THE WEEKLY WORLD

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22.

PUBLISHERS' INTIMATION.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are always pleased to receive and publish items of news relating to any section of the Province, or the Dominion. Contributors—who will be liberally dealt with—will confer a great favor on the publishers by mailing their letters so that they will reach their destination not later than Monday of each week—earlier if possible.

It is urged upon correspondents to write only on one side of the sheet, and as the matter is set by machinery, operators demand a large, open, bold hand-writing—the size of the paper to be about half the size of a sheet of note paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscription price to THE WEEKLY WORLD is $1.50 per annum, strictly in advance. When not so paid (that is after the expiration of one month) the sum of $2 will be charged.

Subscribers who remit the money for their subscriptions by mail will please note that the date on their label is changed within two weeks after the money is sent in. It is still not be changed kindly inform us at once, as the money will have gone astray or a mistake will have been made.

Hereafter receipts will not be sent as the label on the paper is all that is necessary in this connection.

All letters containing money should be registered to ensure safety.

Address all letters to—

THE WORLD OFFICE,
Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

OF INTEREST TO MANY.

For some time past the publishers have refrained from notifying subscribers who were in arrears for their subscriptions to The Weekly World. A few in the meantime have remitted the full sum of their indebtedness.

The publishers are now arranging for the inauguration of the fall campaign, the full particulars of which will appear in a short time. They find it necessary to again remind those whose subscriptions are still in arrears that it is highly necessary to remit the same and at as early a date as possible. Each subscriber whose name is in arrears, and this can readily be ascertained by a reference to the number on the label and address on the paper will now receive an account for the indebtedness. The number of the present issue (Aug. 22, 1895) is 360. Each label has printed thereon the number to which the subscriber has paid, or the number at which the paper commenced to be sent. In this way subscribers can easily ascertain whether they are indebted to us or not. We will esteem it a great obligation to be favored with the amount due us. Our obligations are heavy and have to be met promptly. We, therefore, appeal to our delinquent friends in the full hope that we should be favored with early responses, and that the sums due us will be enclosed in the envelopes accompanying the accounts and addressed to this office. To ensure safety Vitharian should be registered.

THE LATE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Scotch papers to hand contain an analysis of the result of the late election in that portion of the United Kingdom. Scotland for many years past has been most pronounced in its Liberalism. During the contest the Liberals lost 11 seats, namely Glasgow College, and St. Rollox; South Edinburgh, Ayr Burghs, Inverness Burghs, Falkirk Burghs, Kilmarnock Burghs, Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, Ayrshire South, Elgin and Nairn. As a partial off-set to this four seats were wrenched from the Tories, namely Perth, Dumfriesshire, Linlithgowshire and Forfarshire, the net loss thus being only 7, so that Old Scotia's representatives on the Reform side will predominate, the actual number being 40 Liberals and 33 Tories. Commenting on these figures the Scottish People's Journal of the 27th ult., says: "But these men will never get their own way. They will be thwarted, baffled, out-voted on every occasion by the English majority. In the new Parliament England will enjoy Home Rule, and Scotland, Ireland, and Wales will have to be content with English rule. This is to be a Home Rule Parliament—for England. Not only will the English majority be master of the House of Commons, but the House of Lords, under Lord Salisbury's leadership, will be subservient to its will. So far as all legislation is concerned, England will have despotic power. Scotland, Ireland, and Wales will be under English domination in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Scotland has not succumbed like England to the Tory reaction. Mr. Gladstone has testified to the solidity of Scotland's political convictions. 'All through my political life,' he says, in a letter to Sir Thomas Coats, Paisley, written a few days before the general election, 'from 1832 onwards in every one of 15 Parliaments, Scotland has known her own mind, and has been constant to herself and to the Liberal cause, and so I am persuaded she will be in the present grave crisis.' From the Tay to the Spey, from Bankshire to Forfarshire, every county and burg has remained faithful to democratic principles and political progress, continues our Dundee contemporary. Parsons have preached, lairds have sought to last, factors have tried to frighten, 'the trade' (from distillers to licensed dealers) have dinned 'robbery' and 'robbery' and 'restraint' into the ears of farmers and employees and customers for the purpose of winning votes for the Tories. Still, against all cajolery and blandishments, all threatenings and trickeries, all the prophecies of dire disaster and the promises of better days, the Liberal electors have held to their convictions, and returned to Parliament the men they could trust to strive in the future as they had done in the past for everything that is dear of the people being heard with full effect alike in legislation and administration. Only by such action can the great mass of the nation be benefited, and class privilege, and sectional monopoly be destroyed, and the voters in the Northeastern territory under review have testified with distinctness and completeness to their determination on the subject. The English burghs which have lapsed to Toryism are 55 in number, 16 of which are in London, 8 in Lancashire and 31 scattered in the English and Welsh counties. 24 seats are lost to the Liberals. Of these 15 are north of the Trent and 19 south of the Trent, which stream it is claimed is the dividing line between the more intelligent northern rural section and the less intelligent southern district. Against these losses, says the Journal, have to be put two gains in the counties and 10 in the burgs. The net loss in England and Wales is 77 seats. Eighty-nine constituencies have succumbed to the flood of beer. South of the border it has been a publicans' battle, and beer has carried the day.

The result of the election in Ireland has made that land struggle for Home Rule than ever. Two seats were captured from the Tories in Ulster—Londonderry and Tyrone—so that, despite the English reaction, Ireland will in the new Parliament be more strenuously than ever for self-government. Of her 103 members of Parliament 82 will vote for Home Rule, and only 21 against it.

The House of Commons as now constituted stands thus:

Tories	410
Liberals and Home Rulers	260
Total	670

A Tory majority of 150.

Concluding its very able article on the final outcome of the political battle in the United Kingdom and Ireland the Dundee paper says:

It is too early to discuss the policy which Scottish Liberals must adopt in view of the opportunities thrown up by the general election, but very plainly we must put renewed energy into the demand for Home Rule all round. Our salvation as a Liberal people lies that way. The overwhelming taxes of Toryism is entirely contributed by England. The plain meaning of this is that in a political sense we are a subject people. For as long as the next Parliament exists we shall get nothing except by the leave of Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Sir Charles Pearson. * * * The spirits of the progressives among us will have to be tamed to suit that slow-paced official, and whatever Scottish proposal rouses in any degree the hostility of English torydom will be contemptuously dismissed from the sight and hearing of the new Parliament. The sense of the ignominy of our position as a nation must deepen as one Scottish election after another testifies that in the North there is no real reaction. Mischances we have had, but they have been very well met by increase of good fortune. Scotland still maintains its Liberal preponderance. What is Lord Salisbury to do with his majority? is a question which still remains without an authoritative answer, but if the advices of the leading Tory journal may be taken to represent the aspirations of the Tory heart we are not in absolute darkness. Providence has given Lord Salisbury a great opportunity, and he is recommended to employ it in suppressing that Celtic Fringe which has so long and so vexatiously baulked him in his desire to rule Britain permanently from the House of Lords. This in plain language is what the Tories mean when they talk about "one vote one value," or about proportional representation. They have but failed to remark that England has not in recent history returned a Liberal majority to Parliament, and, that, but for the ineradicable progressiveism of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, they would always have their own way. In the Legislature. The predominant partner must be made predominant more and more. An inevitable result of the reduction of the representation of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales which is sheathed in the Tory heart would be, under the present centralised circumstances—to stir into fierce life every feeling of national bitterness which it should be the duty of statesmen to allay. There are circumstances under which we should welcome proportional representation, but first there must be devolution and a separation of accounts. As it is we are already too subjugated. This, though the chief, is not the only item on the programme which the Times offers to Lord Salisbury. Suppression is to the essence of it, and while at the work he is invited to suppress the London County Council—his own creation. He must also lighten the burdens which press upon land and commerce. The burdens must be borne by somebody, and if the shares of land and commerce are to be lightened, whose shoulders are to bear the inevitable increase? There is but one possible answer to that query, and the poor dupes who "rallied" to the support of the brewer may find out by experience some not distant day what it is. It is as likely as not that the very bigness of Lord Salisbury's majority may prove his undoing."

AN IMPORTANT GATHERING.

The interview held by the Board of Trade last night with the Premier of the Dominion, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and the Minister of the Interior, Hon. T. M. Daly, was an important occasion. For the first time in the history of this city, the head of the Government, himself a thoroughly practical and self-made man, stood face to face with several of the shrewdest of our business men, by whom he was presented with an address, in which several matters which require adjustment at the hands of those charged with their management were set forth. The address appears in another column, as well as his reply. The president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Henry G. Bellfring, in a few clear, logical remarks, implemented the address by stating in detail many grievances, under which the commercial and fishing community labored. There was no mincing of words; he went direct and to the point; and as copious notes were taken by the visitors and Sir Mackenzie's private secretary it is to be hoped that good will follow. For the last seven years the hope has been held out by visiting Ministers that something will be done, and that at once, towards redressing the evils complained of; but all ended in a promise, as nothing has yet been done. Particularly strong was the language of the President relative to the fisheries regulations and the slip-shod manner in which they were administered by the department. First it was one set of regulations and in a few weeks another set were promulgated. To clinch his assertions he had on his person letters from the department to the representative of the district, Mr. G. E. Corbould, which contained a complete substantiation of all he stated. So thoroughly did he maintain the charges laid of inefficiency and unreliability that he drew from the Ministers the promise that to-day these matters would be rectified, as they would wire to Ottawa concerning them. This incident of itself shows how desirable it is that Ministers should visit the coast regularly in order to keep in touch with the requirements of the people. Sir Mackenzie's remarks upon such an occasion—the Board of Trade is a non-political organizations should have been free from political references. He did not transgress very far, yet it was a divergence from the well understood rules governing such occasions.

Mr. Daly did not speak at great length but his remarks were made in a happy vein and were well received. The Department of the Interior, over which he presides, is a responsible one, and the duties devolving upon the Minister and his deputy are indeed onerous. From what he said it is within the possibilities that a free homestead policy will be introduced by him relative to coal timberlands in the railway belt in this Province. Nor was his chief, the Premier, hostile to the idea. Mr. Daly is entitled to the gratitude of the settlers on Dominion lands for reducing the price from $5 to $1 per acre. Upon the whole the interview was as gratifying as it was pleasant.

THE $100,000 EMBROGLIO.

The storm raised in the East by opponents, and friends, too, of the Government concerning the $100,000 increased subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has had the effect of deterring the Government from acting rashly, as well as irregularly, in a matter which can hold over until the House assembles, when no doubt it will be legislated upon in a proper way. The independent wing of the Conservative press has spoken out in an unmistakable manner, whilst the hide-bound followers and the penny whistlers, acting like marionettes in the hands of those who pull the strings, were so blind to the unjustifiable manner in which it was proposed to pay the sum named, possibly ignorant of the actual facts, that they warmly advocated the proposal. Now it is reported that SirAdolphe Caron states that he will not pay the subsidy until after Parliament meets. He now says he did not intend paying it until Parliament had been consulted. That is a good story for the Postmaster-General to tell the country after his little scheme has been exposed. A gentleman from Montreal, who knews of the terms upon which the increased subsidy was granted, says that it was clearly understood between the Postmaster-General and the Canadian Pacific folks that the subsidy would be paid quarterly dating from the 1st of July last. There is not a shadow of doubt, and the fact will be established later on, that it was the Postmaster-General's intention to pay the Canadian Pacific and then ask Parliament what they thought about it. It he did not intend paying the increased subsidy until next year, after Parliament has voted it, why did he have the order-in-council rushed through making the increased subsidy payable from the 1st of July last? The story he now tells, that he did not intend paying the subsidy until next year, is too absurd to refer to. He claims that as Parliament has not yet voted the money it would be irregular to discuss in advance the reasons which might influence the Government in asking the grant next session. The Mail and Empire declares that the money has been voted by Parliament, and that the order-in-council merely alters its destination. If the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is entitled to an increased subsidy for carrying Her Majesty's mails the country is able and doubtless will pay the amount agreed upon willingly, but this must be done in the regular way of dealing with the people's money by their representatives in Parliament assembled. The impression now prevalent is that the arrangement is one intended to mollify the C. P. R. to the extent of $100,000 a year and silence its opposition to the $80,000 a year granted to that huge, useless and impracticable scheme, the Hudson's Bay Railway. If it is decided to place the C. P. R. and the Grand Trunk Railway on the same level as regards remuneration for conveying mails there can be no harm done in waiting a few months. Then there will be no room left for suspicion that a goodly sized Ethiopian is hiding somewhere.

J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto Globe, accompanied by Mrs. Willison, who are now in Manitoba, will spend six weeks or a couple of months in that Province, the Territories and British Columbia. Mr. Willison is recognized as the ablest journalist in Canada to-day, and the Toronto Globe—always a powerful and influential newspaper—was never so well conducted as it is now. He comes to the greater Canada west of Lake Superior to see the country for himself, to investigate its possibilities and vast resources, and in a series of letters to his journal he will lay before the Eastern public his views concerning a portion of the Dominion which yet, in all probability, will be the wealthiest section of the Dominion. In Winnipeg the press speak in the highest terms of Mr. Willison, and there he is being received with open arms by everyone. Mr. and Mrs. Willison are expected to reach here the beginning of next month, and will remain a few days. During their visit the city and its environs will be taken in and written about, which will be of advantage to the entire community.

The British Attorney-General and the legal advisers of the Imperial Government are exercised over a curious state of affairs discovered in connection with the duration of Parliament in the event of the Queen's death. By the act of 1696 it was provided that Parliament should not last more than six months after the demise of the Crown. This applied to Scotland and Ireland after the union of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, but the Reform Franchise Act of 1867 enacted that the demise of the Crown should not effect the duration of Parliament. This act applied only to England and Wales. A similar Reform Franchise Act was in 1868 passed in Scotland and Ireland, but does not contain any clause referred to the demise of the Crown. Hence, in the event of the Queen's death, Scotland and Ireland would have an election six months thereafter unless Parliament should extend the clause of the English Act of 1867 to them. In view of the Queen's age and the size of the present Parliamentary majority indicating that the House will last for several years, the matter becomes of practical importance, while the delicacy of the subject makes it difficult to immediately introduce an act thereon.

Discussing the vexed Manitoba school question the Cardwell, Ont., Sentinel says: What the country requires now are men who will have the courage to do what is right; to see that any real grievances which the Roman Catholic minority may be suffering from are redressed, without doing injustice to anybody else, and without unnecessary offence to the self-respect of the Province.

The Seattle Times observes that "this senseless leniency to men who take life on the slightest provocation is all wrong. When a man kills another intentionally he commits murder in the first degree, and every man present should by law and should be held by jurors to intend the consequences of his act. This rule should be strictly observed by prosecuting officers, judges and jurors.

NEEDLESS FEAR.

The report was put in circulation a few weeks since that, failing to comply with the request of the Dominion Government to introduce remedial legislation, Hon. Thomas Greenway and his colleagues could be dismissed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. There were many who imagined this would be the case, but those who were familiar with the principles underlying responsible government paid little or no attention to the rumor. In the present temper of the people of Manitoba such an act would be the height of political folly, as it would at once precipitate an uprising the consequences of which would be most disastrous to the safety of Confederation. Such a contingency is very remote indeed. The following from the Montreal Gazette, relative to its constitutionality, places the matter in its true light before the people of Canada.

If it was felt to be a strong measure to remove Mr. Mercier and a tyrannical crew to oust Mr. De Boucherville, it would be infinitely more unjust to dismiss Mr. Greenway for the course he has seen fit to pursue as Premier of Manitoba. However unwise the course he is taking may seem or be, and however sympathy he may bear on the minority, it is a course in keeping with the action of the Legislature, whose confidence he has within a few weeks been shown to enjoy. The Provincial law, which he is upholding, has been held to be within the powers of the Legislature, and the assumption is that it met and still meets the approval of the majority of the people of Manitoba. On the face of the situation, for Lieut.-Governor Schultz and his colleagues in Ministers would only be to court personal humiliation and ensure the defeat of the men who, taking the responsibility of his act, would have to appeal for approval to the people. There is, however, a higher reason than that of mere expediency against the course Liberal newspapers pretend to dread. This is a land of popular government, and if the people misrule themselves now and again the time needed is in the end a cheap experience, and not in the use of Crown prerogatives, which, however effective and valuable at times of extraordinary danger or crisis, would inevitably become abuses if regularly resorted to when a Governor did not agree with his advisers or a Province and the Dominion differed on the interpretation of the constitutional law.

AN IMMENSE CROP.

Although not strictly an agricultural country, everyone in British Columbia is more or less interested in this season's crop, whether it be in our own Province, the Northwest, Manitoba, Eastern Canada or the States of the American Union. From all sources the information which reaches us that not since 1889 was there such a yield as there is this year. In Eastern Canada the crop will not be an average one, but elsewhere in the sections of the continent named the result of the season's operations is in point of yield and quality is most satisfactory. For all classes of cereals prices are likely to be well maintained, so that the return to the farmers in the shape of cash for their crop, as compared with last year's prices, will be many more millions. A well-known former Vancouverite, who is in a position to know whereof he speaks, in the following letter to the World gives a fair idea of what will be the showing in the section he refers to, and with which he is familiar:

Minnesota, the Dakotas and Manitoba are piling up the biggest crop known for years, and wheat this year will sell at better prices than last year, owing to partial failure of the crop southward and eastward. We should see a general and speedy revival in business as soon as the crop is placed on the market. Minnesota and the Dakotas will gather in wheat alone to the grand total of 150,000,000 bushels; oats, barley and potatoes will yield enormously; potatoes sold wholesale yesterday at 10c per bushel, and if they keep crowding in the hills as they have for the last few weeks there is no telling what the crop will be. Manitoba reports over 29,000,000 bushels of wheat and a total of all grains of 59,000,000 bushels. What a lot of money for so few people!

The Manager of The World has probably a better idea of the crops than any man I know, for he lately journeyed through vast oceans of wheat and other grains. He took everything in on his trip from grain to mammoth newspaper buildings and lightning presses. In fact he measured everything with an eye to future practical use and suggestion, and how he did enjoy it all. In fact all British Columbians are a pleasure to meet. I like their enthusiasm and hearty appreciation, and best of all I like their loyalty to their own country, for there is none better, and it is in British Columbia we look now for speculation and development.

Lumber interests will attract more attention, as it is clearly evident that the supply of good timber is growing scarcer every day. People demand the best and will pay for it. Shingles from the Sound have practically driven the old pine shingles out of the market. These cedar shingles are in huge stacks at the transfer grounds, and are shipped from there in car load lots to every city of any importance in the Eastern, Middle and Northwestern States. Advance prices on lumber, they will stand it; can't help it. Everything else has been marked up; wages must also be included.

ROBERT GLENDENNING MACKAY.
St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 13, 1895.

THE ROYAL CITY.

Happenings in and About the City of New Westminster.

NEW WESTMINSTER, AUG., 20.—The city police are being assisted by experts from Vancouver, not all policemen, to regulate local morals. One of Vancouver's aldermen of police investigation fame is directing the crusade, and several liquor spies were on the war path here last Sunday. Whether any of them managed to get drunk has not transpired but it is suggested gently that the saloon men were posted as to their presence which would of course interfere with the fun of the game for the amateur detectives even supposing the dealers were disposed to break the law under ordinary circumstances.

Prof. Prince, of the Fisheries department, who met the Board of Trade yesterday has made himself popular with all those with whom he has come in contact here from the president of the board down to the humblest fisherman. The professor's unassuming manner covers a deep fund of information and solid practical knowledge of the natural history of fish. President Munn, of the board, brought up the subject of sturgeon fishing and in order to make the business sufficient profitable to induce men to go into it. The professor was decidedly opposed to unbaited hooks, stating that they were not allowed in Russia where strict regulations have made the sturgeon fisheries the most valuable in the world while the use of such means of catching the fish in other countries had almost completely exhausted the waters of them. He would, however, bring Mr. Munn's suggestion before the department provided that the lines contain 35 hooks at a distance apart of 5 feet. There was a lengthy discussion and many proposals regarding the fish hatcheries. The professor stated that the department would erect at least two more hatcheries in this Province. W. J. Creighton brought up the subject of the introduction of white fish into the British Columbia lakes. Prof. Prince said this matter had already engaged the attention of the Ministers, and his and experience of the British Columbia lakes, their temperature, and their general condition, had convinced him that everything was in favor of success and he should very strongly advocate immediate action. He believed white fish would in the near future be one of the many products of Pacific coast waters. Judge Bole eloquently advocated the introduction of lobsters, and it was arranged that a proposal should be made to the department to try the experiment in Burrard Inlet. The trout subject was brought up by Secretary Robson and discussed at some length. The professor remarked upon the great variety of the salmon family in Pacific coast waters, and reminded his hearers that they had a living mine of wealth in their streams as great if not greater than all the gold recovered. The president proposed a vote of thanks to the professor which was unanimous, and was replied to in a most cordial manner.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. T. Mayne Daly paid the city a visit to-day and met the Board of Trade at 11:30. All important matters concerning the port and district were talked over and several momentus subjects were broached and discussed. The fisheries and mines came in for mention and the Ministers, were evidently impressed with the importance of both. The party took lunch at Hotel Guichon and afterwards went for Vancouver, D. Oppenheimer, of you city, accompanied the party as guide and entertainer.

The Cleveland hotel, the property of L. Guichon, now rented to W. Martin, is being put through a general course of repairs.

A large number of Indians were in town to-day and several car loads of the returning fishermen went over to Vancouver to complete their trading negotiations.

In the Police court this morning before Magistrate Atkinson W. Swanson, of the Eickhoff House was fined $20 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday. The Chinese case was dismissed.

Bishop Dart and family, in company with Rev. Mr. Ditcham, whose quest at Yale the bishop was over Sunday, arrived here to-day on the Pacific express and were received at the station by a goodly portion of the congregation of Holy Trinity.

Coroner Pittendrigh and jury held an inquest over the body of Annie Wilash, the Indian woman who died on Saturday at Ladner's from the effects of a gun shot wound fired by a drunken Indian named Jimmy Page and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Page. The Coroner will defend, on behalf of the District court and Page was committed on a charge of murder. The victim of Page's frenzy was reported dead three times on Saturday and the measure for her coffin was measured and the box made before she had passed away. She is dead now for certain and the accused will stand trial at the fall assizes.

New Westminster, Aug., 21.—The following is the lineup which will uphold the honor of the Royal City in the contest for the championship of British Columbia at Brockton Point next Saturday:

Goal	Stanley Peele
Point	R. H. Cheyne
Point point	W. Gallaith
First defence	Charlie K. Snell
Second defence	C. S. Campbell
Third defence	Clarence Peele
Centre	Percy Peele
Third home	L. A. Lewis
Second home	D. J. McQuarrie
First home	Joe Ryal
Outside home	J. J. Cambridge
Inside home	Lewis

Referee, A. Godfrey; field captain, James Gow.

Upon Saturday's game will in all probability depend the Provincial lacrosse championship. If Westminster wins this match Vancouver must play and vanquish Victoria to tie. But if Vancouver wins the next game it will be the pennant. In the event of the seasons competition having to be decided by a final match between Vancouver and New Westminster men the question will have to be decided as to where the match shall be played. It is usual to play off a tie on neutral ground and Victoria would in that case get the exhibition, but in view of the bad blood which unfortunately exists between the players of this city and those of the Capital their's could hardly be considered in the genuine sense of the word a neutral field, and the chances are that either Brockton Point or Queen's Park would be selected by the International Club, most probably the former. It is a matter of history, however, that when the last final was played off between the Westminster and Victoria teams at Brockton Point, and where nearly 3000 were taken by at the gate the visitors far and away outnumbered the home patrons of the match. And as a matter of course the best gate will be chosen. We have no gate here, the receipts at Queen's Park are contributions, and although they are generally liberal the club has not legal right to make a charge at the gates of the park, which is public property. Therefore all things being considered, although in the usual course Victoria, which has a right to the match would get it, the probability now is that if there is a final contest in this series it will come off at Vancouver. The club have arranged with the tramway management for special rates, viz., a 50 cent return fare, good for cars leaving here at 12 noon, 1 p. m., and 2 p.m., regulars, and on specials leaving at these hours and good to return at any hour on Saturday. Manager Smith intends to put on four specials all to leave on the even hour.

John L. Camin, tobacconist, of this city, to-day received a letter from his predecessor in the business, Godfrey Schmidt, better known here as "Bob" from La Magundi, Africa. "Bob" left here with Jim Box last February for the Dark Continent. The letter is dated June 15th., and was sent down and posted at Port Salisbury. The writer gives a graphic account of his trip and first impressions of this country. They spent about a month in London en route. Schmidt believes the country to be very rich in minerals. Wages were high, and so were all kinds of grub. Board was about $12 per week, and the ruling figures for table staples were: Butter, $2.45 per lb.; eggs, $2 per doz.; potatoes, 12 1-2c. per lb., and other articles of diet in proportion. Malarial fevers were the greatest drawback to immigration and only a few escaped the disease, and it was generally a question of physical constitution. Many either died or were so reduced that further progress was out of the question. Imported horses and cattle suffer even more from the climate than human beings. Cattle are attacked with a variety of lung diseases and many die. The mortality among imported horses is even greater than in the cattle herds. Of 35 horses taken over in the ship in which the writer sailed only 11 survived the first three weeks on the trip to the interior. The greatest pest the African agriculturist has to contend against is the locust which literally eats up everything except the steel rails and ties of the railroads in some localities, and even impede the progress of trains. Bob seems to have great faith in the richness of the African mines and intends to give them a fair trial and will write further particulars.

John Wilson, manager of the Brunette Saw Mills, will go to Ottawa at once in response to a telegram received yesterday and forwarded to him at Indian river where he was spending a week with a camping party.

MORE PRECIOUS THAN GOLD.

We in this Province usually think of gold as the most valuable of metals, because it is the most precious of those produced in sufficient quantity to be in common use. There are, however, several metals much more precious than gold. The following statement to prove this is taken from the American Journal of Photography: Gallium, for example, is quoted in the market at $3,000 an ounce avoirdupois. Traces of it occur in some zinc ores, tons of which must be worked over in order to obtain a trifling quantity. Gallium is a very remarkable substance. At the ordinary summer temperature of 86 degrees F., it becomes liquid like mercury. The latter becomes solid at 39 degrees below zero. Most metals, if not all, besides the only gallium, is germanium, which is quoted at $1,125 per oz. Rhodium is worth $112.50 an oz.; osmium, $26 an oz.; and palladium $24 an oz. The last is about equal in value to the precious metals. Platinum is used in commercial importance. Most of them are curiosities of the laboratory, having been discovered originally by accident, incidental to the analysis of ores. It has been suggested that some of them might be collected, but the supply of them is too uncertain. That was the difficulty with platinum when the Russian Government minted it in the first half of the present century. Iridium is utilized to some extent for making instruments of delicacy which must have the property of not corroding. It is obtained from iridosmin, a natural alloy of iridium, osmium, rhodium, platinum and ruthenium. This extraordinary mixture of rare metals is white. Much of it is found in washing for gold in the beach sands of Oregon. It resists the action of all single acids. Its only important use is for tipping gold pens. For this purpose the grains of it, which are flat like gold dust, are picked out with magnifying glasses. As it makes a good deal of trouble, the difficulty being found in separating it from gold bullion.

CANADIAN FRUIT TO BRITAIN.

Prof. Robertson, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was in Montreal last week superintending the fitting up of another cold storage steamship, and this time the fruit men are to have a show in the English markets on the extent of three carloads. California fruit growers are this year regularly offering fresh fruit in the British markets. The shipments are made in refrigerating cars across the American continent to New York, where they are shipped in refrigerators to old world ports and regularly sold by auction. Ten carloads were shipped to England by the Paris on her last voyage. The prices have not been encouraging as yet owing to the over-ripe state in which the fruit has reached the English markets. The California method of shipping consists in sterilizing the air in the car containing fruit, and is said to be more economical than the present refrigerating system and much more successful. If California can make a success of fruit shipment, Ontario can. But fruit cannot be exported to Great Britain to successfully compete with the supplies from the European continent, unless it is of prime quality, and care is taken to have it reach buyers before it becomes too ripe.

DECLINE TO WHITEWASH.

The following was handed to The World for publication this morning:—

At a regular meeting of L. O. L. No. 1560, held last evening in Hogg's hall, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That, whereas, an open letter from C. W. Sawers, of Peterborough, Ont., addressed to the Orangemen of the Dominion, appeared in the columns of the News-Advertiser, of the 8th inst.;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of L. O. L. No. 1560, now in lodge meeting assembled, hereby take the earliest opportunity of placing ourselves on record as having in no sympathy whatever with the views expressed by the said C. W. Sawers, and we call upon the Grand Lodge executive to deal summarily with such a brazen-faced defiance of the principles of the order, would countenance the continuance of Separate schools, and who, in any way, attempt to excuse and attempt to defend, or even openly Government, in the grave injustice and flagrant wrong done to Manitoba by the passing of an order-in-council demanding the restoration of Separate schools in that Province;

And, further, we consider the action of the old political parties in the House of Commons, in bagging together to prevent the resolution of Dalton McCarthy, coming to a vote, and thereby preventing an honest expression of opinion being given on the merits of the resolution as disgraceful to all concerned in the conspiracy;

And, further, we pledge ourselves to support only those candidates for parliamentary honors who will publicly pledge themselves to stand by Manitoba, and in support of the abolition of Separate schools, and who will make an official language in the Northwest Territories;

And that a copy of this resolution, signed by the Worshipful Master and Secretary of the Lodge, be forwarded to The World, News-Advertiser, and the Orange Sentinel, for publication.

JOHN ARNOND, W. M.
FRANK WILSON, Rec. Sec.
Vancouver, Aug. 19, 1895.

TO BE RUSHED.

A World reporter saw Gen. Supt. Abbott this afternoon shortly after his return from West Kootenay. Mr. Abbott said that the contracts for the work on the extension from Three Forks had all been let to local men, who have had previous experience in such work in that part of the country. The contracts all call for work to be commenced at once and to be completed by October 15. Mr. Abbott says that the work is being pushed on the Slocan Star, Idaho, Alamo, No. 5, and other claims. The mining men in the district affected are all pleased at the prospect of direct rail connection. The Slocan Star people are showing their satisfaction in a practical way by setting about the construction of a concentrator. Mr. Abbott says that the road has excellent prospects of doing a good business from the first. Mr. Abbott, being pressed for time, did not visit any other parts of the district.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

British Columbia's credit in the English money market continues to be well sustained. In its quotations of stocks on the London Exchange, the Canadian Gazette of the 1st inst. places the British Columbia 3 per cents at 95. Those of the same denomination for Montreal are quoted at 99 and its 3 1-2 per cents at 98, being a rise of 1 per cent., and Toronto's 3 1-2 per cents at 99. Vancouver City's 1892 4 per cents are quoted at 107, whilst Winnipeg's 6 per cents are placed at 116. Canadian Pacific shares are at 52 1-2 and its preference shares at 76, being a fall of 1 1-2 points.

CORRECTION.

In another column we give an estimate of Manitoba's crop for this year of grace 1895, and in summing up totals of wheat, oats and barley made it 500 millions more than it should be. Corrected it should read wheat 30,000,000 bush., oats 22,000,000, barley 5,500,000; total 57,500,000, very respectable total indeed.

THE TIDE TURNS.

Great Improvement in the Health of a Well-Known Peterboro' Lady.

Peterboro, Aug., 19.—General satisfaction is expressed here at the greatly improved condition of health of Mrs. K. Stephens, the well known music teacher of this town. Her friends have been much exercised over her condition for a long time and a number of remedies have been tried during the ten years that she has been a martyr to a complication of complaints, which recently became very severe. She suffered frightfully with pains in the back, nervous prostration and swelling of the limbs. She has been taking the new remedy for kidney troubles, Dodd's Kidney Pills, and has already experienced the most beneficial results.

Hon. A. G. Blair, Premier of New Brunswick, and Mrs. Blair will reach the coast on a holiday trip the last of the month.

The hair, when not properly cared for, loses its lustre, becomes crisp, harsh and dry, and falls out freely with every combing. To prevent this, the best dressing in the market is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It imparts that silky gloss so essential to perfect beauty.

A HUNDRED POUND BABY

Birth of a Hippopotamus in a Circus at Brockville.

A remarkable event, one which has never been duplicated in America, occurred in Brockville, Ont., last week, and was mentioned briefly in our dispatches. In the menagerie tent, in the presence of several thousand people, a hippo was born. The advent of the pup was unexpected, and the greatest excitement was caused by its arrival. The first intimation of the extraordinary event was a great commotion in the huge combination cage and tank that has been the abiding place of the old hippopotami for 13 years. Usually quiet animals, the monsters were snorting and roaring as if mad, splashing the water in their tanks on all sides. The action excited the attention of the animal men in the menagerie, and when they reached the den the parents of the new-born "infant" were seen trying to kill their offspring. The pup was being tossed from one end of the den to the other. The huge mouths of the ponderous animals were open, and in another moment their jaws would have closed on the babe. Animal men seized quarter-poles, crowbars, rakes, and in fact everything hand could be laid upon, and drove the now wild animals to retreat, rescuing the young beast from what would have been certain death. The pup was taken from the den, and the many people in the menagerie looked upon the first hippopotamus ever born in America, and probably the only one ever born in captivity in the world. The infant looked fat and healthy, and weighed probably 100 lbs. The parents are huge monsters, aggregating in weight 6,800 lbs. They are the only pair ever on exhibition in this country. An offer of $50,000 for the pair has been refused many times. The advent of the pup will enhance the value twofold if the youngster can be reared. Hardly an hour had passed after the birth, however, until the pup had another close call for his life. The male had been removed from the cage and the baby again placed with the mother, believing the parent would nurse its offspring, but calculations were wrong in this respect, for no sooner had the youngster been placed in the cage than the parent opened its massive jaws and lunged for the pup. One of the monster's giant teeth pierced the flesh of the little one, and the tight hold was only loosened after the mother had been beaten with clubs and crowbars. The pup was again rescued, this time quite seriously wounded. He is now thriving on milk, sucked through a bag, with every prospect of being successfully reared. He very much resembles a pig except for the shortness of the legs and the great width of the mouth.

ROMANISM AND FACTS.

Editor World: My eager critic reminds me that I have only dealt with one of his points in my last. I am quite aware of this. The length of my former communication prevented further comment. I now resume.

Of course Macaulay was wrong when he said anything against the church, because, forsooth, his biographer is alleged to have said he was liable to be influenced by his intense prejudices. This reply could only be conclusive to a mind suffering from a similar chronic infirmity. Starting from the assumption that the Church of Rome is invulnerable, of course any charge against her must be adjudged a libel. Here then one must either become the servile slave of dogma and authority, or pronounce this itself to be a prejudice of the most inveterate kind. Now can my critic pronounce as he does upon Macaulay's induction, unless his intelligence is dominated by such a blind assumption? And yet his assumption is not knowledge. It is the end of progress and instead of fostering thought it stifles it. He says Macaulay's prejudice was unconquerable. His own may be equally so. If so, his method recoils upon himself, and he too is unreliable where his prejudice is aroused. The rule of the Church of Rome is a critical blunder of begging the question is perpetrated. Suffice it to say that my critic admits that Macaulay had no faith in the Church of Rome. Certainly Macaulay was right if the Church of Rome has ever in existence, in one form or another for a long time. But so have other Christian churches of equal antiquity. This is no merit in itself. Evil can boast a much greater antiquity than the best. The historian's admiration for it is akin to ones admiration for the architectural and artistic perfection of a beautiful temple, whilst the soul revolts at the infamous uses to which it is consecrated. I do not need to be told that Macaulay's dictum, of itself, does not prove his induction valid. He, at all events, was of the opinion he expressed. When Macaulay is willing to defend, or even openly conquer and survive all competitors, surely I am warranted in pronouncing him pessimistic.

The question just here is, is my critic standpoint quite equal enough to overmatch Lord Macaulay and silence him by a frown? I have my doubts and am content to let these two authorities face each other as competitors for public confidence.

Now for Bishop Hurst and Mexico. Of course he is wrong when he connects the church with the Spanish Inquisition. Our friend says, "the unblassed student of history knows the church to be better less." You can see. The church instituted and operated the Inquisition. It was the legitimate child of Rome' pretensions. True, Ferdinand and Charles of Spain, passionate sons of the church, carried it to such lengths of atrocious cruelty as to succeed in shocking the humanity of the Pope, who expostulated, and probably even fulminated against the dangerous excesses. How came it that Pius the IX., in 1867 cononized Peter De Arbues, the Spanish inquisitor? This led Prof. Sepp, of Munich, long known as a Catholic theologian and Oriental traveler to say, "Nothing was more calculated to degrade the church, and render her unpopular, or to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every Catholic, than this revival of the most disagreeable recollection of history." So also said other distinguished liberal Catholics in Europe whom I might quote. (See Arthurs Popes, Kings and People.) It is worth while also to read Lord Acton's candid remarks and admissions, in reply to Gladstone's Vatican Decrees, as it is bound with this subject. It more than vindicates Macaulay. True it is that Protestants have persecuted, but the spirit of persecution or coersion, is not germane to Protestantism, but in violation of her principles.

Next we come to a certain Mr. Laing, a traveler, who sums up the result of his observations re Romanism and Education. I shall now lay down two propositions. (1.) That Romanists do not mean the same thing by the term education, that Protestants do. (2.) That with all their labor and zeal for education, they have fallen far behind Protestants in the diffusion of elementary and popular education. This I shall now proceed to prove, mainly from the Statesman's Year Book, so that my figures may be easily verified. The conscious