

THE VICTORIA TIMES
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The Best Advertising Medium
 IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 PRICES ON APPLICATION.
 ddr: **TIMES P. & P. CO.,**
 VICTORIA, B. C.
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

NOTICE.

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WM. TEMPLEMAN,
 Manager.

SANITARY MATTERS.

It may do no harm to revert to the subject of cholera and the possibility of its finding a way to Victoria, though it is far from our thoughts to represent the situation as in any way alarming. Fortunately the cool weather is now coming on, by which cholera's dangers will be minimized, and there is a good chance of the disease being stamped out both in Japan and Hawaii. But that should not make Victoria citizens listless or careless about the sanitary condition of the city. No one knows how seriously a fresh outbreak in the Orient may threaten us next year, and in view of that possibility it is advisable to keep the advantages of thorough cleanliness in mind. Apart from cholera dangers, there is too much breeding ground for zymotic diseases in portions of this city, as there is in almost all cities. It will probably be impossible to find a complete remedy until the sewerage system is finished, but in the meantime the war against dirt should not be relaxed. In connection with this subject of sanitation it may be pointed out that the dispute about sanitary authority has arisen at an unfortunate time. So far as we can see there was no occasion for any such dispute, for the terms of the sanitary by-law are quite clear. If the board of health and the officials are not to be bound by this by-law it is worse than useless. This is a time when united and energetic effort is peculiarly necessary, and the mayor and aldermen should see the importance of settling the question of authority to prevent any weakness of administration. It seems to be a question of adding to the law as it stands or of changing it so as to provide for two independent health and sanitary officers. We do not see how such a change could be considered a wise one, especially at a time like the present.

BESIDE THE POINT.

The Colonist sticks to its fabrications about the Sault canal and the Fraser river work, and we do not know that it will thereby do itself or its friends any good or anybody else harm. It is characteristic of Tory organs to lay stress on trifling points and ignore the main charges in an indictment against ministers. When it is a well established fact that money was actually wasted in the construction of the canal, of what importance is the extent to which the estimate was exceeded by the actual cost? The organs might profitably address themselves to the fact that a bonus of \$90,000 was given the contractors so that they might have the canal ready for operation last season, whereas it was not opened for traffic until a few weeks ago. What does the Colonist think of the mismanagement which resulted in the throwing away of that substantial sum? Then another \$60,000 was wasted by allowing defective crib work, which afterwards gave way and had to be repaired. Other contractors tendering for minor portions of the work were "frozen out" through control of the ground having been given to Ryan & Co., who afterwards secured these smaller contracts at their own prices, to the loss of the taxpayers. These facts established by the inquiry of the public accounts committee are quietly ignored by the Colonist and the chief Tory organ, who apparently hope to cover them up by a lot of silly palaver about the estimate. The game will hardly work successfully; the organs cannot even make the small point of convicting opposition papers of inaccuracy in regard to the estimate.

DOMINION TRADE.

The department of Trade and Commerce has issued a statement, giving particulars of the foreign trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895. The value of the goods entered for consumption, or the imports, as they are more familiarly called, amounted to \$105,557,000, as against \$113,933,000 last year, and \$121,705,000 the year before. Exclusive of coin and bullion the exports from Canada amounted to \$106,440,000, as compared with \$112,940,000 in 1894. The total trade for 1895 amounted to \$211,997,000, contrasted with \$224,742,000 in 1894, a decline of \$12,745,000. An interesting, and at the same time instructive, feature of the report is the conclusive proof that the so-

called revision of the tariff in 1894 has not reduced the rate of taxation to the consumer. The dutiable imports amounted to \$58,549,000, and the amount of duty collected to \$17,880,022, or 30.5 per cent. on the average, against an average in 1894, of 30.08 per cent., and an average of 30.63 per cent. in 1893. A contemporary points out that it will not do to say that more free goods were imported under the revised tariff, because this class of goods declined by \$3,152,000 below 1894. Rice, with the specific duty of one and a quarter cents per pound, was taxed almost fifty per cent. The value of coal oil imported was \$433,273, or over eighty-five per cent. During the seven months ending with July last, Canadian imports from Britain amounted to \$9,445,900, as compared with \$10,297,305 in the corresponding part of last year, a decline of 8.20 per cent. The exports from Canada to Britain the seven months this year were \$19,677,330, while last year they amounted to \$20,426,925, a decrease of 3.66 per cent. The principal decreases in exports were in cheese, wheat and eggs, commodities in which Canada has for a long time been endeavoring to build up a successful trade. Exports of live stock, however, showed a substantial increase, as did also the exports of lumber. The "loyal" feature of the N. P. seems to have got a hard knock.

UNJUST SEIZURES.

Capt. Hooper, commander of the U. S. revenue cutter Rush, is plainly bent on persecuting the Canadian sealers and hampering them as much as possible in the lawful pursuit of their business. There could not be anything more absurd than the seizure of a schooner because she had on board one sealiskin with a hole in it which might or might not have been made by a rifle ball, when the presumption plainly is that the skin was taken in the manner prescribed by law. All the circumstances go to show most conclusively that the E. B. Marvin had not violated the Paris regulations, yet she is seized and sent home before the close of the season on a flimsy piece of evidence which an officer taking a fair and honest view of the matter would have dismissed at once. Other actions on the part of Capt. Hooper have evidenced his animus with equal plainness, and it becomes a nice question whether a grave compact between two nations is to be the sport of an officer so ready to give way to his prejudices. The remarks made by the commander of the Rush show that he has no intention of interpreting the Paris regulations fairly and judicially, but is bent on twisting them to the disadvantage and disadvantage of the Canadian sealers. It is to be hoped that the British government will take cognizance of the outrages he is perpetrating and secure the protection of the sealers from his high-handed oppression. The United States authorities, on their part, cannot afford to forget that their country is only one of the consenting parties to the Paris arrangement, and that the conduct of their representative is the surest way to bring the arrangement into utter disrepute with the other consenting parties. They should either discipline Capt. Hooper or recall him.

DISEASE KILLING THE TROOPS.

Horrors of the French Campaign for the Conquest of Madagascar.
 Paris, Sept. 23.—Mail advices received here from Madagascar contain the following dispatches already published showing a deplorable condition of affairs on that island. In hospitals calculated for the accommodation of 250 men are crowded 600 sick French soldiers, lying on improvised benches and insufficiently attended by doctors and nurses. In each hospital hundreds of patients are lying on the bare ground and suffering for lack of medical aid and food, while the filthiness that prevails everywhere about the hospitals is a constant reminder of the suffering of the sick, and the mortality is unreasonably small when the existing conditions are taken into consideration. Few of the patients have any chance of recovery, most of those attacked with anæmia and so subject to strange hallucinations as to be quite useless for further service in the field. The Somali soldiers have proved lazy and inefficient, most of those attacked with anæmia and so subject to strange hallucinations as to be quite useless for further service in the field. The Somali soldiers have proved lazy and inefficient, most of those attacked with anæmia and so subject to strange hallucinations as to be quite useless for further service in the field.

employs who are unable to pay their dues on account of the hard times, as reports indicate the government is determined to do. That course would be likely to do serious harm in the way of retarding immigration. As the World hints, the arrears should not have been allowed to accumulate to such a degree. And then the government should not have wasted so much money, in which case the sudden closing down upon debtors would not have been thought necessary.

LIBERALS SHOULD BE ALIVE.

A Quebec Paper Has Good Authority for Saying There Will Not be a Session.

Hot Weather in Montreal—Destructive Landslide at Three Rivers, Que.

Quebec, Sept. 23.—L'Electeur persists in warning its Liberal friends in this section to get ready for the federal elections at a moment's notice. It says its conviction is that there will be no session of parliament, is daily growing more positive, and that its information on the subject from Ottawa can be relied upon.

Montreal, Sept. 23.—Yesterday was the hottest day of the season and Saturday was almost as hot. The temperature was 87 degrees in the shade. Three Rivers, Que., Sept. 23.—A landslide of large extent occurred Saturday night on Champlain river, at St. Luc, in Champlain county, carrying with it the house of E. Homardin, and burying five members of the family in the ruins. Three other children who heard the noise, escaped by jumping through the windows, and one of the children has become insane from fright. The five dead bodies have been dug out. The river is completely blocked, and other landslides are feared.

Corwall, Sept. 23.—The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's steamer Bohemia is lying helpless at the foot of Long Sault Rapids, within striking distance of the Cultivator, which is aground hard and fast.

Winnipeg, Sept. 23.—Murray Laidlaw one of the victims of the recent powder explosion at Kildonan, succumbed to his injuries at Winnipeg general hospital yesterday. He came from Midland, Ont.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

Property of the C. P. L. & M. Co. Purchased by the C. C. L. & I. Agency.
 The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, has completed the purchase of the large interests of Thomas D. Galpin in this province. When the B. C. L. & I. Agency was incorporated out of the old firm of Allsop & Mason the capital stock was \$50,000. Their last balance sheet showed their assets to be \$1,000,000, while their latest balance sheet, being their last, shows \$2,500,000. Mr. Cuyler A. Holland has been appointed city manager; Mr. Percy R. Brown manager, and Mr. E. B. Morgan manager at Vancouver. The following circular has been issued in connection with the purchase of the property:
 "To the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Land and Mortgage Company, Limited.
 "By absorption of this company in the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited.
 "On the 25th July last an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders unanimously resolved upon the sale of the whole of the assets of this company to the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, the assets being such as may appear on the balance sheet to 30th June last, and have been made up. On the 14th of August the seals of the respective companies were accordingly affixed to an agreement generally embodying the terms mentioned in my circular letter of 20th of July, a copy of which was sent to you. The said agreement provides for the payment on the 14th instant, of a balance dividend of 2 per cent., ending 30th June last of 21.2 per cent., making with the 2 per cent. interim dividend paid in March 23.2 per cent. on the year's profits. The whole of the assets of this company are shown in the agreement, and to the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, and the same shall be accounted for to you on 30th June last, and the balance sheet for the year ending 30th June 1895, of 41.2 per cent. free of income tax.
 "Inasmuch as the above mentioned balance dividend is guaranteed by, and the whole of the assets of this company are shown in the agreement, and to the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, and the same shall be accounted for to you on 30th June last, and the balance sheet for the year ending 30th June 1895, of 41.2 per cent. free of income tax.
 "Yours faithfully,
 (Sd.) THOMAS DIXON GALPIN,
 Chairman."

NO MARKET IN JAPAN.

The Japanese About to Send Manufactured Goods Abroad.
 San Francisco, Sept. 23.—William E. Curtis, who has just returned from Japan, is convinced that America has no market in the Mikado's realm for manufactured goods. "The Japanese make almost everything they want," he said. "They are stealing our patents and copying our inventions, and are now almost ready to export their wares and thereby enter into running competition with other nations. There is, however, a splendid market for machinery, as well as cotton, iron and other raw materials, cotton particularly. The Japanese are now using cotton very largely, and here is a pointer to the American cotton producers. While a great deal of American cotton is used in the Orient, it goes through English hands before it reaches the Japanese, and the American grower is deprived of the commissions, which go into the pockets of the English brokers at Liverpool. Our cotton ought to be shipped direct to Japan. For that purpose we need the Nicaragua canal; we need the completion of the Guatemala railway, and open harbors at the two termini of the Tehuantepec railway. America

SECTARIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM
 This Believed to be the Policy of the Conservative Party in England.
 Gerald Balfour Proves a Popular Irish Secretary—Roseberry Still in Politics.
 London, Sept. 21.—There is no longer any uncertainty regarding the one all important point of the government legislative programme. In entering office free from positive pledges the Conservatives had an advantage over the Liberals, who were pledged to numerous fads, besides legitimate reforms. The suspicion that the strong Conservative majority would enforce reactionary measures was only a suspicion. Now it is confirmed by correspondence which has passed between Lord Cranborne, the eldest son and secretary of the prime minister, and his cousin, A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury. This correspondence clearly indicates the decision of the government in favor of measures looking to sectarian education. Mr. Balfour, referring to what he called "voluntary, otherwise denominational schools, writes: 'I am extremely anxious that something effectual should be done to relieve the intolerable strain to which these schools are subjected. This is the general wish of the party which holds the office of chief secretary of Ireland for the next three months, and during that period has passed more time in Ireland than his predecessor did during the two years he served as Irish secretary. Chief secretary Balfour goes back to Dublin to pass the greater part of the recess there.'
 Parnellites and anti-parnellites alike expect that the government policy under Mr. Balfour's administration will be of a non-sectarian nature. In a letter William O'Brien, chief secretary of his party to Mr. Balfour if the latter, who is now preparing a land bill, enlarges the scope of the scheme relative to contested districts. It is believed that the government will adopt Mr. O'Brien's suggestion.
 Lord Roseberry, instead of retiring from the forefront of politics, is preparing to take a most active part in political matters. He is in constant communication with the heads of the Liberal party and will open the autumn campaign on October 18 at Scarborough. John Morley lives in seclusion in a hamlet in Rosshire. He will not answer political letters and devotes his time to literary writing.
 Lord Salisbury is in a quandary over the question of Lord Dufferin's success or in the British embassy at Paris. Sir Philip Currie wants to leave Constantinople and Lord Lansdowne, Lord Londonderry and the Marquis of Lorne are running for the post.


LYNCHERS SET AT LIBERTY.

Acquittal of the Five Men on Trial at Ellensburg.
 Ellensburg, Sept. 22.—When the court convened this morning Judge Hughes held that Defendants Raskins, and Mueller, charged with the murder of Charles Vinson, had not been properly held, as the county attorney did not have the power to hold them for trial without a preliminary examination, which they did not have. He dismissed the information but held the prisoners and ordered the prosecuting attorney to file a new one and have them arraigned before a magistrate.

BANK OF B. N. A.

Report of the Board of Directors at the Half-Yearly Meeting.
 A half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America was held at the offices of the corporation, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard street, E. C. to receive a report of the directors. Mr. J. H. Brodie presided, and the other directors present were Mr. Richard H. Glyn, Mr. E. A. Hoare, Mr. H. J. B. Kendall, Mr. F. Lubbock, Mr. C. J. G. and Mr. Gaspar Farrer. There was a fair attendance of shareholders. The secretary (Mr. A. G. Wallis) having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said: Gentlemen, at this time last year we were hopeful that by now we should have seen a considerable improvement in business generally on the other side of the Atlantic, and things did look up spasmodically from time to time. As however, you can gather from the balance sheet now before you, there has been no real change for the better—at least as far as banking is concerned—up to the time of the date of the accounts, namely, the end of June, 1895. They speak for themselves, and, I am afraid, show a further shrinkage in business during the twelve months. Looking at the credit side of the accounts, you will see that the total figures are £4,478,163. In June 1894 they were £4,559,937, and in December, 1894, they were £4,698,536. The cash in hand now is £577,239 against £596,330 a year ago, and the cash at call is £511,945 as compared with £229,789 last year; that is to say, the two accounts added together represent this year £1,089,184 as against £796,119 in June, 1894. The bills receivable are £490,060 less than at this time last year. Now I think all this plainly points out how impossible we have found it to employ money safely at remunerative rates. We than what money has indeed been practically unobtainable at times during the year, and the earning power of the bank has been reduced accordingly. We can only hope that we have now touched bottom. At the same time these accounts show that your affairs are in a very liquid state, and that the bank is ready to take immediate advantage of the improvement when it does come. (Hear, hear.) We know that the tide must turn and we hope that things are on the move in this direction already. This will enable us to make good use of the money that has so long remained almost idle, and better returns will be given to banks generally, and may I hope, especially to the shareholders of the Bank of British North America. It would be a very much more pleasant task to preside at these meetings if it was possible to tell of increased dividends. I think I may say of the staff from the General Manager downwards, that they have all worked hard, and though the earning power of the bank has perhaps been smaller, still their labors have not been less. I must also tell you that we have made ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts. With regard to the bank premises there is nothing new to which I need refer, as I think the item is practically unaltered. The investments are lower this year than they were last year. This is accounted for by the fact that we have made sales of bonds for which your directors think we got a very good price. (Hear, hear.) Consols remain the same as before, namely, £150,000, at 90, but, as you doubtless know, they are worth a good deal more; the price now being 107. There is a telegram from the general manager in Canada which perhaps I might read to you. It only came this morning, and runs as follows: 'In the Maritime Provinces and the Province of Quebec crops are good and trade prospects encouraging, lumber being up to the average. In Ontario crops are only fair, and lumber continues slow, with no immediate prospect of improvement, and trade remains dull. In the Northwest crops are abundant, and considerable improvement in trade is looked for. In British Columbia lumber is flat, and the seal catch smaller than formerly; but crops are good, and the salmon pack very large, and a better feeling is growing. On the whole, though business in the Dominion of Canada is still quiet, indications point to the greatest depression having been passed. I can only hope that this is so; and we gather from different sources that things in the United States are gradually improving, which must have a good effect upon the Dominion. In British Columbia, the lumber trade is, I think, a little better than it was, as a very large new market has opened up. South Africa has done a good deal for things generally during the last twelve months, and during that time large and numerous cargoes of lumber have been sent from the Pacific, principally to Delagoa Bay; and we trust that in future British Columbia will have a good share of that trade. The salmon catch, as our general manager points out, has been very good, and is much better than was expected. (Hear, hear.) It was thought at one time that this would be quite an off season for

A Food
 that is eminently
The Great
 Strength-Giver



Should be sought after by those seeking to attain
Physical Development
 and good powers
 of
ENDURANCE.

two or three years Japan will control the could set a lot of cotton to Japan. In cotton trade of the Orient.
 "There is also a splendid opportunity for investments in Japan. Americans cannot build and maintain factories independently, but they can organize companies in connection with the Japanese and send over their own managers. Japan has the best and cheapest labor in the world, but we have to furnish them with machinery and instructors. I do not believe that the advancement of mercantile industries in Japan will affect American industries to the extent that is generally feared. Great Britain will feel the first effect of the competition in trade which the Japanese will offer, and that will be in cotton goods."

salmon on the Pacific coast. I do not know that I have anything further to say on the accounts, and I shall therefore formally move "That the report and accounts be received and adopted."
 Mr. Richard H. Glyn seconded the motion.
 The Chairman: Before putting the motion to the meeting, I shall be glad to answer any questions which shareholders may desire to put.
 No shareholder asked any question, and the motion was put from the chair and carried unanimously. This concluded the business of the meeting.
 Mr. C. W. Bowley said that he thought they ought not to separate without passing a vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors and the staff. Though the year had not been a favorable one, the directors and the staff had done as well as any one else in the banking world. (Hear, hear.)
 Mr. Wm. H. Lloyd seconded the motion, which was cordially carried.
 The chairman, in reply, said: I am sure the Directors and the staff thank you very much, and we can only hope that times will be kinder to us and that we shall have a better report by-and-by.

NOW FOR THE OTHER SIDE.
 Theodore Durrant's Defence Is Now the Theme of Conversation.
 San Francisco, Sept. 23.—The main case against Theodore Durrant is now there are some odds and ends of evidence to prop the carefully built structure and purposes the prosecution has had in its day.
 After Oppenheim, the pawnbroker, had told how Durrant came to him to pawn the watch of Blanche Lamont's rings, after Sademan, the janitor, had said that the gas fixtures which Durrant asserted had been fixing on that fateful day needed no fixing whatever, after the long line of witnesses had taken the prisoner up to the church door; after the prosecution had done its best to hang the man they consider the criminal of a century, that man's attorneys were as merry as larks and as confident as assertive men can be. They also were as silent as rocks as to what evidence they propose to offer to break down an apparently invulnerable case against their client. "Next week you will be just as much with us as you are now against us," said Attorney Deupree. "Next week you will be just as much with us as you are now against us," said Attorney Deupree. "Next week you will be just as much with us as you are now against us," said Attorney Deupree. "Next week you will be just as much with us as you are now against us," said Attorney Deupree.

All are looking forward to the day, not far distant now, when Eugene Deupree is to take to the jury and the world, in his opening statement for the defence, just exactly how he expects to save the neck of Theodore Durrant from the San Quentin noose. There has been no period of the case admitted with so much anxiety. If the defence can make its evidence good, there will be nothing more dramatic in the annals of law. A conviction on circumstantial evidence would be an impossibility in the California courts after such a denouement for this crime. man, Durrant, has been considered guilty by 90 men and women out of every 100 for months past. To have his innocence proven beyond a doubt in a few days by a few bold strokes of evidence would make him the hero of the hour. He would be petted with favors and pelted with adulation. And this is just the position those two skilled attorneys of his and his famous detective insist that they will place him in.

HUDDARD HAS HIGH HOPES.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—James Huddard, managing owner of the Canadian-Australian steamship line, and projector of the Atlantic fast mail service, is very sanguine of assistance from the Imperial government. Writing to an Ottawa friend, Huddard says: "We are very hopeful, and we think we have grounds for the belief that Mr. Chamberlain will recommend the cabinet to grant the subsidy asked for. If we get the practical recognition of the Imperial government, we think we shall be able to do the rest. It is a great work, and it grows upon me. I should rejoice to be able to complete it."
 Brother Superior Flaminien refuses point blank to allow the Christian Brothers to continue as teachers in the French Catholic schools of Ottawa. The latter, therefore, has decided to face the inevitable and appoint competent lay teachers, twenty in whom are required. The education department is sending Inspector White down to assist the board in selecting a good staff.

THE CITY OF KIEL, GERMANY, HAS SENT A PRESSE INVITATION TO THE DOMINION TO MAKE A REPRESENTATION OF CANADA'S FISHERY RESOURCES AT THE INTERNATIONAL AND FISHERY EXHIBITION IN THE CITY NEXT YEAR.

The city of Kiel, Germany, has sent a presse invitation to the Dominion to make a representation of Canada's fishery resources at the international and fishery exhibition in the city next year.

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