

## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

## UNPRINCIPLED ACTION.

The action of the United States Congress with respect to the sum offered as compensation to the British Columbia sealers by Mr. Secretary Gresham is not creditable to what was once called the Great Republic. There was certainly nothing great in backing out of an arrangement made with Great Britain by a high official who represented the people of the United States.

The Secretary of State, who had studied the Behring Sea question deeply and who had seen all the evidence in favor of and against the sealers' claims, was certainly a better judge of the reasonableness of those claims than Representatives who most probably knew little or nothing of the subject, and who approached it with the determination, regardless of their country's honor, to undo as far as possible, what a member of the Administration which they hate and are bound to discredit had done.

It is now well known that the American Government was from the very beginning of this sealing business in the wrong. It claimed a jurisdiction over the waters of Behring Sea which the ablest and the most learned of American publicists declared it did not possess. It instructed its servants to search and seize on the high seas the vessels of a friendly power. Those servants in obedience to orders took possession of British vessels, impounded their crews and, having kept them confined for a time, liberated them on the beach at Alaska in a perfectly destitute condition to make their way home as best they might. After having ruined the business—the lawful business—of these British subjects and destroyed their property, the United States Congress refused to give them the compensation to which the Paris Arbitration declared they were entitled and which a member of the United States Cabinet with the consent of the President agreed to pay.

The Representatives refused to vote for the compensation money to pay which the faith of the Republic is pledged on grounds that had been fully considered before the offer was made. They asserted that the vessels were owned by United States citizens. It had been proved that their owners were, without a single exception, British subjects. They declared that the claims were for speculative or constructive damages. Every part of the claim that had been considered speculative or constructive had been withdrawn. The claim was for injuries actually suffered through the unlawful and unjustifiable action of the United States Government. The members, as we have said, had resolved to disallow the claims and to repudiate the act of the Government, and they had no difficulty in finding pretexts for the course they took. It seems never to have entered their minds that it is the part of honest men to right a wrong that they had done, and to make restitution to men whom they had unlawfully despoiled of their property. They recognized no moral obligation in the matter, neither did they say one word that would lead the reader of the debate to conclude that they saw either cruelty or injustice in keeping men for years out of money which is justly their due.

The sealers have been nearly ten years without receiving a dollar of compensation for the injuries inflicted on them by the American Government. They consented to accept Mr. Gresham's offer because they believed that by doing so they would not have to wait much longer for their money. But owing to the factious and unprincipled action of Congress the day of payment has been put off indefinitely. A commission will now have to be appointed. It is hard to tell when that will be done, and still harder to predict when it will come to a decision after it is appointed. The British Government must see that a hardship it is for the owners of the vessels to wait for years longer. Many of those interested in the settlement of the claims are in sore need of the money due them. Taking everything into consideration, it seems to us but reasonable that the British Government should come to their aid and advance the \$20,000 or so that Mr. Gresham offered in settlement of the sealers' claims. That Government can afford to wait until the money is paid, but the British Columbia sealers cannot. We trust that the Dominion Government will do what it can to help the sealers in this matter. Representations from it will have great weight with the Home Government. The Minister of Justice understands the subject thoroughly. He is in a position to lay the matter forcibly and fairly before the British Ministry, and we are greatly mistaken if he does not make every possible effort to have justice done to the sealers who have received such serious injury and who have borne their wrong so patiently.

**ARE WE A HEALTHY GENERATION?**

We are continually hearing the complaint that men and women are not so strong and so healthy as they used to be. Disease, it is asserted, is more common than formerly, particularly disease of the nerves. The stress and strain, the anxieties and the annoyances of modern life are wearing men out and they are broken down before they live out half their days. Madness has become common and that state of nervous excitability which is hardly to be distinguished from insanity is prevailing everywhere among men of all classes and all conditions. Scientists say those who befall what they consider the degeneracy of the age, are becoming alarmingly frequent. In fact men's nerves from one cause and another are overstrained and have become unfit to do the work for which they were made.

This complaint is so general and so many facts are adduced to show that it is well grounded, that there are very few unprofessional persons who will venture to contradict those who make it, confidently and volubly. Yet there are men, physicians of reputation, who tell us that nervous diseases are not more common now than they were a century or half a century ago, and that the men and women of to-day are not more prone to insanity than were their grandfathers and their grandmothers. Every generation, they say, has its peculiar ailments. It is not so long ago that people attributed almost all their ailments to their livers; now when they feel bad and out of sorts the blame is laid upon their nerves. Professor S. Clifford Allbutt, who contributes a very able and a very readable paper to the February number of the Contemporary Review, comforts the readers of that periodical by telling them that men and women are as healthy now as ever they were, and that there is nothing particularly wrong with their nerves. He is an old gentleman, but, unlike many old men, he is disposed to do justice to the young people of the present day. He says:

As I have no longer youth I must be content with memory and experience, and I do not hesitate to say that when I look back on the young men and women of forty and thirty years ago, I am amazed rather at the physical splendor and the dashing energy of those young fellows of to-day. The world seems to me spoiled with spoiled and dissipated youth. Cheap food and clothing, improved sanitation, athletics, which bring temperance with them, frequent changes of air and scene, and a more scientific regulation of habits, seem since my adolescence to have transformed middle-class youth; and the change is rapidly spreading downwards. Women especially seem changed for the better. Freedom to live their own lives, and the enfranchisement of their faculties in a liberal education, which, physically put, means the development of their brains and nerves, so far from making women more whimsical or languorous seem not only to have given them new charms and freer and wider interests in life, but also to have promoted in them a more rapid and continuous flow of nervous spirits, and to have warmed and animated them with a new vitality both of body and mind.

Nervous excitability, Professor Allbutt does not regard as an evil. Quite the contrary. "There is," he says, "no more pre-tentious nonsense than to say that our nerves are too sensitive and too excitable. It is of no use to be angry with an individual fool, but one is tempted to be angry with the man or woman who bewails his nervous excitability. May I ask what is the virtue of nerves but to be excitable—the more excitable the more efficient; as the racehorse differs from an ass, so is man civilized by virtue of this very excitability of his nerves. What does sword-play mean, or political debate, the fine line of the painter, the rare intonation of the violinist—what mean these but the most exquisite excitability of the nerves?"

This physician evidently believes that a dull uneventful life in which nothing comes to stir the blood or to ruffle the temper is more wearing on the nerves than one which is full of business, which keeps a man's faculties continually on the alert. He speaks of a relation of his own who "was restored to near ninety years of life by a perpetual quarrel with a co-trustee; insomnia was the very stimulant he required; a disputed point of ritual had saved many a country gentleman from an apoplexy."

The reviewer maintains that insanity is not on the increase, that suicide is not more common than it was many years ago, and that nervous diseases, or what are supposed to be nervous diseases, are not so prevalent as many believe them to be. He also leads his readers to conclude that over-work in men of mature years and over-study in young persons are not so productive of evil effects as many imagine. His opinion seems to be that activity of mind and body, even what many consider undue activity, is not of itself injurious to the nervous system. "The men or women," he says, "who have inherited a fairly stable nervous system, work their brains so as to get most out of them; are temperate in meat and drink and secure their own portion of fresh air; who 'Arm their constant and their nobler parts Against all yea's suggestions,' and who keep out of railway accidents may fight their way without making for the doctor."

## LAURIER'S BLUNDER.

The Times yesterday evening reproduces a grandiloquent passage from one of Mr. Laurier's speeches in which he rebuked Sir Charles Hibbert for having inserted in one of his addresses what was really a mild paraphrase of a passage of one of Lord Salisbury's speeches. Mr. Laurier probably did not know at the time that every word of his rebuke applied with greater force to the late Prime Minister of Great Britain than it did to the Canadian Minister of Marine. It is amusing to think that the Liberal Leader who not long ago was eager to persuade the people of this Dominion to accept a trade policy the principal feature of which was discrimination against Great Britain in favor of the United States, should pose as being more loyal, and as having the reputation of the Mother Country more at heart, than a Tory Prime Minister. Mr. Laurier, we freely admit, does not often make himself ridiculous; he has too much tact. But when he rebuked Sir Hibbert for repeating the expressions used by Lord Salisbury he, without putting too fine a point on it, made a fool of himself.

Here is the passage from Lord Salisbury's speech paraphrased by the Minister of Justice:—

You know how the industry of this town is being cramped and fettered and confined by the growing wall of hostile tariffs, which shut you out from most of the markets of the world. (Hear, hear.) I will not now discuss how far it may be possible for diplomacy to relieve you of that confinement. I fear that most of the off-ra, most of the advantages, which we might have offered to other nations of the world in return for more favorable tariffs have been

thrown away by the want of foresight of former legislators. I doubt if that evil can be reversed; but, at all events, let me consider this, that if you are shut out by tariffs from the civilized markets of the world, the uncivilized markets have become more and more precious to you. Indeed, these uncivilized markets threaten to become the only field for the operations of a profitable business, and as civilization progresses and exploration increases, these uncivilized markets will be thrown open to you if only no power is allowed to interfere between you with its hostile tariffs and the benefits for which you look. (Hear, hear.) The French are being allowed to surround it, to make claims upon the coast which will enable them to set up their tariffs and prevent you from reaching those coasts. Russia, too, is advancing across Central Asia and shutting out the trade there from Manchester. (Hear, hear.) At all these points the industry of this country is suffering. The government is allowing other governments to interfere and raise barriers of hostile tariffs. And I ask myself, why is our government powerless to do its duty to the country? (Cheers.) Well, my answer is, because it has sacrificed the great aim of this country, has sacrificed our military credit. (Cheers.)

## NO WASTE!

The City Council we see propose to spend a considerable sum of money in completing the electric light extension. It is to be hoped that the work will be given out by contract. The day's work system has been tried by the electric light committee and has, we are told, proved a complete failure. The city under it has been forced to pay thirty or forty per cent more for the work done than it was worth or than it could be done for by contract. The city has no money to throw away. It should be as careful to get a dollar's worth of work for a dollar as any private concern in the country.

## GOOD NEWS.

The Times is making good resolutions. It says, "the opposition propose to fight fairly and without the aid of lies, or slanders, or bores, or cowardly intimidation." We are very glad to see this. We expect now that it will retract that tremendous whopper that it published the other day to the effect that the present Government imposes a duty on Bibles while it allows playing cards to be imported free. If it had done this before we should have been faith in the genuineness of its repentance.

## CANADA'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

The returns of the foreign trade of the Dominion for the six months ending December 31st, 1894, show a considerable shrinkage in the value of imports and exports, while the export trade in domestic goods has been fully maintained. The total amount of goods exported for consumption was \$54,572,385, as compared with \$60,718,282 in the corresponding half year of 1893, showing a decrease of \$6,145,897, or about 10 per cent. The value of dutiable goods entered in the two periods was, respectively, \$28,046,705 and \$32,945,718, a decrease of about 15 per cent; and of free goods entered exclusive of spirits, \$26,525,680 and \$27,842,567, a decrease of \$1,316,887, or about 5 per cent. The percentage of free to total imports has risen from 41 to 42 per cent. In consequence of the shrinkage of foreign trade has been general, for articles forming an exception, the chief of these being an increase of \$102,000 in the value of grain imported, of \$18,500 in cotton cloths, of \$30,000 in cotton, of \$17,000 in hats, caps and bonnets, and of \$69,000 in jewelry and watches and manufactures of gold and silver. To the quiet condition of the business the country owes the exercise of caution on the part of traders in taking in stock, and the fall in values, the decline in the imports is attributable. A notable instance is in the case of raw cotton, the import of which was \$180,000 in the last half of 1894 as against \$210,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and it is also worthy of remark that the value of the imports brought in is greater by \$134,000, and of the exports by \$178,000. The export trade of the half year was as a whole, fairly satisfactory, its aggregate value having been \$72,599,132 as compared with \$77,380,348 in the like period of 1893. These figures indicate a reticence in getting into the market, but it is important to observe that practically the whole of this decline is due to a lessened export of American agricultural products, which were shipped through Canadian ports to the value of \$7,338,881 in 1893, and to the value of only \$1,550,200 last year. This decrease is, in one of his addresses what was really a mild paraphrase of a passage of one of Lord Salisbury's speeches. Mr. Laurier probably did not know at the time that every word of his rebuke applied with greater force to the late Prime Minister of Great Britain than it did to the Canadian Minister of Marine. It is amusing to think that the Liberal Leader who not long ago was eager to persuade the people of this Dominion to accept a trade policy the principal feature of which was discrimination against Great Britain in favor of the United States, should pose as being more loyal, and as having the reputation of the Mother Country more at heart, than a Tory Prime Minister. Mr. Laurier, we freely admit, does not often make himself ridiculous; he has too much tact. But when he rebuked Sir Hibbert for repeating the expressions used by Lord Salisbury he, without putting too fine a point on it, made a fool of himself.

The principal decline occurs in products of the forest, the value of the export of which was \$1,641,000 less in the six months ending December 31st, 1894, than in the corresponding period of the half year of 1893. The balance of trade on the half year's business was largely in favor of Canada, the excess of exports of domestic products over imports having been \$8,311,150 in the last half of 1894, as against \$12,574,774 in the last half of 1893. The specie movement in the two periods follows:—

Product of.	1893.	1894.
Imports.....	\$2,893,717	\$3,182,124
Exports.....	\$7,732,442	\$10,493,283
Balance.....	\$4,838,725	\$7,300,559
Animals.....	\$2,729,916	\$2,186,995
Agriculture.....	\$1,499,585	\$1,200,487
Manufactures.....	\$4,177,513	\$3,920,487
Miscellaneous.....	\$9,132	\$9,860
Balance.....	\$6,114,774	\$7,300,559
Total.....	\$6,705,213	\$7,447,169

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About two and a half millions of gold and silver bullion were, therefore, added to the stock in Canada during the last half of 1894.

## THE CITY.

THE Bee Hive saloon has passed into the hands of Mr. William Croft, formerly proprietor of the Royal Hotel and last owner of the well-known Adelphi saloon and cafe.

THERE was an appreciative audience at last evening's concert at the Reformed Episcopal schoolroom, the programme for which was given yesterday. The Good Night drill, as anticipated, proved a very pretty as well as a novel feature.

THROUGH the date has not yet been definitely fixed, it is expected that the election for the additional school trustee provided by the amendment to the school act, will take place on March 19, the same time as the voting on the electric light and fire extension by law.

ENTRY forms for the athletic sports, to be held on April 13, under the control of the Victoria Rugby Football Club, will be issued on Saturday next, and may be obtained from any member of the committee. A special prize is being subscribed for by the lady supporters of the club, which will be competed for in one of the club events.

THE customs revenue for the past month totalled \$38,769 16—\$37,803 09 being the amount of duties collected and \$1,168 07 other revenue. The value of the imports was \$151,862, \$50,907 worth of free goods and \$100,955 representing value of goods subject to duty. The exports were valued at \$61,652—\$58,637 for Canadian goods and \$3,015 for goods not produced in the Dominion.

ON application of plaintiff in Rogers v. Hird, Mr. Justice Drake yesterday formally ordered for the receiver of the estate of John Hird, deceased, to file his accounts and pay the balance of the estate into court.

MEASURES Phillips, Wootton & Barnard for plaintiff; Messrs. Bodwell & Irving for defendants; and Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmsken for receiver.

VEN. ARCHDEACON SCRIVEN, who has resigned from the rectory of St. James' church on account of his duties as arch-deacon, will leave for his home in England on Monday next. He was last seen leaving his office on Wednesday evening. A resolution was adopted accepting his resignation with regret. Rev. Canon Padden will have charge of St. James' until the arrival of the new incumbent, Rev. H. Braisher, of Calgary, who is expected to be here by the end of April.

JOHN COOK, formerly proprietor of the Bee Hive saloon, was yesterday formally committed for trial by the police magistrate on the charge of keeping a common gaming house; bail was fixed at \$500, the accused in \$250 and two sureties each of \$125. Mr. Belyea for the defence held the trial postponed on the date of the alleged offence had not been clearly established and that Black Jack being a game combining skill and chance did not come within the meaning of the code.

JOHN ROOD, the well known Northern contractor, manager and part owner of the Lowrie saw mill, and Miss Sarah Williams, daughter of Mr. Elford Williams of Melakata, were joined in marriage by Rev. Percival Jones in St. John's church at 8 o'clock last evening. About seventy friends, including many of the prominent business men of the city, were present. The bride was neatly dressed in cream silk and was supported by Miss Ellen Ranner. Mr. H. M. Price, a well known merchant, acted as groom. Mr. and Mrs. Rood will leave for home in the steamer Danube to-day.

FEBRUARY was a busy month for the city police, as the following table of offences will show: Violation of city by-laws, 21; for lodgings, 13; gambling, 9; malicious damage to property, 4; vagrancy, 2; getting into bad way, 1; aggravated assault, 2; indecent exposure, 1; attempt to defraud, 1; drunk and disorderly, 14; theft, 8; begging, 1; assault, 6; violation of the liquor license act, 1; lighting 2; the streets, 3; obtaining money by false pretence, 1; burglary, 7; in possession of intoxicants, 4; supplying intoxicants to Indians, 3; and keeping a gaming house, 1.

THE information of Aaron Lewis charging George Voltz with assault was yesterday so amended as to allege aggravated assault, and upon this latter indictment the case was committed for trial by Magistrate Macrae. The prosecution, represented by Mr. E. E. Wootton, conclusively proved the assault by the complainant, his father and sister. Voltz did not deny the assault, but pleaded that he was not of sound mind and was a creditor of the complainant on account of labor performed some time ago. Not only did Lewis refuse to accept the plea, but he also refused to accept the plea of the bill but used bad language toward him, and finally struck him. The prosecution deny the truth of this statement of the facts, and charge that Voltz was the aggressor throughout. He was last evening taken to the provincial jail there to await trial.

THE appeal in Edison v. Edmunds and others came up before the Divisional court yesterday, Justices Crease, McCreight and Elton presiding. The Edison General Electric Light Co., and Messrs. H. B. Edmunds, David Oppenheimer, Isaac Oppenheimer, Alexander Ewen and E. A. Wyld as shareholders of the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company, under the railway act which provides that shareholders are liable under an execution on the amount of their unpaid stock. The defence is that the tramway does not come under the provisions of the railway act. This view Mr. Justice Drake upheld at the trial in Vancouver, hence the appeal. Yesterday was occupied by appellants' counsel, the other side beginning their argument to-day. Messrs. L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., and A. E. McPhillips for appellants; Messrs. A. J. McColl, Q.C. and E. P. Davis, Q.C. for respondents.

APPENDED in the fire record for the month of February: Friday, Feb. 1, 3:10 a.m., box 16—Fire at one-story frame residence, No. 22 Toronto street. Cause, defective chimney. Owner, J. Wages; company, A. Wyld. Loss on building, \$125; loss on contents, \$337. Insurance, \$2,500; insurance over loss, \$2,083. Monday, Feb. 4, 7:48 p.m., box 16—Fire at one-story frame residence, No. 12—Fire at one-story brick building, Langley street. Owners, Canadian Loan & Mortgage Co., Vancouver, Victoria Electric Lighting Company, Cause, unknown. Loss on contents, estimated at \$1,000.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Award.

\$10,000. Insurance on buildings, \$4,000; insurance on contents of these buildings, including stock of Messrs. Boscovitz & Sons, \$15,000. Total loss, \$19,000. Insurance over loss on buildings and contents, estimated at \$11,400. Losses during February, estimated at \$11,084. Insurance over losses, \$23,438.

FOLLOWING are the list of officers of the Y.M.C.A. lacrosse club appointed at a meeting of the club on Wednesday evening: Hon. president, Wm. Templeman; president, H. Batook; first vice president, A. Lee; second vice president, T. Cusack; secretary treasurer, G. Brown, and field captain, Chas. Collin. The club are sending East for their lacrosse sticks and will when they arrive get in good practice.

At a well attended concert in the King's road mission last evening the following programme was rendered: piano solo, Miss Griffith; song, Miss Stapleton; recitation, Mr. Henderson; song, Mrs. Bibb; organ recital, Mr. H. C. Watt; recitation, Miss Campbell; song, Mr. Stannard; piano solo, Master H. MacConnell; song, Miss Robertson; recitation, Miss M. Williams; song, Miss Robertson; piano solo, West. A short address was made by the chairman, Rev. G. C. King, the entertainment closing with "God Save the Queen."

YESTERDAY'S meeting of the W.C.T.U., though not largely attended was an important one. It was the society's monthly concert meeting. After the special services were over an animated discussion took place as to the action of Mr. Justice Crease in sending the young man John Simpson to three years' imprisonment on account of contempt of court in threatening his Lordship after being sentenced to five years' for burglary. Dismaying the added sentence of just, the Union left it in the hands of a committee to draw up a petition to be signed by the citizens, asking the Minister of Justice to cancel the sentence.

MR. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, government fruit inspector, says that the members of the board propose in the company of Mr. Palmer, to visit every section with a view to encouraging fruit culture. The prospects for an excellent crop of fruit this year are better than they have been for the last seven years, if the frost hold off. Buds are forming and seem exceedingly healthy. Moreover, owing to the general adoption of the spraying process, the product will be of a far higher quality than heretofore. Mr. Cunningham has made arrangements with some American friends in the East that every member of the dairymen's association shall receive a copy of the Columbia dairy text, written by Mrs. V. E. Fuller.

## SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The shipping business here, it is thought, reached its lowest stage during the month of February. One important factor, the Northern trade, is, however, already showing marked improvement. This is demonstrated by the large freight going North on the steamship Danube to-day. It was originally intended that the Barbara Boscovitz should make the next trip North, but the change was made to afford increased accommodation for freight and passengers. The latter comprise numerous Chinamen, who are going North in anticipation of work in the canneries. The Alaska business will also be more active from now on than for some time past, and steamboat competition will be strong. Following are the clearances and arrivals for this port for the past month:

DEPARTURES.	ARRIVALS.
Deep sea.....	83
Coastwise.....	81
Coastwise.....	86

THE "WILLAPA" HERE SUNDAY.

The new Alaska steamer Willapa, whose appearance in the field of competition has given much satisfaction to a considerable number in both passenger and freight rates, will reach the Hudson's Bay Company wharf here at 7 o'clock Sunday evening for the second time. She will be in the hands of the command of Captain George Roberts, and will leave at 10 p.m. the same night for Alaska ports.

TO-day the Dominion steamer Quada will go into commission after her customary winter lay up. Her crew signed articles yesterday morning and will to-day be on board for duty. Chief Engineer Grant's position will be filled during his illness by William Oullum.

The Charmer brought one day's Eastern mail last evening. She did not connect with yesterday's train.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. Rev. Bishop Peritt, who is on his way to England, being interviewed by the press, remarked that the outlook for the Church of England in the far West is very promising. The depression had had an effect upon the financial resources of the diocese, but they had succeeded in getting along without withdrawing any of the missions. His Lordship expressed himself as being deeply interested in the project for the confederation of the Church of England in Canada. The British Columbia diocese had subscribed to the general plan of confederation, but there were still difficulties in the way. He was an Englishman himself, and owed his appointment and allegiance to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but thought it would be best that all the Canadian bishops should owe their allegiance to the Primate of Canada. There had been a very voluminous correspondence in connection with the consecration of the new bishop of Westminster; there being a doubt as to whether he should subscribe allegiance to the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, the Primate of Canada. Bishop Peritt favored the organization of the three British Columbia dioceses into an ecclesiastical province, the Bishop of Vancouver being proposed to bring the matter to the notice of the Archbishop of Canterbury on his coming visit to England.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—Hon. John Cochrane was tendered a banquet at the St. Lawrence hall by his personal friends to the number of 185. It was of a purely non-political character.

## JUBILEE HOSPITAL BOARD.

Chinese Said to Be Entering as Free Patients Although Well Able to Pay.

The Chairman Shows That Complaints as to Poor Food Are Unfounded.

The Jubilee Hospital board had a short meeting last night, when there were present Mr. Joshua Davies in the chair, and Messrs. Hayward, Helmsken, Wilson, Yates and Brown.

Messrs. Davies, Helmsken and Yates were appointed a special committee to consult with the Ladies' Auxiliary, a request having come from the ladies that a committee be appointed to meet them.

Dr. Richardson reported that Dr. Hanning, physician to the Indian department, wished to know if Indians would be admitted to the hospital at \$1 per day. Dr. Richardson stated that rate would be sufficient for ordinary cases, if special arrangements were made, but would not repay the cost of surgical dressings in most cases. Laid on the table for further consideration.

The visiting committee for the month reported everything satisfactory at the hospital. The report stated: "A matter has been called to the attention of your committee which deserves the serious consideration of your board, the recent admission of Chinese patients as free patients, whilst perfectly able to pay. The majority of these cases have obtained signatures to their admission cards on the medical certificate of Dr. Lang. There is at present in the hospital a Chinaman who was a pay patient of Dr. Jones and who agreed to pay him \$25 per week and \$10 a week to the hospital, for an operation at the hospital. He somehow learned the value of Dr. Lang's certificates and having obtained one is now in the hospital as a free patient to be operated on by Dr. Davies, while Dr. Jones has lost his patient and the hospital has lost possibly \$40 or \$50."

Mr. Wilson stated that he had signed the certificate. Dr. Lang had explained that the Chinaman was his patient, and had to go to the hospital for proper treatment for an operation, but was unable to pay. If Dr. Richardson knew that the man could pay it was his duty to have refused him admission as a free patient.

Mr. Brown did not for a moment think Dr. Richardson was to blame for admitting the patient as long as he had a certificate. The matter was referred to the committee of the month with full power to act.

Mr. John Jardine was thanked for offering to make gratuitously an estimate of what painting was required at the hospital. It was decided to order a quantity of wallpaper for use at the hospital. Mr. Braden offering to supply rubber for the sole. The Chairman said he had investigated complaints as to meals supplied the patients, and read the bill of fare, which was certainly varied enough to satisfy any person. The rest of the board agreed in this view. The pay roll for the month, \$563 25, was ordered to be paid if found correct. The board adjourned shortly after 9 o'clock.

## BETTER TIMES.

In his Wall street circular, dated February 23, Henry Clews says: "Wall street is fairly taken by surprise at the stupendous success attending the syndicate's negotiation of the new treasury loan. Two weeks ago, all was in the gloom of utter uncertainty as to whether the treasury could keep afloat, or it must sink from lack of means. Now, the status of the public credit is elevated before the world by bids for ten times the amount of bonds offered, and by the fact that the major part of the subscription is made by the foreign public. It is as remarkable for the large amount of capital seeking employment as it is for its evidence of the still high standing of our national credit."

"There is no place for 'bearish' and buying must henceforward be the order of speculation, backed by a large reinforcement of confidence in London and on the continent. Indeed, we are sure that the events of the past week will strike the keynote for a revival of confidence the world over, and for a general recovery of business that has been held in suspense for the last three years. It would certainly appear from all present indications that better times are at hand."

To recapitulate, the things in sight to be considered in diagnosing the situation, are the following:—

The pooling bill may yet pass this congress. The adjournment of congress, now near at hand.

The new crops will bring the benefits accruing from a sheltering winter. The opening of the spring trade has a very fair promise for a bumper year.

The \$100,000,000 gold reserve is made good. The London convention, under the lead of the Rothschilds, with the new government loan, again opens the door in London to American securities.

The big profits that will be realized from the bond negotiations may be expected to encourage the buying of other American securities on an important scale.

The prospects, therefore, are quite good for a turn in the tide of Wall street.

## WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The social activities extended to the delegates of the Triennial council, which have been almost continuous since the body began its sessions two weeks ago, culminated this afternoon in the reception given to the officers and members and leading representatives of Washington society by Mrs. John R. McLean, to meet Miss Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. McLean was assisted in receiving by her sisters, Mrs. Sewell, of Indianapolis, president of the council, and Mrs. Bagley, of Detroit, vice-president. Miss Anthony was presented to several hundred callers, including members of the diplomatic corps, senate and house of representatives, and of unofficial society at the capital.

**COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS**  
**SPRING BOTTOM PANTS**  
**EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.**  
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