Lecture on Evolution

Dr. George Duncan Speaks Before the Members of Columbia Lodge.

A Criticism of the Darwinian Theory of Evolution--Appreciative Audience.

Dr. George Duncan delivered a lecture last evening at I. O. O. F. hall before his brother members of Columbia lodge and a number of visitors, including several ladies. The doctor prefaced his address by stating that his first intention had been to prepare a paper on prehistoric man, but he had drifted into Darwinism, and what he had produced was really a criticism of the Darwinian theory of evolution. On some future occasion, however, he promised to give a paper on pre-historic man, and said he thought he could make it more interesting than the present one. The audience, however, was very much pleased with the paper read, and at the close a vote of thanks was moved by A. Henderson, P. G. M., seconded by R. Marwick, P. G., and which, on being put by the chairman, Grand Master Graham, was carried unanimously.

Following is the lecture in full, though it was interpolated with a great many remarks which cannot be reproduced:

The theory of Evolution or Development which forms the basis of Darwinism, may be said to have had its origin in France, in 1809, when Lamarck published his "Zoologie Philosophique." Lamarck held that matter was created by God, and also that it was composed of minute inanimate cells endowed with peculiar properties, that these cells became quickened into life by some ethereal fluid such as heat, electricity, etc., which permeates the universe, that these living cells, by the action of non-intelligent physical causes, became organisms which gradually developed into the varied forms of animal and vegetable life.

This theory in its essential principles, was introduced into Britain about thirty years after Lamarck's was made public in France, in a work entitled, "Vestiges of Creation," the author of which is unknown. In this publication, La Place's Nueblar Hypothesis is introduced as a strong argument in support of Lamarck's theory. Reasoning from analogy, the author in substance says: If the uniformity of figure and motion and the harmony which is everywhere manifested in the planetary systems be but the development of an original ethereal substance which permeated all space, by the gradual operation of physical causes thereupon during a long series of ages, have we not good reason to believe that the varied forms of animal and vegetable life in the world around us, are but the development of original matter under the operation of similar causes? But this theory would have long since fallen into oblivion, were it not for Charles Darwin, born in 1809, and lately deceased, a graduate of Cambridge and an eminent naturalist, who, among modern scientific men, became its great exponent. He is the author of several scientific works such as "Geology of the Faulkland Islands," "Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs," "Geology of the Volcanic Islands Visited During the voyage of the Beagle," etc., but afterwards devoting his attention more particularly to zoology, he published in 1859 his remarkable work on the "Origin of Species," in which he fully developed his famous evolution theory, then followed in 1862 his "Fertilization of Orchids," and in 1867 the "Variation of Animals and Plants Under Domestication," in 1871 "The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex," in which he traces man back to "a hairy quadruped furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits, and an inhabitant of the old world." In regard to this work the author fully expected the keenest adverse criticism, for he says: "I am aware that the conclusions arrived at in this work will be denounced by some as highly irreligious, but he who thus denounces them is bound to show why it is more irreligious to explain the origin of man as a distinct species by descent from some lower form through the laws of variation and natural selection than to explain the birth of the individual through the laws of ordinary reproduction. The birth both of the species and of the individual are equally parts of that grand sequence of events, which our minds refuse to accept as the result of blind chance. The understanding revolts at such a conclusion, whether or not we are able to believe that every slight variation of structure, the union of each pair in marriage, the dissemination of each seed, and such other events have all been specially ordained for some purpose." Darwin's later works are: "Expression of Emotions in Man and Animals," published in 1872; "Insectiverous Plants," in 1874; "Cross and Self-Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdoms," in 1876; "Different Forms of Flowers and Plants of the Same Species,' in 1877; "Movements of Plants," in 1880; and his last work, "Formation of Vegetable Mold Through the Action of Worms With Observations on Their Habits," in 1882.

The main object of these works seem to have been to substantiate the principles laid down in his "Origin of Species," by furnishing the data from which these principles were adduced.

Before examining his theory of evolution more particularly, it may be well to mention here the points of difference and similarity between him and former evolutionists.

1. Darwin assumes that the original cells of which matter is composed, are possessed of life from the beginning.

2. Previous evolutionists held that there was a struggle after improvement, hence the diversity of species, while Darwin holds that the origin of species arises from natural selection, or in other words, from a survival of the strongest and fittest in the struggle for existence.

3. Former evolutionists held that the new species might be formed suddenly, whereas Darwin holds that they arrive from a long process of minute transformation.

Yet all agree that the diversities found in nature from the highest to the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life, are all due to the operation of unintelligent physical causes.

Darwinism, as unfolded in his Origin of Species, embraces four principles, namely:

1. The Law of Heredity, i.e., in the animal and vegetable world like begets like, offspring resemble their parents.

2. The Law of Struggle for Life, occas which, although in essentials the offspring resemble their parents, yet the former are subject to variations, which are sometimes improvements, sometimes deteriorations, and sometimes matters of indifference.

3. The Low of Struggle for Life, occassioned by the over-production of animals and plants beyond their means of support.

4. The Law of Natural Selection, by which the strongest and fittest survive. In a later work, the "Descent of Man," Mr. Darwin denunciates a fifth principle and devotes more than half of this work in an exposition of it, viz:

5. The Law of Sexual Selection, according to which the possession of certain qualities by some of the males render them more attractive to the females, e.g., bright plumage in the case of birds. There is nothing really objectionable in any of these principles when properly understood, and legitimately applied, but from these Mr. Darwin draws conclusions which are quite unwarranted.

"He endeavors to show that species are transmutable, that the higher forms of animal and vegetable life are but the development of the lower, and to crown all, proceeds to show that "man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits, and an inhabitant of the old world," . . . . and that man with "all the higher mammals, are probably derived from an ancient marsupial animal; and this through a long line of divertified forms either from reptile-like or amphibian-like creature, and this again from some fish-like animal," and so on down the scale for perhaps millions of years, until we reach at least the original living cell.

The whole Darwinian theory then, turns on the question of the Transmutation of Species, and the question to be answered is simply this: Can species be originated by selection, natural or artificial? This question must be answered by scientific men. The eminent naturalist Huxley answers it thus:

"After much consideration, and with assuredly no bias against Mr. Darwin's views, it is our clear conviction that as the evidence now stands, it is not absolutely proven that a group of animals having all the characters exhibited by a species in nature, has ever been originated by a selection, whether natural or artificial. Groups having the morphological characters of species, distinct and permanent races in fact, have been so produced over and over again: but there is no positive evidence at present that any group of animals has, by variation and selective breeding, given rise to another group which was ever in the least degree infertile. Mr. Darwin is perfectly aware of this weak point, and brings forward a multitude of ingenious and important arguments to diminish the force of this objection."

Huxley further says: "Our acceptance of the Darwinian hypothesis must be provisional so long as one link in the chain of evidence is wanting; and so long as all the animals and plants certainly produced by a selective breeding from a common stock are fertile, and their progeny are fertile with one another, that link will be wanting; for so long selective breeding will not be proved to be competent to do all that is required of it to produce natural species."

Mr. Wallace, an able naturalist, whose claims are admitted by scientific men to be equal of those of Darwin, as the propounder of the theory of the Origin of Species, and its relation to Natural Selection, acknowledges its inability to account for the origin of the human race.

He says: "I do not consider that all nature can be explained on the principle of which I am so ardent an advocate." There is an "unknown higher law beyond and independent of all those laws of which we have any knowledge," and he goes on to show the "insufficiency of natural selection to account for the development of man."

The French Academy of Scientific Men also rejected Darwinism as expounded in his Origin of Species, as "not science but a mass of assertions, and absolutely gratuitous hypotheses, oftentimes fallacious."

The absence of Transitional forms is a fatal objection to the "Transmutation of Species, hence to Darwinism.

If the process of development has been going on for millions of years, how is it possible that there are no traces of any creature in the various intermediate stages of the process, either at present existing or discoverable in fossil remains?

Huxley endeavors to tide Darwinism over this, which is to my mind, a fatal objection, by remarking: "If any two species have arisen from a common stock in the same manner as the carrier and the pouter say, have arisen from the rock pigeon, then the common stock of these two species need be no more intermediate between the two than the rock pigeon is between the carrier and the pouter. Clearly appreciate the force of this analogy, and all the arguments against the origin of species by selection, based on the absence of transitional forms, fall to the ground." In other words, he says: If varieties are produced spontaneously from a common ancestor, and thus give rise to no intermediate forms may not species similarly originate from their common stock. To this plausible argument I would urge:

1. That in the case of pigeons already referred to, Darwin has shown that all these modifications may be produced by the will of man exercised and the process of selection, and that intermediate varieties are apparent.

2. Varieties are not always produced spontaneously, but usually by a slow process of development during a protracted period.

3. That we have not a single example of nature to show that different species have thus been formed from a common stock.

4. Darwin himself does not believe it, for he repeatedly exclaims, "Natura non facit saltum." It is quite true that on Darwin's theory that "the same number of vertebra forming the neck of the giraffe and the elephant at once explains itself on the theory of descent with slow and successive modifications, "but is it not equally rational to suppose that according to this same theory some animals should be found in a transitional state between them, having a neck for example intermediate in length between that of the giraff on one hand, and that of the elephant on the other, with a nature and habits derived partly from each. The lowest forms of organism in both the animal and vegetable world are to be found at the present time, as well as the highest, and if the theory of development be valid, why do we not now find numerous intermediate forms, incipient men and women, for example, somewhere in the realm of nature?. Mr. Darwin says: "The number of intermediate and transitional links between all living and extinct species must have been inconceivably great. But assuredly, if this theory be true, such have lived upon the earth." This is surely petitio principii. A theory in any science is an hypothesis which, being granted, will explain all the facts of that science here we have a theory, and facts must be supposed to have existed in order to sustain it. This deficiency then reduces the theory to a mere shadowy hypothesis.

3. The insuperable barriers between the human species on the one hand, and their nearest allies, the Simiadae, on the other, is another fatal objection to this theory.

AS TO BRAIN POWER.

"The brain of the lowest savages, and as far as we yet know of the pre-historic races, is little inferior in size to that of the highest types of man, and immensely superior to that of the highest animals."

It has been estimated that the average size of the brain in civilized man is 94 cubic inches, in the Esquimaux 91 cubic inches, in the Bushmen of Africa 77 cubic inches, while the brain capacity of the largest gorilla is but 34¼ cubic inches; in other words, the relative proportions of the brain capacity in civilized man, the lowest type of savages and the gorilla, may be represented by the numbers 13½; 11.5, and if man's nearest relative, the anthropoid ape, be substituted for the gorilla, the proportional difference becomes greater still, namely, 16, 13, 5.

This shows us not only the very slight difference between the brain capacity of the savage and the civilized man, but also the vast chasm between savages and brutes, facts which afford no evidence whatever of a gradual development from the one to the other. Wallace's objection is well founded when he argues that savages, although their needs are little more than those of the brutes by which they are surrounded, yet possess a brain capacity far beyond them, and this could not have been produced by the law of natural selection in the struggle for life.

AS TO ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE

(a) The soft, naked, sensitive skin of man which is universally found in all races and admixtures of races, cannot be explained by the law of natural selection. We might very reasonably suppose that a natural hairy covering would be beneficial to primitive man, but if man occupies the highest place in the series according to the development theory, his deficiency in this respect is in direct opposition to the law of natural selection.

The great naturalist Wallace admits the force of this insuperable objection.

(b) The structure of the human hand and foot in man seems unnecessarily perfect for the needs of a savage. Yet in them these organs are quite as perfect as in the most civilized races.

(c) The structure of the vocal organs, the power of producing musical sounds, and the possession of language, place man far above the brute, yet all these cannot be accounted for by the law of variation or that of natural selection.

3. In mental and moral qualities man is placed immensely above the brute creation. Man possesses not only consciousness but also the power of grasping general and abstract truth, of discriminating between right and wrong, and of lifting up his thoughts in gratitude to the great Author of his being.

4. We cannot accept the Darwinian theory, because it is, as yet, unsettled among evolutionists themselves. Like the Ismaelites of old, their hand is against every man; they are still waging war with one another. For example: Lamarck assumes inert matter at the beginning; Darwin refutes this, and Huxley differs from Darwin. Lamarck believed in Spontaneous Generation, while Darwin did not. Tremaux repudiates Darwin's theory, and contends that the soil is the source of all life, and hence of man.

The author of "Vestiges of Creation" propounds a law of development which Darwin displaces by his law of Natural Selection, while Wallace contends that this law cannot explain the origin of the human race.

5. Darwinism is contrary to the plain teaching of Divine revelation by which we are informed that Adam was "introduced into life in the perfection of manhood, capable of all the physical and intellectual powers which his relation to God and his own well being might demand. In the perfection of a pure conscience he could apprehend and honor the rectitude of the Divine sovereignty and the riches of the Divine bounty. He was in a condition from the very first to understand the nature of his relation to God, and the high and holy purpose of his being; he was capable of the clear perception of the obligation attached to his existence, and of their perfect justice and rectitude; and he had the consciousness of possessing in the gifts and endowments of his native constitution, the necessary power, and in his external relations the necessary conditions of their full and perfect discharge. The first germ of human thought vivified in his mind indigenous and free. All mental processes, all human emotions, had their beginning there, their sole exciting causes being the immediate fellowship of his holy and beneficient Creator and the perception of those glorious works of God by which he was surrounded. The Bible therefore states that man began his career in the perfection of moral and intellectual activity, and in intimate companionship with his Creator, that by disobedience he has fallen, and that all mankind at the present day are vastly inferior to Adam in these respects, whereas Darwinism denies this, and would have us believe that our first parents occupies a position corresponding to the lowest type of savages, very little superior to the brute creation, and that the race has been improving ever since.

It becomes us, therefore, to exercise extreme caution in committing ourselves to such a theory, however elaborately propounded it may be, in which our blest and most experienced naturalists differ so widely, and which, evidently, is not in accordance with the simple teaching of Scripture.

It has been well said of Darwinism, that "Dreams of a beginning untold ages ago, of a kind of perfection untold ages hence, and places midway a beautiful exposition of many facts which yet leave the theory proofless."

RECEIVED BY EMPEROR.

King of Italy Welcomed to Germany.

Potsdam, Aug. 27.—King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, arrived here today and was met by the Emperor, Imperial Princes, Count von Bulow and others. The monarchs repeatedly embraced each other and drove to the new palace amid the cheers of the assembled crowds.

SOME ENGLISH PARADUXES

Reflections of a Clever Frenchman on the Coronation Ceremonies.

From London Daily Mail.

The most striking factor in any official ceremony in England is the seriousness and even the gravity of everybody concerned, the total absence of irony and jeering at the perpetuation of traditions, however bizarre and even ridiculous they may be.

It is absolutely impossible for a Frenchman to preserve his gravity whilst imagining a minister of finance or justice weighed down with a horsehair wig, and Paris would die of laughing if it saw the president of the municipal council in a cocked hat and a red coat, with all manner of goldsmith's work on his breast.

But after all, there is not much importance in that; they are only forms, and every race has its own customs, as the humorist Alfred Capus said of the Anthropophagi.

What appears more difficult of explanation is a sort of contradiction which seems to have entered into the sentiment of the English people, and combines these superannuated forms and ceremonies with the extraordinary British instinct for things practical and utilitarian. You have invented the art of comfort; you have given to fashion the traveling cap, which is becoming to wear, and goes conveniently into the pocket. Thanks to your tailors, one dresses nowadays mostly in grey, because it does not show the dust; masculine fashions owe to you the hideous modern garments, such as the sack-overcoat, the dinner jacket, and boots with flat heels. They are all practical and comfortable, but of thoroughly ugly shape. And it is you Englishmen who retain for your peers the mantle of purple and ermine, which makes them all look like invalids, the quaint coronet, which is so unwieldy, and the useless sword—without counting the thousand-and-one superfluous, if symbolical, gewgaws which we saw displayed at the coronation.

And it is you English who have invented the proverbs: "Time is money," "Business is business," "Go ahead," "The struggle for life." How can we agree your practical tastes, the unsurpassable activity of your race, the utilitarianism of your instincts, with these remains of a bygone carnival, and, above all, with all these useless functions? I need only refer to the Earl of Londonderry and Lord Grey de Ruthyn carrying a pair of spurs before the King.

Your political institutions are admirable, for they give you at one and the same time stability and liberty. What has made your glory and grandeur in the world, outside your qualities of physical endurance and activity, if it is not your critical spirit which permitted reform to establish itself so early in England?

This critical spirit should enable you to see these things as they actually are. Is this the case?

Once upon a time the peers were strong and powerful, for they kept the kings in check. In order to differentiate themselves from the rest of the people they wore swords and cuirasses. Nowadays they have no strength, no power, beyond that granted to them by their money. Nevertheless, they continue to wear the outward and visible form of their former state. And the English people admire them! Nay, more, they are proud of them. The bourgeois, the workman, who watch the procession of their lords and masters in purple dalmatic, think neither of laughing nor of protesting. It seems to them that they are watching a little of their own glory.

It seems to me that in all this there is a sort of anomalous anachronism. When they reach their homes, the peers put on their slippers—on which there are no spurs, and their ordinary waistcoats, which are not trimmed with steel.

Such ceremonies as that of Saturday, with their cavalcades of caparisoned horses, would be comprehensible for a royal progress through an English mediaeval town, say, under your Henry II., for instance.

Do you remember what Malmesbury tells? William Longchamps, even in times of peace, never traveled with a smaller escort than 1,000 horses. When Thomas a Beckett went to France, he made his state entry into the towns with two hundred knights, a large number of barons and nobles, and an army of serving men, all richly armed and equipped. He himself brought twenty-four costumes. Two hundred and fifty children marched at the head of the procession, singing national songs, then came dogs, then chariots, then twelve led horses, each one ridden by a man and a monkey, then the grooms and the war horses, the officers of the household, more knights, the priests, then the archbishop himself with his private friends.

But this is not all. At the wedding of Richard of Cornwall, the feast consisted of 30,000 dishes. In those days they loved good fare. The King of Scotland came to London with a hundred knights, who all, when they dismounted, presented their gaily caparisoned steeds to the people.

At the installation fete of George Neville, the brother of Warwick, archbishop of York, they ate and drank 104 oxen, six wild bulls, 1,000 sheep, 304 calves, 2,000 pigs, 500 deer, 22,802 wild birds and fowls, 300 bushels of wheat, 300 tuns of ale, 100 tuns of wine, a pipe of hippocras, and 12 sharks.

One need not prolong the list. I am quite sure that the venerable Bishop of Oxford, whom I saw on Saturday, has not the slightest intention of reviving these repasts, which today we should deem slightly excessive.

But what I want to explain is that formerly such feasts were logical, natural, and normal; they were in agreement with the customs of the time. Nowadays in a country like England, which has become the first industrial and commercial nation in the world, such things strike one as something effete, useless and dead. They could only be in place on the boards of a theatre or in an historical cavalcade.

A stranger like myself looking on at all this hesitates to admit the reality of these spectacles.

I cannot conceive the idea that these personages dressed up like Shakespearian characters are actually in flesh and blood such folks as Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and Lord Rosebery, that they are conversant with Darwin's theory of evolution, that they have just concluded the war in the Transvaal, that they are now fighting against modern socialism, and that at night they don a dinner jacket and a high hat.

You may tell me in reply that the English people love processions, and that they are therefore preserved. Yes, maybe; but is it necessary that the actors should be the chosen of the people?

Of course, in principle, one cannot fail to recognize the beauty of the spectacle, the harmony of the whole, the magnificence of the detail, the perfect order of everything, the nobility and dignity of the proceedings. I have never seen anything like it, and I am deeply grateful to England for having granted me the privilege of seeing it.

At the same time I feel bound to ask myself the question whether, if your kings were changed as often as we change the ministry in France, you would not very quickly get tired of the Byzantinism of the proceedings, and of the mediaevalism of the forms and ceremonies.

May God grant, for your peace of mind, that such ceremonies may only take place once in sixty-five years.

I have given you the opinion of a Republican. But I should like to add that, apart from the wigs, the majority of the French people would be charmed by a like ceremony.

I do not know whether you are aware of the fact, but France today is being governed by a regime which she does not deserve. Notwithstanding appearances, there is a strong monarchical element. They do not precisely know which monarch they want, but they do want one.

You, on the other hand, when you acclaim your King (if I interpret your sentiments rightly), do not acclaim a man, but do honor to the essence of royalty. It is England admiring and loving itself in its own King.

And you are quite right.

In having himself crowned your King has done a very good deed. In France we have much admiration for his energy and his equanimity of temperament.

A sorceress might have said that he would never be crowned. The King of a Protestant nation has given the lie to the sorceress.

I refuse to be divested of the idea that the happy smile of Edward VII. when he came out of Westminster Abbey was in some degree due to his victory.

JULES HURET.

SUICIDE OF A VICTORIAN

R. L. Baynes-Reed of This City Took His Own Life at Banff Thursday.

R. L. Baynes-Reed, of this city, accountant in the law office of Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, and a son of Mr. Baynes-Reed, superintendent of the Meteorological Department here, committed suicide at Banff on Thursday night, while in a dazed condition, resulting from intemperance. A special to the Colonist from Banff says:

"R. L. Baynes-Reed, of Victoria, who has been stopping at the Sanatorium here for a few days, shot himself through the head last night, death resulting immediately. He wandered over to the government museum and committed the deed while sitting on the back platform. He left a letter addressed to the caretaker of the museum, the contents of which have not been made public. An inquest will be held tomorrow."

In spite of the repeated warnings of his employers, that if he continued his drinking habits he could not remain in their employ, Mr. Reed commenced drinking early last yeek, and on Wednesday, August 20, disappeared from the city, taking with him the keys of the safe. A couple of days later it was learned that he had gone to Vancouver and taken the train for Toronto. Next came word from Banff, from a brother of the deceased, who had met him there, that he was at the Sanatorium in a dazed condition. The keys were returned to Victoria. At the time of his disappearance it was reported that he was a defaulter. This was denied by the members of the firm at the time to a representative of the Colonist, and they repeated their denial yesterday, saying that his books were in perfect order. He had overdrawn his wages for last month $10, but this would have been made up this month. In their opinion he left on account of the warning that if he again commenced drinking he could not remain in their employ.

The deceased leaves a wife, daughter of Mr. Hope, of the firm of Hope & Temple, of Toronto, and a child. They are now in Toronto, having gone East last spring, intending to return next month. It is likely that the unfortunate man, believing that he had lost his position, was on his way to Toronto to join them.

He came to Victoria about three years ago from Hamilton, Ontario, where he had been employed in a bank. The greatest sympathy is expressed for the family, who are highly respected residents of the city.

FAILED.

Holbein Did Not Succeed in Swimming Channel.

Dover, Eng., Aug. 28.—7 a. m.—Montague Holbein, the English swimmer, who started from Cape Crisnez, France, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday on his third attempt to swim the English channel, failed in his attempt. He was taken out of the water when a mile from Dover. Holbein had to be helped out of the water, being too exhausted to struggle any longer against the westward tide. He stayed in the water 22 hours and 21 minutes.

Frank Holmes, of Birmingham, who started from Dover at 5 o'clock this morning in an effort to swim the English channel, was seized with sickness and abandoned the attempt when six miles out. Holmes was taken from the water, and was found to be suffering from a cramp.

AMERICA CUP.

Lipton's Challenge to Be Sent Next Month.

London, Aug. 28.—Discussing Sir Thomas Lipton's forthcoming challenge for the America Cup, which will be despatched on September 1, the Yachting World remarks:

"To give the holders of the cup longer warning would be to present them with additional opportunity for preparing their defence." Regarding the forwardness of Sir Thomas Lipton's preparations the Yachting World says: "When the challenge is officially announced, it will surprise most people to find how far forward the arrangements really are." The Yachting World concludes its comment as follows: "Now that he has entered his third year of work for America Cup honors, Sir Thomas may proceed assured that all sportsmen in Great Britain are with him."

MANITOBA HARVEST.

By Saturday Half Wheat Crop Will Be Cut.

Winnipeg, Aug. 27.—The weather was very warm and bright today and the grain ripened fast. By Saturday night half of the Manitoba wheat crop will be cut. Wheat threshing commenced on the farm of Peter Herbert, in Gretna district, today. The yield was 27 bushels to the acre of fine quality.

A dozen machines will start in Manitou district tomorrow, where cutting has finished. A special train of harvesters arrived from Quebec today with 600 on board, making 12,000 who have arrived to date.

The present demand for help is so great that it is now felt that the requirements were under rather than over estimated when the number of men was placed at 20,000. J. Obed Smith, immigration commissioner, stated yesterday that he continues to receive the most favorable crop reports from his agents throughout the country. Wheat cutting on "Prairie Home Farm," the farm of ex-Premier Greenway, is being finished today. It is a grand crop. Over 500 acres of the entire crop are cut and there are still over 400 acres yet to cut.

Smart Trip From Cardiff

British Ship Wynnstay Arrived In the Royal Roads Yesterday.

Big Crowd of Yukoners Arrived on the Steamer Cottage C ty.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A smart trip from Cardiff was yesterday completed by the British ship Wynnstay, Capt. Jones, which brought a cargo of coal for the navy. Leaving Cardiff on April 26, she got within sight of Cape Flattery at daylight on Wednesday morning, after having been out just 123 days. On Wednesday the tug Lorne picked her up off the Straits and had her at anchor in the Roads yesterday morning. After discharging her coal at Esquimalt the Wynnstay will go to the Sound to load wheat. Here is an account of the voyage from the log:

"Left Cardiff on the morning of the 26th of April, 1902, and proceeded to sea with moderate easterly wind. On the 13th of May got the northeast trades in lat. 22 N. long. 24 W. They were well to the eastward and very variable in force. On the same date overtook and passed a full rigged ship, which we found to be the Sardonome, of Liverpool, 19 days out from Barry, and bound to Autofagasto. On losing the northeast trades in 5 deg. N., experienced nothing but light baffling airs, accompanied by heavy rain and thunder. Up til about 30 miles north of the Equator on Saturday, the 24th day of May, being 28 days out from Cardiff. When near the Equator and to the southward of it, got a very strong current setting west at the rate of about 60 miles per day. The southeast trades grew strong as we got south and hauling more to the eastward. We ultimately lost the southeast trades in lat. 20 deg. S. long. 38 deg. W., and picked up strong breezes from the east and northeast, which worked round to the north and northwest. When off the River Plate got similar winds, only very much stronger, and which worked right round the compass. In lat. 31½ deg. S. long. 45 W., experienced a very heavy gale, accompanied by heavy rain and thunder. Upon the weather clearing got westerly winds down to 45 deg. S. and 60 deg. W., and then the wind hauled to the eastward and continued in that direction down as far as the Falkland islands. While off the Falklands nothing but variable winds fell to our lot, chiefly from south and southwest, gradually working round to the westward and northwest. Were unable to sight any land off the Horn, as we got nothing but west-north-west wind up to long. 82 W. Passed Cape Horn on June 21, being 56 days out from Cardiff, the westerly and southwest winds supposed to prevail in that locality at that season of the year failing to put in an appearance. In lat. 57 S. long. 76 W. overtook and passed a French four-masted bark, bound for Iquique, from Shields. The weather off Cape Horn and vicinity was fairly fine, but in lat. 49½ deg. S. long. 86 deg. W. got a very heavy northerly gale, lasting about 24 hours. The sea was very heavy indeed. From there to 19 deg. S. experienced variable winds and moderately fine weather. In the above latitude picked up the southeast trades and crossed the Equator on July 20, being 85 days out from Cardiff. In 5 deg. N. lost the southeast trades and got southwest monsoons, which we carried to 14 deg. N. From that latitude right up to 42 deg. N. nothing but light north-northeast and north-north-west winds fell to out lot; the worst of it was, we got a lot of calm. Got southwest wind in 42 deg. N., that being very light also. However, sighted the land on 27th August, at daybreak, and picked up Cape Flattery shortly afterwards, making the total of the passage up to that point 123 days."

FROM WEST COAST.

Queen City Completes Her Long Trip Along West Coast.

Among the early arrivals along the waterfront yesterday was the Queen City, which has just completed her long trip along the West Coast of the Island, going as far north as Quatsino. She brought down a number of passengers, principally mining men and timber cruisers. Among them were: Messrs. Laing and wife, who have been on a pleasure trip; D. Wilson and Superintendent Robertson, of the Educational Department, who have been to Alberni; D. L. Jones; H. H. Holland, who has been looking at timber lands at the north end of the Island; J. Holland, contractor for the cable station; J. Coates, Scafer, Steever, Fayette, Hewett, F. O. Whist, J. W. Stewart, D. Logan, wife and child, H. E. Newton, D. D. Calkins and wife, W. Clark and others.

CROWD FROM DAWSON.

Steamer Cottage City Reached Port From the North Last Evening.

What with the excursionists who made the round trip and a crowd from Dawson, the steamer Cottage City, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company's fleet, which reached port last evening, had all her passenger accommodation taken up. There were upwards of 200 passengers on the steamer, most of them men who took advantage of the cheap rates existing on the Yukon river route to come out, some to stay, and others just for the trip. The steamer Clifford Sifton brought 180 passengers up the river, and the Victorian 130, and two other boats were following with equally large crowds. Had it not been for these cheap rates many of the passengers would have had to remain in the interior all winter. They went in expecting to get work on the proposed railway from Dawson to the mines, and as this was not forthcoming and there were more than enough labor for the mines, they have been out of work, and living being high, were about out of money. Some found work on the roads which the Dominion government is building, but most who have the means will come out while the cheap rates prevail. The Cottage City was just in time to catch the crowd. They reached Skagway on Saturday night, that is those who came by rail, for many are walking from White Horse to Skagway, and the steamer arrived on Sunday. There were a number of Victorians at Skagway, but instead of taking passage on the Cottage City, they decided to wait for the Amur which was about due, and which the just arrived steamer passed in Lynn canal. The Amur should therefore be along any time now with a big crowd, unless her captain decided to wait for those reported to be coming up the river. The Cottage City spent a couple of hours at the Outer wharf last night, Capt. Collister inspecting her for the Canadian government. The only passengers who left her here were a number of excursionists, who will spend some time here.

IN FROM ORIENT.

Tosa Maru Arrives in Roads—Will Dock This Morning.

Having left Yokohama three days behind her schedule time, the steamer Tosa Maru did not put in an appearance until last night. Then she too late to undergo inspection at the quarantine station, and had to go into the roads to wait for daylight. She will be examined by Dr. Watt early this morning, and come to the dock immediately afterwards. The Tosa has about 100 tons of freight and 42 Chinese passengers for Victoria. After discharging her freight and landing the passengers she will proceed to the Sound. The Kaga Maru, also of the Nippon-Yusen-Kaisha left Yokohama on Tuesday for this port. The next trans-Pacific liner due is the N. P. R. steamship Victoria, which should be in on Tuesday next.

MARINE NOTES.

R. M. S. Empress of India left Hongkong at noon on Wednesday for Victoria. She has on board a contingent of 120 soldiers, who are on their way to England by the Canadian route.

Steamer Cottage City will leave here on Monday morning for Alaskan ports, and the Spokane on the morning of the 5th. The Pacific Coast Steamship company will therefore have two boats sailing from here for the North next week.

Steamer Barbara Boscowitz sailed for Northern British Columbia ports last night with a full general cargo.

Bark Emma Louisa has completed loading at Chemainus and will sail today.

Captains Baker and Robbin have gone East to take command of two additional schooners that Victorians are sending from Halifax to the sealing grounds off the Falkland Islands. This will make a fleet of four schooners operated by Victorians on the Atlantic.

The new schooner Kailua, which has just left the stocks at San Francisco, arrived in the Straits yesterday and passed up to the Hastings mills in tow of the tug Dolphin.

Collier Victoria, loaded with coal from the Island collieries, arrived in Esquimalt last evening to ship a new crew.

Two more of the sailor beri-beri victims who were taken off the Peruvian bark Santa Rosa died in the Port Townsend hospital, making a total loss of five victims. Three more sufferers are yet at the hospital and are slightly improving, but are not yet out of danger. The Santa Rosa is at Port Blakeley, where she will load a cargo of lumber. The captain of the bark and his two apprentices sailed the vessel to port, undergoing extraordinary hardships.

The American Tug company has been incorporated to engage in a general towing business. The corporation has purchased the tugs Tempest, Grace Thurston and R. P. Elmore, and is looking for more vessels. The officers are: President, Capt. L. B. Hastings; secretary, N. C. Strong; treasurer and manager, Capt. Harry Randall.

The schooner Herman, which sailed from San Francisco about the middle of last month on a reputed treasure trip to the South Seas, is in deep trouble. As soon as she arrived at Honolulu libels aggregating $300 for supplies furnished were levied against her, and Collector Stackable fined her $100 for leaving San Francisco without clearance papers. The Herman left Honolulu with papers for Sydney, but before leaving Capt. Brown was careful not to disclose any of his plans in regard to the hidden treasure The news that the Herman has been libelled has created no small amount of uneasiness among the San Francisco stockholders.

TROOPS STONED.

Fight at Tamaque in Which the Soldiers Use Bayonets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tamaque, Pa., Aug. 28.—The first clash between the striking miners and the troops here occurred this morning, and as a result five prisoners are in the guardhouse at the 12th Regiment camp, and Capt. J. Beaver, of Company A, is suffering from a wound on the shoulder made by a stone thrown by a striker. This morning a report gained currency that strikers were gathering in force to march on No. 4 colliery, where the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company is mining and storing coal. The colliery is at the west end of Panther Creek valley, and the troops were ordered to that point. Col. Keoff and the 12th Regiment were placed on trolley cars which were run through the valley. When they reached a hill they were surrounded by a mob of strikers, who stoned the soldiers and called them hard names. The soldiers were compelled to fix bayonets. In the melee which followed Geo. Marteen was slightly wounded in the left side.

The troops started back to camp, and as the cars rounded a curve outside the city at a point where the tracks take an abrupt dip, the motorman on the first car made a discovery that the rails had been greased. The cars were stopped and soldiers were sent ahead to place sand on the rails. When this had been done it was possible, by moving the cars slowly, to reach Lansford in safety. A mob gathered there, and for a time it looked like a riot. When the first car was passing through the mob, Capt. Gerhardt was struck on the right shoulder by a stone. Several soldiers jumped from the car in pursuit of the stone-thrower. After an exciting scuffle they captured Joseph McCann, a young miner.

The cars proceeded again, but had not gone far when another crowd was encountered, and the soldiers were again taunted and stoned. Half a dozen soldiers jumped off and captured three men, who, it is alleged, were urging the crowd to attack the troops. The men gave their names as John King, Timothy King and John Kelly. They were taken to camp at Manila park, where, with McCann and Marteen, they were placed under a heavy guard. The officers of the 12th Regiment all agree that the situation is serious. They say the feeling against the soldiers is very intense at Lansford and Summit Hill.

Bluefield, W. Va., Aug. 28.—Strikers today fired on the miners and tipple men at Crane Creek operations. Two guards and two strikers were killed and several were wounded.

Hinton, W. Va., Aug. 27.—Great excitement exists in the vicinity of Red Ash and Beury today, caused by the constables removing the striking families from the company houses. About forty families who were notified to leave the houses of the Red Ash Coal company refused to vacate, and when the constables began to remove their household goods a volley of shots was fired at the officers from the opposite side of the river. They returned the fire with rifles. It is estimated that 800 shots were fired. The shooting was all at long range, and no one of the Red Ash side was hurt. About 40 deputies who have been stationed at Turmond and other points in the striking district were rushed to the scene of the shooting, and a late report now states that the men who opened the fire are now surrounded. The officers are removing the household goods, and the houses will be occupied by other miners who are willing to work. The coal output is steadily increasing. Yesterday 110 cars of coal and 23 cars of coke were loaded in the New River Field.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIES.

London, Aug. 27.—Alfred Modeley, the diamond merchant, who recently visited the United States to arrange for sending an industrial and educational commission, invited several British trades unionists and representatives of staple industries in the United Kingdom today to visit the United States as his guests, for the purpose of examining into its industrial situation and progress with reference to their effect on the position and prospects of the working men. After attending the opening of the buildings of the New York Chamber of Commerce, each of the visitors will proceed to the section affording facilities representative of the line of investigation, in which they will be assisted by civic federationists and labor leaders. Mr. Modeley says the commission will be strictly non-political.

NEW YORK FIRE CHIEF.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Justice Hall, in the Supreme court today granted a peremptory writ of mandamus, directing fire commissioner Sturgis to immediately restore Fire Chief Edward Croker to active duty as chief of the fire department. Mr. Croker was relieved from active duty last week, a day after he returned from a vacation.

The Mines of Mount Malahat

A New Mining Camp to Be Established at Shawnigan Lake.

Tyee Copper Company Has Secured Contract of Valuable Copper Properties.

The Tyee Copper company has secured an option on the Jumbo, Ogema, Quamichan and Eagle claims on Mount Malahat, which lies immediately east of the E. & N. railway at Shawnigan lake, and will proceed to develop them, having raised the sum of £10,000 for that purpose. Considerable work has been done on these claims by the original owners resulting in the discovery of high grade ore in encouraging quantities. Average assays give a value of $15 a ton in copper, gold and silver, while picked ore has run as high as $35.

The development of these properties will probably result in the establishment of another important mining camp tributary to Victoria, for there are many other claims staked on Mount Malahat, several of which are said to give promise of good things if they were worked, and doubtless the action of the Tyee company will attract the attention of other capitalists to this new mining field.

The Colonist noted a few days ago the discovery of very rich copper ore on the Koksilah river, and this morning an account comes from Nanaimo of a find of copper near Chemainus, so it would appear that Mount Sicker ere long is to have many rivals. Every day goes further towards proving the fact that the Victoria mining division is without a peer in the province and the sooner the people of Victoria grasp that fact and secure for themselves a portion of the riches which lie, literally, in their back yard, the better for them and the city.

NEW PAPER MILLS.

The Ottawa and Hull Power company, according to the Ottawa Citizen, has decided on a site for its proposed paper and pulp mill. It will be situated on the celebrated Table Rock on the Quebec side of the Chaudiere. Plans are now being prepared for the building and machinery. Dimensions, output and cost, however, will not be determined until it can be ascertained how much water power can be developed. The matter will be taken up early next month by the directors of the company and an early decision arrived at so as to permit of a commencement of the work this autumn. The supply of spruce for the manufacture of pulp and paper will be secured on limits owned by the W. C. Edwards company and the Hawkesbury Lumber company, and situated on the Gatineau, Dumoine and Petawawa river. These limits are now being cut for pine, but the supply of spruce is large. The new mill at the Chaudiere will, it is expected, be one of the largest in Canada. It will be planned so as to utilize all the water power available which will probably be fully 25,000 h.p. The new stone power house of the Consumers' Electric company affiliated with the Hull & Ottawa Power company, has just been completed and the machinery has all been installed with the exception of the switch board. The temporary frame structure will be abandoned shortly. About 10,000 horse power has been developed for heat, light and power, which can be furnished in large quantities. Over $500,000 has been expended on this work. An idea of its magnitude may be secured when it is said that over 125,000 cubic feet of rock has been excavated. The company is now in a position to furnish about 12,500 horse power of electrical energy.

ALASKA SALMON PACK.

An Astoria despatch says: The first authentic news of the salmon pack in Western Alaska was received this morning when the steamer North King, Captain B. Olsen, arrived in from Nushagak river, on Bristol Bay. The North King belongs to the Portland-Alaska Packers' Association, and was the first vessel of the cannery fleet to reach Bristol Bay, having worked her way through the ice, as well as the first to leave for home. She sailed from the North on August 14, after towing the ship C. F. Sargent to sea, and had a pleasant trip down the coast. Captain Olsen reports that the run of fish on Nushagak river was slack, excepting while the fishermen's strike was on, and through the strike his company's cannery lost fully 10,000 cases, while the other plants were also heavy losers. The season closed on July 29, and the pack is fully 20 per cent less than last year. The amount put up by the principal canneries is as follows:

	Cases.
Alaska Salmon Company, of San Francisco	24,000
Columbia River Packers' Association, of Astoria	27,000
Portland-Alaska Packers' Associations, of Portland	35,000
Alaska Fishermen's Packing Company, of Astoria	37,000
Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, of Seattle	70,000
Alaska Packers' Association, of San Francisco, four canneries	207,000

Two thousand eight hundred barrels of salt salmon were put up. Reports from other fisheries on Behring Sea state that on Koggiung river a big pack has been put up; on the Naknek and Ugaguk rivers the pack is of fair size, but on Ugashik river it is exceptionally small. The ship St. Nicholas, under charter to the Columbia River Packers' Association, was to leave about four days after the North King, while the bark Harry Morse, chartered by the Alaska Fishermen's Packing company, and its steamer North Star were expected to sail on August 23. On the day the North King sailed a schooner arrived at Bristol Bay with a party of British Columbia men on board. They were searching for a site on which to erect a cannery.

THE MELTING POINT.

The melting point of metals is as follows:

	Degrees Fahr.
Tin	426
Bismuth	493
Lead	630
Zinc	773
Silver	1873
Brass	1869
Copper	1996
Gold	2016
Cast Iron	2786
Platinum	4532

To make babbit metal, so much used those days mix 89 parts tin, copper 3-7 parts, antimony 7-3 parts; melt and cast into bearings for easy running of machinery.

MEASURES OF ORES AND EARTHS.

32 cubic feet of water weighs 2,000 pounds.

18 cubic feet of granite in situ weighs 2,000 pounds.

27 cubic feet of gravel dug our weighs 2,000 pounds.

25 cubic feet of sand weighs 2,000 pounds.

14 cubic feet of chalk weighs 2,000 pounds.

18 cubic feet of earth or marl weighs 2,000 pounds.

17 cubic feet of clay weighs 2,000 pounds.

45 cubic feet of coal ready for use weighs 2,000 pounds.

123 cubic feet of charcoal weighs 2,000 pounds.

70 cubic feet of coke weighs 2,000 pounds.

13 cubic feet of ordinary ore rock weighs 2,000 pounds.

21 cubic feet of coarse crushed quartz weighs 2,000 pounds.

German Student (who has consumed a full dinner at the college restaurant, diffidently, to the proprietor)—"I find I haf no money in these trousers pockets."

Proprietor (after an expressive pause)—"Oh, well, I suppose you can pay me when you have your others on."

German Student—"But I haf no other trousers!"—Brooklyn Eagle."

"Good morning, John; I hope all your family are well this morning."

John—"Yes, sir, I thank you."

Employer—"I'm glad to hear that. There is a big lacrosse match today, you know, so I was agraid that might have had a fatal effect upon some of them."