Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.

THE SEWERS.

The necessity for improved sewerage in this city is now so generally conceded that it only remains to put men into office who are willing and able to supervise such an important public task and then to decide on the nature and extent of the work to be done. At the approaching municipal election the first of these duties can be fulfilled by the election of reliable and energetic men to the positions of mayor and councillors. The work of deciding on a plan of sewerage will be the next public duty and it is one which should be performed with caution and consideration. The experience of the past year has taught us that the healthfulness, and, therefore, to a great extent, the prosperity of our city depends upon an improvement in drainage; and the importance of the subject demands that no care be spared in the study of the requirements of the system and that no reasonable expense be begrudged to carry on the work. Every city has at some time to face the question of sewerage; the expedients of wayside gutters and natural ravines which are sufficient for a town of few inhabitants are found to be quite inadequate to the requirements of a growing population, and then if the people are wise they provide their city with the best sewer system the public purse will allow. We have reached the time when this work can no longer be delayed; only our exceptionally fine climate has made it possible for us to go so long without this necessary improvement. The alarming increase of malarial sickness during the past year denotes that the old mode of drainage has been outlived; that the old house drains and other receptacles and conduits have become so permeated with the poison of many years' sewage that they now act as the breeders of disease. Let us then resolve that ere the year just opened comes to a close a portion, at least, of the city shall be provided with stone or cement sewers and the work going steadily on till every house shall be connected with a public drain. It is interesting to know that other cities are engaged in the same work as ourselves. San José, Cal., has passed our present stage, having several years ago recognized the necessity for thorough drainage and set to work with a will to accomplish it. In a fine New Year's number of the principal journal of that city a review is given of the work already done with estimates of what remains. The situation of San José, in the Santa Clara valley, seven miles from the head of San Francisco Bay, towards which the land slopes in a gradual descent, makes the work of draining the city a comparatively easy task. And the same may be said of Victoria's position. The population of San José is nearly 20,000; but the capacity of the sewers under construction is claimed to be sufficient for the requirements of a much larger number. The materials used are brick for the construction of egg-shaped sewers, and stone and concrete pipes, though in some places red wood has been used. The amount already expended is $125,000 and it is estimated that only about $10,000 more will be required to thoroughly drain the town. Elsewhere we give some figures from our San José contemporary which will prove of value at a time when every thoughtful person's mind is directed to this all important matter.

GLADSTONE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

The world is called on to witness humiliations to England such as she has not had to bear for many a day, and the most strenuous supporters of the Gladstone government cannot but confess that their policy is resulting disastrously to the kingdom. The news that has reached us from time to time of the encroachments made on British territory by foreign powers, has not been in accord with the former run of English events. We have been accustomed to see every insult to England followed by a demand for an apology and restitution. But of late Germany has been snubbing our land with impunity in a variety of ways, and even France has not feared to taunt the sleeping lion. England's prestige has been greatly shaken during the past year and the outlook at the beginning of 1885 is so unpleasant that the country may well tremble. The annexation of New Guinea by Germany is the most serious aggression yet, and it seems to be so regarded both in England and Australia. The foolish course of the British government with regard to this territory is now made manifest; the country which England could have had for the taking a short time ago has fallen into the hands of Germany who thus secures a foothold on the very borders of British territory, which at any time may be used as a base of operations against the latter possessions. Germany's attempts at colonization, which began in so small a way, have, in less than a year, assumed such proportions that England has cause for alarm. It is no wonder that Gladstone has found it necessary to call a special cabinet meeting; foreign affairs in all parts are in a dreadful muddle. Of course it is not safe to believe implicitly in everything that is telegraphed; but even making allowance for possible exaggeration, affairs are in a very bad condition. That trouble is brewing over the Egyptian question cannot be doubted. The dilatory course pursued by the present government in the management of Egyptian affairs may yet result in serious trouble for England. Germany has been allowed to take the upper hand in Europe, assuming a dictatorial tone even toward England, and Bismarck has, no doubt, his own plans for the future government of Egypt, which projects he will certainly carry out if the Gladstone ministry remain much longer in power. Germany is ruling in the Congo conference; Germany proposes (according to a late dispatch) that the Egyptian conference shall meet at Paris, which would give England a merely secondary position; Germany is hustling England in different parts of Africa; and now Germany takes possession of a valuable territory which would have been secured to England had her ministers had any of the traditional spirit of the nation. Germany is riding over England and France and other countries are very willing to follow her. The English people must realize how their country is sinking in the scale of nations, and, conscious as they are that this is caused by the lax foreign policy of the present rulers, a protest will soon be raised and a change of government demanded. Things are looking very dark now, and it will probably take but one more meekly-received insult from Germany, or some disaster in Egypt or the Soudan to hurl the liberals from office.

THE "TIMES" ON HISTORICAL METHOD.

It is a somewhat strange theory which our juvenile evening contemporary propounds, turning away from its rivalry with the other "organ" of its "party," to enlighten us with respect to our duties to the public. This theory is that a New Year's day review of the continuous political history of the province should be a lying record, by suppression. Certain years should be mentioned, and certain other years omitted. The public acts of some public men may be described; those of others not mentioned at all. Historical criticism is to cease when a political actor has left the stage. This novel proposition would make history a strange patchwork. Our opinion on the subject is widely different. The object in reviewing historical facts is to assist men in getting their conceptions into focus by making a full statement of the facts and the true order of the facts. The selection of periods for notice and the covering of other periods with a veil would entirely defeat this purpose. And as regards political men and parties it cannot be too clearly understood that the political acts of individuals and the policy and conduct of a government are the absolute property of the public, to be used as they list, to be held up, scrutinised and studied, for estimation, for example, for warning and for edification. We denounce this novel theory of "elegant extracts" from our history got by covering shameful years and by conspiring to hide the incapacity of personages who are historical. The public want the truth and the whole truth, and it is not their affair if a just judgment leaves some men in mourning. Our journal evening contemporary's conspiracy suggestion is too, too, utterly absurd, altogether.

THE SCOPE OF THE SETTLEMENT BILL.

The Times again exhibits its ignorance of local politics by asserting that "the Settlement Bill was presented to the legislature as a proposition which had for its object the settlement of all claims pro and con between the two governments, a positive, final balancing of accounts." That it was a settlement of all matters in dispute at that time is true; but that it was intended to settle differences on other matters that might arise from time to time is palpably incorrect if not nonsensical. How could the legislature settle disputes that then had no existence? and could any one predict last session that the Dominion government would lay claim to the minerals in the railway belt when only the land was conveyed to them by the original terms of union? Our contemporary's illustration of the mode in which "two business men" settle an account is equally unfortunate. If the Times could say with truth that all Dominion and Provincial accounts were closed with the Settlement Bill, his illustration would be apt; but he knows, or ought to know, that the partnership is a "continuing" one and that disputes are likely to arise between the contracting governments on matters not germane to those included in the Settlement Bill, unless the local government should follow the apparent advice of the Times and accept without a murmur any treatment which the Dominion may see fit to mete out to the province. The matters now in dispute are foreign to the Settlement Bill—have not the most remote connection with it. The Times must permit us to again say that if its writer had been longer in the province he would not have made the ridiculous blunder he has when referring to the scope of the Settlement Bill.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, in its extension easterly from the Burrard Inlet terminus, has made great progress during the past year. Trains are now running from Burrard Inlet to Savona, at the foot of Kamloops Lake, a distance of 212 miles. Thence to the end of the track, near the summit of the Rocky mountains, of the railway coming west to meet the above section is about 260 miles. This latter is the unclosed gap which will be closed during the present year. The line within that gap is partly under contract and work has been vigorously carried on and is, in fact, being continued, as far as possible, during the winter. From Savona, easterly, the line is contiguous to navigable waters for a distance of 108 miles and is, therefore, most favorably situated for cheap and rapid construction. The average cost per mile from Savona to the summit of Eagle Pass, 138 miles, will not be much over $20,000, including everything. The cost thence to the summit of the Rockies will not exceed $33,000 per mile, while estimates show that no formidable difficulties have to be encountered in the much talked of "mountain section" of the line within the province. It is, in fact, a cheap line to make, costing far less per mile than the mountain work of the Union and Central Pacific lines. The alignment is good and the gradients, with the exception of the west slope of the Rocky Mountains and over the Selkirk range, in no place on the mountain section exceed 66 feet per mile. What masses of malicious nonsense and biased rhetoric does not the giant powder of these facts knock into the blue infinite? The American traveller, who, after crossing the Alps, remembered with an effort that there was a "kind of a rise" of the ground somewhere back, would think in British Columbia that he was traversing a billiard table. Without any information as to engineering details we know that the concurrent testimony of travellers acquainted with travel on new made lines approves of the line as a good sample of a new line as far as the trains run in this province. It and we been fortunate for the country that the construction of the section from Burrard Inlet to Savona has been in the hands of a single, experienced contractor with unlimited means, instead of several speculative and, perhaps, hand-to-mouth contractors. There are not two opinions on this matter in the province and the undertaking of a further contract by the same contractor within the unclosed gap so far strengthens our hope and expectation that the whole line will be opened for through traffic in the present year. Its completion in a little over six years from the beginning of construction will be a suggestive commentary on the value of those allegations of "unreasonableness," "impossibility," and so forth, made in connection with the British Columbian claim that the terms of union should be complied with. But our concern is with the present—"let the dead past bury its dead."

CHINESE TENEMENTS AND LABOR.

Our esteemed morning contemporary asserts that he is not now and never was the owner of Chinese tenements. The city assessment roll, however, tells a different tale. It shows our esteemed neighbor up as the holder of a very large block of Chinese tenement property from which he draws some $400 monthly in rentals and on which he pays a ridiculously low tax. Proportionately speaking, a man who only owns a homestead, pays double the sum that the editor of our esteemed contemporary contributes to the city revenue for his blocks of real estate. Of course, in speaking of the editor of the Standard one does not refer to the man who does the scribbling at so much a line or for a small weekly pittance. It may be true enough that the writer of yesterday's article does not own a Chinese tenement or employ a single Chinaman, but he flatters himself when he imagines that reference was made to him. When the editor of the Standard was referred to we meant his employer—the man who directs his hand and hires his brains and who is the actual head and owner of the Standard, and who may be seen at all hours of the day hanging about its door and directing its policy. Our esteemed friend asserts that the editor of this paper was expelled from a labor organization for employing Chinese labor. Will he be good enough to state when and where the incident he refers to occurred. We cannot recall it. Again, he asserts that we are the employer of Chinese labor. He is again in error. At *The Colonist* office there are 29 white hands steadily employed at union rates; and neither at the editor's office nor home is there a Chinaman employed. Prey, how long ago is it that the hands in the Standard office, who only number, all told, six or seven, went out on strike because the proprietor refused to recognize the typographical union? and how long is it since he wrote to a San Francisco firm requesting them to send him a lot of non-union hands? When our esteemed contemporary attempts to discuss the labor question he does so under the serious disadvantage of being an avowed enemy of white labor and the largest holder of Chinese tenement property in the city. Perhaps it would be better for his reputation as an employer if he were to hold his tongue.

THE CONDITION OF THE TRACK.

The recent accident near Port Moody has afforded the Columbian a wished-for opportunity to attack the railway contractors and denounce their work. It is an old saying that accidents will happen in the best regulated families; and the same may be remarked of railways in all parts of the world. Accidents are of frequent occurence on old as well as new lines—iron bridges have given way beneath trains and there have been lamentable losses of life from the spreading of a rail, the falling of trestles and the carelessness of switchmen. The river Tay bridge was supposed to be an exceptionally secure structure; but it went down one night and an entire railway train and all its occupants were emgulphed and lost. Taken all in all, considering the newness of the road, the rapidity with which it has been built, and the difficult country through which it passes, travel on the Canadian Pacific Railway is as safe as on any other road in British America. Rapid locomotion means increased risk to the traveler; but even stagecoaches have upset without the system or the contractors being denounced. Our mainland contemporary should look at the matter dispassionately and should not condemn an entire line of railway because there has been found one weak spot.

THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

At present all our energies are, or should be, directed towards the development of the country. The unanimous feeling is that now or never must strong endeavors be made to lift this province out of a position of comparative obscurity into a place among the most flourishing sections of the Dominion; and to make this city permanently the chief city of the west. The Canadian Pacific railway has turned many eyes in this direction and an interest is felt in this country such as never was felt before. This, then, is the time to act.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

The same truth applies to cities and countries. Some favorable period arrives when opportunities appear for an extension of trade, increase of population and general improvement of position. If this opportunity is seized and made the most of, the chances are that the prosperity of the place is secured and will go on increasing. If on the other hand a lack of enterprise or foresight allows the occasion to pass unimproved, the golden opportunity is lost and in all probability will never occur again. The construction of the railway has brought a great many people into the province, and it is undoubtedly to this that we owe a great portion of our present prosperity; but it must appear to all that prosperity based on this alone is not always the most permanent. We must have some other foundation on which to rest all our hopes for the future, which far from being the chief factor in the activity of this province should become merely an auxiliary to varied and extensive industries. Much has, of course, already been done; agriculture has a firm footing in the province, but is capable of great expansion, stock raising is largely engaged in, and this, with the lumber interests, mining and fruit cultivation, will occupy most of the mainland. The island has its great coal interests, and agriculture and lumbering will also receive considerable attention. These industries are all fairly started; it now remains to foster them in every way. But in addition to these public there are interests which are already under way and others which should be established in our midst and encouraged. We need more manufactures to place us on an equal footing with the other provinces. Those already established are doing well and other enterprises are contemplated. But we would like to see a more general participation in these interests. The plan of incorporation for the purpose of establishment of certain manufactures ought to be adopted by our street, out well-to-do merchants. It is possible to accomplish far larger results in this way than by individual efforts. We should be glad to see something of this mooted very soon, and should it become an accomplished fact we will hope that the hackneyed cry of "monopoly" will not be raised against it. A syndicate of reliable men should not be looked upon as monopolists. If their money is needed to establish and carry on large and valuable enterprises it is certainly better and more for the good of the country than if they hoarded out at interest. The return is something less than could be obtained by the latter use of it and the men who are public-spirited enough to engage in such enterprises should have the encouragement and appreciation of the community. They should be looked upon as the benefactors and not as enemies of the working classes.

Can English Ladies Sew!

"An Englishman" wrote lately to the "Daily News" as follows:—"I observe in an article on dress that appeared in your issue of this day, that the writer dilates on the advantages of the scientific system of dress-cutting. Now, there is a curious coincidence about this same system, which was brought to this country from America. It arrived here just in the very nick of time to prevent our English ladies of the upper and middle classes from forgetting how to thread a needle. Since the introduction of the sewing machine this dire fate has gradually and increasingly been menacing us. The tendency of working by machine is to impel to a sacrifice of neatness to speed. The fingers that could daintily wield a needle and lovingly handle a thread became habituated to the coarser motion of the machine, and soon began to lose their deftness. Sewing by hand grows distasteful. The work was put out to be done that could not be reeled off in the machine at so many miles an hour. That was the first step. The second arose from the exceeding cheapness at which ready-made clothing could be sold—thanks again to the sewing machines. Why should my lady sine over a long seam or two when so little is saved by it? Step number two. Now came in the School Boards. In their anxiety to teach the girls what will never be of the slightest use to them, the needle and its craft is thrust to one side as of the slightest possible importance. A lady on the School Board lifted up her voice and protested against the girls "wasting their time in plain sewing." The third step goes far on the way to deprive the humbler classes of their home seamstresses in the next generation, to say nothing of happy tempers and contented dispositions. We all know that an hours sewing soothes a woman's nerves, and exerts the same calming effect that tobacco does with a man. She sews all her little irritations into the seams, imprisoned her fancied wrongs in double gussets or slays them in the gores. Mrs Somerville, a woman of superior intellect and great culture, wrote of soothing power of a long seam. Madame Dudevant (George Sands), of a very different calibre, contributed a similar ceremony. Every sensible woman confirms it; but the multitude, not being sensible, was fast forgotten how to use the needle, when the American scientific system was introduced. Then, what a change! It appealed to two of the strongest sentiments in the female breast—vanity and economy. Every woman is at heart a miser; every woman loves dress. The system saves her pocket and sets off her figure to the best advantage. The needle is again in favor. The neglected thimble is hunted up. The sewing machine aids it is true, by playing its rightly subordinate part. English women are learning anew how to stitch, to hem, to gather, to plete. Sewing is no longer in danger of becoming a lost art. Let us, fathers and brothers, acknowledge our debt and proclaim our gratitude. It is not only a matter of missing buttons, but of missing tempers, missing smiles. Cheerfulness has returned with occupations for the flying fingers, and is promoted by the consciousness of well-fitting garments, and of good looks enchanced thereby."

LARGE FREIGHT.—There are over 300 cars of freight destined for Victoria at various points on the Northern Pacific railway.

COAL HARBOR property on easy terms and at prices ranging from $25 per lot upwards for sale by RAND & LIPSETT, Real Estate Brokers, Government street, Victoria.

ROYAL WAYS.

SOMETHING OF THE DAILY LIFE OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Precautions Observed in Travelling—Dinner Customs—How Victoria Transacts Her Business.

(New York Sun.)

The habitual precautions for isolating the Queen from the curiosity and demonstrations of her subjects and making the transit from one royal residence to another monastically secluded, were perhaps even intensified during a recent journey with one solitary exception, the stations were virtually unapproachable while the Queen's special train was in sight. Once only, at Ferry Hill Station, the Great Northern Company issued tickets enabling some privileged individuals to enter the sacred precincts and to feast their eyes, at a respectful distance, on the midnight pageant. These tickets were only obtainable with great difficulty, and after searching investigation into the postulant's antecedents. It is not said whether gate money was taken and who benefitted by the proceeds.

At Windsor, in broad daylight, when the train arrived from Scotland a guard of the Third Battalion of Grenadier Guards lined the Castle Hill road, the whole constabulary force of the borough patrolled the way between the Great Western station and the palace, a detachment of the Metropolitan Police had been additionally sent from Paddington, and the company's staff jealously guarded the station, rails and viaduct arches, so that, at a rough computation, it was estimated that the number of officers employed to protect the Queen against her loyal subjects exceeded the gathered spectators by a not inconsiderable figure.

HOW THE COST OF TRAVELLING IS PAID.

Apropos of the journey of the royal family of England, it is not perhaps generally known that its members, although endowed with considerable civil lists, do not bear the expenses of their Continental excursions, in so far that the budget is charged of the amount of £40 for every trip across the channel payable to the steamer that has carried them across. Last year the Prince of Wales and his sons crossed seven times, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh five times, the Duke Duchess Mecklenburg three, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught the same, the Princess Imperial of Germany twice, the Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Beatrice respectively once, running up a bill of £920, defrayed by long-suffering but discontented ratepayers. The dull, regular, uninteresting routine of her Majesty's daily life, so trying even to the enduring patience of her last remaining daughter, has once more begun, unrelieved save by the homely, almost lowly, incidents recorded above, and which constitute the only communion between the nation and herself. Time was, even after the castle had been virtually closed for the festivities, that guests were bidden to it for all three days' visit so dear to the British heart, and during their stay enjoyed the privelege of revelling in the priceless accumulation of pictures, tapestries, objects of art, rare books, rarer engravings, and unrivalled specimens of china—one little table with Rose Dubarry medallions alone being estimated at £25,000. Now the invitations rarely extend over one evening and night, and although the fare is all items and surpassing commands, sometimes only reach the recipients a few hours before the time when their attendance is required.

A fast train brings you down from Paddington station in 40 minutes. An omnibus and cab are habitually sent to meet you, you have to trust to yourself and servant for flies or cabs to reach the castle. Pages of the Queen, lads belonging to the best families in the kingdom, take charge of you and, consulting a written list, conduct you to the apartments set aside for your use. These consist of a complete suite of rooms, the only fault being that in winter they are apt to be insufficiently warmed, the Queen being constitutionally averse to heat. Shortly after the arrival of a guest he receives the visit of the master of the household, Sir J. C. Cowell, who brings him an invitation to have tea with one or the other of the ladies in waiting.

THE WAY THE QUEEN DINES.

Full court dress is *de rigueur* for the dinner. As early as 8 o'clock the guests assemble in the great gallery which runs around the quadrangle, and which forms an immense picture gallery, never opened to the general public, even at those periods when admittance to the state apartments is allowed during the Queen's absence from Windsor. At eight-thirty, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, her Majesty makes her appearance, and, with a few brief words to the company, leads the way to the dining-room. If there are sixteen to dinner it is served in that apartment, one side of which is a broad window opening on the central court. The walls are lung with tapestry, and two paintings only adorn the apartment—a portrait of the Queen, by Angell, and one of the Duchess of Edinburgh. When *en famille* the Queen dines in one of the octagonal towers, where each of the eight windows frames a perfect view of the park.

There is little or no conversation at these state repasts. The Queen not unfrequently leans forward to whisper a remark to her daughter in a fashion which, to say the least, is discomposing to the uninitiated. The *menu*, besides the names of the dishes, gives that of the *chef* who has concocted them. The innumerable footmen are all in gala livery, butlers and pages in costume, and the so-called "clerks of the kitchen," in black coats and knee-breeches, stand at the sideboards to carve.

After the dinner, which is short, the Queen retires with the ladies—a mere formality, for the men follow three minutes later. The members of the court and household have also finished their meals, taken in the great hall opening out of the first of the three great salons, and which is used by the Queen only when her party exceeds thirty. Sir J. C. Cowell presides at that table. The post-prandial ceremonies are promptly gone through, her Majesty exchanges a few scentences with each of her guests, who remain standing the whole time, and at the end of half an hour, at the outside, withdraws to her private rooms, which are always brilliantly lighted, and where she finishes the evening conversing with her daughter, reading, writing or being read to. Meanwhile her visitors are at liberty to play whist or listo the music in the red and green drawing-rooms. The gentlemen can betake themselves to billiards or to the smoking rooms. The latter are provided for the servants, but it is strictly forbidden to smoke in any other apartments, public or private.

THE QUEEN'S DAILY CUSTOMS.

Every visitor knows that he will see his royal hostess no more, and that he is expected to leave the castle by 11 next morning. He can take his breakfast in his rooms or downstairs as he prefers. Her Majesty has her very early meal alone or with some prince of blood royal. At 9 she drives through the grounds which are of great extent and beauty and strictly private, to Frogmore, where she alights, and, the weather permitting, enters a tent spread on the lawn for her use. There she reads her letters and newspapers. The latter have been previously carefully scanned by one of her ladies in waiting, and the passages which should meet her eye marked in red pencil. She scrupulously abstains glancing at any others. Under a second tent she then attends to business, and bulky packages of corespondence are opened before her. A mounted groom constantly rides backwards and forward, carrying her instructions to her private secretary at the castle. She herself returns thither for lunch, after which the afternoon is filled up with walking and driving with Princess Beatrice until the evening again begins.

Amid the pomp, magnificence and lavish display of the great royal citadel, in that gorgeous pile filled with a wealth of art, in contrast with the exorbitant expenditures of stables, kitchens and countless attendants, pages, grooms, domestics and gardners, pietty economies are practised which many an impoverished householder would feel ashamed to attempt. One instance may suffice: Every new visitor is entitled to a fresh supply of candles. It would be unseemly to leave in his room any that had been once used, so Sir J. C. Cowell, in a laudable spirit of thrift, has invented a small machine which dexterously restores to the wick its virgin freshness. The master of the household is so proud of his ingenious device that he never fails to point out how satisfactorily it works to any of private friends who obtain permission to inspect the offices. The wax scrapings are collected and returned to the candle manufactory, where they are remoulded into fresh candles and sold back to the Queen's households at reduced rates.

Of all the residences, of the Queen, Windsor Castle is the only one which, in appearance, magnitude, grandeur of approach and situation, fulfils the requirements which makes it a fit abode for the sovereigns of a great and powerful nation.

SOCIALISM.

Murder is Openly Advocated.

A Young Woman who Wants to "Kill a Mean, Dirty, Awful Capitalist."

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The regular Sunday meeting of the "Working People's International Association," attracted the usual large crowd to 54 West Lake street, this afternoon. The gathering, which included a few women, completely filled the hall. The Times' report says:

"Dynamite" Dusey brought the chattering crowd to order by vigorously thumping with his fist on the table. C. F. Griffin, the first orator, stated that this world had been created for all people alike, and that capitalists must take non-capitalists into copartnership, or else, with the assistance of dynamite, leave the world.

A. R. Parsons read a lengthy whereas, referring to the lockouts in Pennsylvania and asserting that the bread of wage workers is owned by a privileged class. The resolutions appended were adopted with a whoop!

Resolved,—That the despotic power which the privileged class possesses, is destructive of life, liberty and happiness, and should be abolished by any and all means.

Resolved,—That the working classes must control their bread and the means by which to obtain it, before they can in any sense be freemen.

Mr. Parsons said the chief purpose o Socialism was not to deprive men who owned corner lots of their property, but to make it possible for everyone to put all men in palaces and place on their tables the bounties of earth. When Socialism prevailed every man would be a joint stockholder of the entire earth and richer than Vanderbilt. Two million of men were out of employment and destitute in this country. They represented ten million people. Socialism had become a necessity, and, said Parsons, one must accept it or perish.

August Spies advocated murder because by it murder could be prevented. He who upheld the present order of society was a murderer. The mission of all governments was to maintain robbery of the people. He offered a resolution endorsing the action of the Hocking Valley miners in destroying the property of the syndicate, and it was adopted.

John Surat, an old man, said he believed in slaughtering a few thousand capitalists.

Miss Lee declared herself ready to shoulder a musket to kill a mean, dirty, awful capitalist.

Mrs. Parsons chimed in with her predecessor's thought. She would look charming in the good clothes and diamonds now worn by the wife of some capitalist. She asserted herself able to throw a dynamite bomb as effectively as her husband, and closed with the expressed desire that ministers in future would tell their starving parishioners to trust in dynamite instead of trusting to God.

San Jose Sewers.

[From the Report of the Engineer.]

During the present year there have been built two lateral pipe-sewers as follows: 1. A ten and twelve-inch pipe sewer extending from the 3-by-4½ feet brick sewer on Main street westerly on Santa Clara street to its intersection with the 18 inch pipe sewer at the crossing of Vine street. The length of this sewer, built in two sections, is 2,960 feet. 2. An 8-inch pipe sewer on Fox avenue extending from the 18-inch pipe sewer on San Pedro street easterly to First street, and having a length of 784 feet; its cost was $686, which amount has been temporarily advanced to the city by the owners of the property on said avenue.

ALL THE PERMANENT SEWERS

And sewerage works of the city described above, excepting the last-named sewer on Fox avenue, have been paid for out of the sewerage fund of the city as follows:

COST OF CONSTRUCTION EXPENSES PRIOR TO FEBRUARY 1, 1883.

26,588 feet open sewer ditch	$ 7,516 50
1,506 main redwood sewer	3,308 00
6,067½ feet main brick sewer, five feet in diameter	26,791 00
9,525 feet, 3 by 4½ feet egg-shaped brick sewer on Fifth street	36,970 00
Paid for the "right of way" for the open sewer ditch through private lands north of the northern city limits	4,992 50
Total	$92,578 00

For the sewers built during the present year as described above, and consisting of 3,744½ feet pipe sewers; 8, 10 and 12 inches in diameter, and 9,868 feet 18 inch pipe sewers, the total amount expended and due on or before the 31st day of this month will be about $32,250. The available balance of the sewerage fund of the city on January 1, 1884, will be about $9,746.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Another Orange Outbreak.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 5.—Yesterday at Bay Roberts there was another furious Orange outbreak. The New York Redemptionist Fathers, who were holding a mission at that place, were besieged and imprisoned in their dwelling. An Orange arch was entered near the Catholic church, and hundreds of armed Orangemen paraded the streets. When intelligence reached St. Johns, the United States Consul demanded from Governor Glover protection for the lives and liberty of United States citizens. A meeting of the executive council has been summoned. The British corvette Tenedos has been ordered to Bay Roberts, and a large body of police under Inspector Carty were dispatched by special train to the scene of the trouble.

A SON'S SACRIFICE.

Young Lowder Perishes on the Scaffold for his Father's Crime.

(Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

OTTAWA (Ont.), Dec. 22.—John Lowder, father of the George Lowder who was hanged last June for the murder of Peter Lazier, died at Pictou, Saturday, and before death, it is stated, he confessed to having committed the deed himself, and that his son had nothing to do with the murder further than driving him to the house of Jones. It was about a year ago this month that Peter Lazier, a resident of Pictou, was murdered at the residence of Gilbert Jones, Bloomfield. About 10 o'clock P. M. two masked men went to Jones' house to rob him, but on finding Lazier there they failed to accomplish their purpose. One of the murderers had a gun and his companion a revolver. Lazier grappled with one of them and in the tussle was shot dead. The intruders then ran away. Chief Mc Kinnon was telegraphed for next morning, and with the assistance of several neighbors traced the guilty parties from the scene of the murder in the fields and over footpaths in the snow leading to Joseph Tompsette's house. Tompsetts and John and George Lowder were arrested, but at the trial John Lowder was acquitted. The other two prisoners were found guilty of murder and suffered the penalty of the law on the scaffold on the 10 of June last. George Lowder protested his innocence to the last, and the general feeling at the time was that he preferred death rather than to convict his father, but it would appear that the latter's guilty conscience would not allow him to die without making a clean confession of the murder. Certain parties saw a cutter on the night in question going in the direction of Jones's house with three persons in it, but these persons could not be induced to give evidence to that effect in the witness box. The boots that exactly corresponded with one of the trails in the snow were those claimed by George Lowder at the time of his arrest, hence it was that that the jury found him guilty. The affair has caused great excitement in the neighborhood where the Lowders resided.

The Church of England's wealth.

(American Register).

The wealth of the Church of England in worldly not spiritual, goods is just now receiving considerable attention, but speculation is as rife as ever, no one knows precisely what its income is, except the two archbishops, and they, probably wisely, keep the knowledge securely to themselves. Some of the most valuable property in England belongs to the church, which has held it ever since it was taken away from the Roman Catholics by Henry VIII and bestowed upon the newly created bishops to make their fealty sure. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the primate of all England, has an annual income of $75,000, in addition to Lambeth Palace, his London or city residence. The Archbishop of York, the primate of England, receives $50,000 a year, besides two residences and a large household of officials. The tithes of some of the other bishops are: London, $50,000; Durham, $35,000; Winchester, $35,500; Ely, 27,500 and Bath, Lincoln, Oxford, Salisbury and Worcester, $25,000 each. The bishop of Sodor and Man, who has neither cathedral nor dean, gets $10,000 a year for doing nothing.

CANADA.

The Bernard Bond Steal.

QUEBEC, Jan. 3.—It has leaked out that the Belgian gentleman lately here in connection with the bishopric of Tournay case, received information that difficulties between Bishops Dumont and Durrosaux had been amicably adjusted, Dumont having assigned any rights he may have in the stolen bonds to Durrosaux, who is authorized to take any steps he may deem necessary to receive them from the parties in Canada who obtained them from Bernard, one of the canons of Tournay cathedral, with whom they had been placed for safe keeping. Bernard, it is said, has amicably adjusted his difficulties with the bishops, and is expected here to assist in the proceedings. The bonds brought to Canada by Bernard amounted to 5,000,000 francs. Shortly afterward Weir & Co., bankers and brokers of Montreal, undertook to effect a settlement with Bishop Dumont, whereby they agreed to return 60 per cent. of the bonds stolen, 40 per cent. being retained as commission. The attorney employed to effect a settlement was arrested in Belgium, and the 60 per cent. seized by the Belgian government, who after a time released the attorney. The 40 per cent. commission was disposed of for the benefit of interested parties in Canada. It is to recover this, together with further bonds, amounting to 250,000 francs, also brought by Bernard, and at present in possession of Weir and others, that the present action is being taken.

Burned Alive.

(La Grande (Or.) Gazette, Dec. 13.)

Last evening while Gilbert Thompson and his wife were attending a protracted meeting at Lostine, some four miles from home, their dwelling took fire and burned to the ground. Four bright boys, ranging from 13 to 5 years, were left at home. When meeting was closed, at about eight o'clock, the light of the burning building could be plainly seen. The father fearful that it might be his dwelling, drove with all possible speed, and soon his worst fears were realized—there was no longer any uncertainty. The labor of years was being swept away in a flash, but he thought not of this—his four boys. Oh! God! could they be in the burning building? The poor mother, distracted by her fears, had to be kept in the wagon by force. Soon they came to what had once been their pleasant home, and the scene here, as told by some of those who were present, was pitiful beyond description. The father and mother learned that their eldest son, a little fellow of 13, had succeeded in saving one brother, dragging him from the burning building, but had been unable to save the others. Frank, aged 7, and Clarence, aged 5 years, were in the burning house, and had perished long before this, but the mother her great love and almost crazed condition thought that she could save them, and would have thrown herself into the fire but for the bystanders. After the fire had subsided some of the charred remains of these bright, interesting little boys were found, and on the afternoon the 5th were deposited in the cemetery near Lostine.

The first prayer-book of Edward VI came into use by the authority of Parliament on Whit Sunday, 1546.

The first temperance society in this country was organized in Sartaga county, New York, in March, 1808.

CANADIAN Pocket Diaries at Hibben & Co.'s

Consistency.

TO THE EDITOR:—Verily "consistency is a jewel, but it is well known that from the early patriarch's time to the present the great jewel has never been the prerogative of the people. It is very evident that the pin feathered bird yclept 'the people,' has no intention of rescuing them (the people) from their former inconsistency. I claim my right for saying so from the divergence of the initial copy of "The People's" paper and this week's issue. It is a well understood fact that the people (in person) were always inconsistent, and their namesake, it is evident, intends (if possible) to make capital out of the fact, for the wants of the people are like the clouds—variable, and, to come to my text, so are the sentiments of the (paper) People. Only last week the principal items in that valuable (!) issue were the terrible scourges, bugaboos, goblins, bridges, taxes, etc., etc., that the "ordinary people" had to put up with if Mr. Rithet should be elected to the mayoralty. This week it says that "there is not much difference in Mr. Fell and Mr. Rithet, as both promise to do the same things." But follow these insuendoes—"Why this great desire of prominent citizens for municipal honors? Last year it was difficult to get a complete ticket. Why raise so many objections to the past (present) council, and charge them with the sins of the former members? Why seize, etc.; neither the mayor without the seal could pay, etc.?" I will take these insuendoes (if nothing worse) in rotation: First. Last year three prominent citizens ran for the municipal chair. Second. Last year in council, although perhaps not the most decorous at meetings or most affable to one another, never left the chamber, time and time again, bitterly vituperating with one another as the present council has; and as to why the hall and seal were not seized during the last council's regime, nothing but a benighted idiot would ask. Tis simply this: The chief justice had not (neither had the supreme court) "given the sheriff" (legally or illegally as the case may be) power to seize, neither was the mayor pig-headed enough to resist the ruling of the court, and brought the disgrace (which even "The People," in its infantile views, really believes has been brought) upon our fair city. Poor Carey! you are indeed badly left when "The People" don't hold with you.

Respecting Sir John A. Macdonald having a Chinese policy, or even advocating the same, the writer of the article knows better than the writer of this that he is erroneous in his statement, and I dare him in his next issue to show by proof where he can find a word of truth in his statement more than Sir J.'s impossibility to legislate against their coming in the present date. More anon from one who still claims to be

ONE OF THE LIVING PEOPLE.

Insect Foes.

VICTORIA, Jan. 6.

TO THE EDITOR:—A letter appeared in *The Colonist* of Jan. 4 headed "Farmer's Pests," and signed T. C. C. I feel that some one ought to answer this letter, and since no one has done so, I am going to write a few lines on the subject myself. There is no doubt that insects do a certain amount of harm to crops, but not nearly so much as T. C. C. asserts. It is true that he gives us some very alarming statistics; but the strange point about it is that we should never have heard of them before. T. C. C. evidently knows very little about farmers, or he would not say that they are quite unable to prevent insect ravages. Assuming, however, that the statistics given are correct, he does not give any which affect us in British Columbia. Moreover, even if it is true, as he says, that insect ravages are a very serious matter for our consideration, I fail to see how the appointment of a provincial entomologist would check them. I do not think, either, that the case of insect ravages is analagous to that of a tooth ache, for it is a comparatively simple thing to have a tooth drawn; but it is quite a different thing to stop the march of millions of bott flies or wheat midges. I should be glad if T. C. C. would explain a little more fully the duties of a provincial entomologist. I think it would be a sight worth beholding to watch our duly appointed provincial entomologist setting out on an expedition against the refractory beetles, say of N. Saanich, armed no doubt with his full equipment of green spectacles, Paris-green, green bottles and, I suppose, a good sturdy pair of No. 12 boots for stamping on the terrible foes.

I shall look anxiously in your columns, Mr. Editor, for T. C. C.'s explanation.

B. A. C.

A DETERMINED PURSUIT.

Struggle for the Possession of a Son by His Father.

MONTREAL, (Can.) Dec. 26.—The sensation which was caused almost a year ago by the kidnapping, in New York, of the young son of J. G. Rigney, a prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange and one of the largest operators of the Gould clique, will still be remembered. At the time Mr. and Mrs. Rigney were living apart and had actions for divorce pending against each other. When the boy was kidnapped it was generally believed that peoples in the pay of Mrs. Rigney had taken possession of him and handed him over to his mother, who immediately afterwards disappeared and was not heard of until a few months ago, when she and the boy were discovered to be residing at a fashionable summer resort close to Montreal. The husband was notified of the fact, and accompanied by a lawyer, he came on here. Obtaining a writ of habeas corpus, he proceeded to Dorval with the same, ordering the mother to bring the boy before the Court. By the time Dorval was reached the birds had flown, and although the best detective talent was engaged to search for the fugitives, all endeavors to find them proved fruitless until Monday last, when they were discovered living in Montreal, under the name of Roy, in a common French