Benjamin that had the defendants displayed proper precaution and proceeded in a proper manner the Savona could have been rescued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COAL FOR THE SOUND.

The steamer Rapid Transit has been chartered by the Tacoma Trading Co., of Tacoma, and L. A. Dyer & Co., of Seattle, to carry coal from Nanaimo for Tacoma and Seattle. The Rapid Transit left Wednesday for her first cargo of about 300 tons, which will be equally divided between Seattle and Tacoma. She is expected to return to-day. C. A. Rattray and I. Garesche, of Seattle, have also made arrangements to commence shipping in British Columbia coal as soon as they can get their wharf in proper shape to handle it. L. A. Dyer & Co. will import from the New Vancouver mine, while Rattray and Garesche will handle the product of the Dunsmuir mine.

SCHOOL FOR NAVIGATION.

A want which has long been felt on Puget Sound and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast is now about to be supplied by Captain Reichmann at Seattle, in the establishment in that city of a school for the teaching of navigation. Captain Reichmann's ability for such work is highly recommended and no doubt his efforts towards building up a good school will be very successful. Geographical and astronomical navigation are the only two branches of study which the school will teach as all other brances are believed to be burdensome and unnecessary. Terms for a course of study in the school are very reasonable.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following passengers for this city are on board the steamer City of Puebla which sailed from San Francisco yesterday morning: Miss Jettie Haight, E. W. Lilley, W. H. Dorman, Lieut. Crawford, G. E. Booth, W. Hattery, and F. Richter and wife.

MARINE NOTES.

Two small shipments of seaskins were yesterday forwarded to England via the Northern Pacific. One lot comprising 22 casks was shipped by the Hudson's Bay Company, while the remaining 28 casks belonged to E. B. Marvin & Co.

The Empress' outward cargo Monday will be solely made up of flour, for which there is at present an unlimited demand in the Orient.

COAL EXCITEMENT.

New Westminster, Sept. 27.—(Special)—Vancouver will enjoy a coal excitement shortly; but the fact that the discovery of coal right within the limits of the Terminal City is alleged has not leaked out yet over there. The discovery is said to have been made on lot 540, immediately west of the property claimed by Sam Greer, and no less than ten applications for licenses to prospect for coal within the limits of said lot are now on record at the office of Government Agent Warwick, of this city. The men who are making applications are well able to stand the expense of boring, and it is not likely to be very long before the reported discovery is thoroughly tested.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

New York, Sept. 26.—There is, possibly, to be another strike of the brotherhood tailors, which will involve 1,000 members. J. Goldstein, secretary of the brotherhood, said to-day that a meeting on Monday night ordered a strike on all Boston materials shipped to this city. Delegates were sent out to all the shops calling on the tailors not to make up Boston material.

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COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
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