CAPITAL NOTES.

The Labor Congress Receives a Communication from the Victoria Trades Assembly.

Gen. Middleton's Cocked Hat Sold for Two Dollars—A Denial from Sir John's Secretary.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—At the labor congress, to-day, a strongly worded communication was read from the Victoria Trades Assembly with reference to Chinese immigration. The communication provoked a lively discussion. It was proposed to make it a criminal offence to establish private detective agencies in the country.

The executive of the labor congress has asked the Minister of Justice to defend the printers arrested for conspiracy in connection with the recent Montreal Herald strike. Sir John Thompson said, if the action was taken under the Combines Act, he would see that the case was appealed to the highest Courts, but he was of opinion the prosecution was being pressed under the previous statutes, in which case the Government could not act.

Pope, the Premier's secretary, wires that it is a lie that Sir John has purchased an estate in West Virginia.

General Middleton's cocked hat was sold for two dollars to-day.

The first British farmer delegate has arrived from England.

ANOTHER EASTERN VISITOR.

Mr. J. H. R. Molson, the Well-Known Banker and Brewer, Pays His Respects to the Pacific Coast.

Last night, Mr. J. H. R. Molson, president of the Molsons Bank of Montreal, one of the soundest and most conservative financial institutions of Eastern Canada, left Victoria en route for his home in Montreal. He was accompanied by Mrs. Molson, a lady friend and his nephew. Mr. Molson, who is also head of the well-known brewing firm, at the Canadian commercial capital, which bears his name, came over the United States route, calling at Butte, Montana, and other mining centres, also at Portland, Oregon, and other cities of the Sound whose almost super-activity made a great impression upon him. He remarked to a COLONIST reporter, with whom he had been previously acquainted, that he was delighted with the Pacific Coast, particularly the Sound country and the district surrounding Victoria. The limited signs of farming on the outskirts of Victoria, had, however, occurred to him as most remarkable, as he had expected that, in view of the climatic advantages, agriculture and cattle raising would have been much more extensive and advanced. In his opinion, Victoria ought to furnish a most remunerative market for far more garden and field produce than the Chinamen could supply.

Mr. Molson said he could hardly speak too loudly of the appearance of Victoria, of its surroundings, and some of its drives which he had very much enjoyed. He had been happy to call at some of the banks and be informed of the prosperity that prevailed; which he hoped would continue. He noted with surprise the absence of copper currency and the comparative scarcity of the smaller denominations of silver, what had seemed to him to be most peculiar being the use of a denomination of value that did not exist, and which was utterly at variance with the national currency. He had noticed, too, the paucity of $1 and $2 bills, and the substitution for them of American silver. Referring to the Canadian banking system, he described it as far ahead of that of the United States, from which there was little, if any, to be learned by us. He had read that it was the intention to establish a University for British Columbia. It was to be hoped, he intimated, that its promoters would remember that such institutions were a work which required time and large quantities of money to build them up. He wished the movement every success; but was inclined, when he thought of the matter, to recall the trials and the struggles through which the University of McGill had been called to pass. It will be remembered that the family of which Mr. J. H. R. Molson is the worthy head have been among the most generous contributors to educational and charitable objects in the province of Quebec, and a word from him is very far removed from being that of a disinterested tyro.

MR. J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

An English Gentleman Well Known in Educational and Literary Circles.

It will be learned with pleasure of the arrival from England of a gentleman already well known in educational and literary circles, Mr. J. W. Church, M.A., head master of the Middlesbrough Grammar school. As there is a rumor of the possibility of Mr. Church joining the Rev. C. J. Brenton as partner at Cornwall, with a view to a considerable enlargement and extension at an early date of that already successful school, some particulars of that gentleman's past career may prove acceptable. Mr. Church, after studying at King's College, London, passed a really distinguished career at the English universities; he became in succession prizeman in moral and mental philosophy and scholar of the University of Durham; gained a first-class in theology and moral philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and a student in philosophy of the University of Edinburgh. On leaving the university he devoted himself to education and literature and became second master, under Dr. Wood, at St. Mary's school, and in 1886 was appointed head master of the Middlesbrough Grammar school, a post which he has retained to the present with such success that the school now ranks with the first three in the northeast of England. Mr. Church has been a frequent contributor and leader writer on topics connected with art, literature and education to the London literary and daily papers and the provincial press. He is author of philosophical essays on "Casuistry," "Co-operation," &c., and of a series of papers on art, antiquities and travel on the continent, which, under the title of "A Trip to Nowhere," attracted considerable notice. In 1887 Mr. Church was member of a committee for studying and reporting on the middle-class system of education, in Belgium, Luxemburg and Holland, and he has been one of the foremost in urging on the necessity of increased attention to modern languages, science and commercial education. Should Mr. Church decide to make his home in Victoria many will welcome him as an active worker in the cause of temperance and member of the executive of the York Diocesan C.E.T.S.; many more as a representative for the N. E. District on the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, and all will hope that he may find the mild winters of Victoria less trying than the biting east wind which has troubled him on the north-east coast of the Old Country.

MAY LEAD TO DETECTION.

Discovery of a Bundle of Blood-Stained Clothes at Ladner's May Furnish a Clue to the Harris Murder.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Sept. 3.—A great sensation has been caused at Ladner's and in this city by the discovery on Monday, by John Southerly, of a bundle of clothes, which, though badly damaged by the water, still show in many places large blood spots. Southerly was clearing land about a mile from the house occupied by Harris, who was murdered by an unknown person over three years ago. When the clothes were found they were on the south side of Crescent Slough, not far from where the footsteps of the murderer were traced on the snow by the officers looking after the case. The bushes leading to the spot were blazed for some distance. Every one is certain that this is a genuine clue to the murderer. The clothes have been turned over to the authorities.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Dominion Bank Statement for the month of July shows that the reserve fund of the banks engaged in business in Canada amounts to $21,134,034; that the paid up capital amounts to $59,634,914; the total assets being $254,648,943, with total liabilities of $173,935,855. Locally money is in plentiful supply, more than equal to all requirements. Loans according to security are negotiable at 7 to 10 per cent.

Business in dry goods has improved under the stimulus of the splendid crop reports. Merchants are not unduly stocked; indeed, they have latterly refrained from making heavy purchases, preferring to get their shelves cleared. In consequence they will be in good humour and condition to buy goods for next season. It is noteworthy, too, that there is a tendency among country merchants to purchase of home wholesalers instead of sending their orders East or across the continent. This is having a good effect, and materially increases confidence. Payments are very much improved. The Canadian cotton and woollen mills are, it is to be noted, fully employed, so that trade prospects are excellent.

Groceries continue on their steady way, staples continuing at about previous ranges. Fruits are in heavy, though not undue, supply, and may be said to be cheap. Flour is steady; wheat and other grains are not over-plentiful, the new crop supplies not having yet come to hand. Butter and cheese are very firm. Eggs have gone up to 30c for Island. Sugars are stiff because of the heavy season's demand.

Business in lumber is good and prices are hard and fast, no reduction being probable, the demand being exceedingly great. The amount of building going on here is said to be greater than that of any town on the Sound.

Green fruit is very active; grapes being from 15c. @ 20c. per pound. Pears sell at three pounds for 25 cents @ 10c per pound. Bartletts are scarce and inferior in quality; corn 25c. @ 30c. per doz. Plums are very cheap and sell at from 50c. @ 60c. per box. Sicily lemons have gone up to $11.50 per case.

Iron and hardware continue to have a steady demand, particularly for building ware. Pig iron is steadier, and steel in sympathy is also very firm. There is a fair demand for agricultural tools and implements.

Feed of all kinds, except hay, is scarce, and that is plentiful, but the price demanded is high, and in the expectation that there will be a reduction in value no one is apparently anxious to buy.

Fish are more plentiful and the variety is more varied. Halibut have advanced from 10c. @ 12½c. Salmon are worth 10c. @ 12½c. and kippered salmon 12½c. @ 15c.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

FLOUR—Portland roller	$ 5.50
Salem	5.25
Snowflake	5.50
Hungarian	6.50 @ 7.00
Wheat, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Oats, new, per ton	30.00
Barley, per ton	26.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00
Bran, per ton	27.50
Ground Feed, per ton	27.50
Oil Cake, per ton	7.50
Corn, whole	40.00 @ 42.00
" cracked	45.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.50
Oatmeal " " Scotch	3.75
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs.	4.00
" small " "	4.00
" Bayo " "	3.75
Potatoes, new, per ton	18.00 @ 20.00
Onions " "	3.50 @ 3.75
Hay, baled, per ton	18.00 @ 20.00
Straw, per bale	1.25
Pears	2.75 @ 3.00
Peaches	1.75 @ 2.00
Apples, Newtown pippins, per bx	2.00
Plums	40 @ 60
Raspberries	
Sicily Lemons, per case	11.50
Black Currants, per 3 lbs	
Cherries, per lb	15
Cucumbers	1.25 @ 1.75
Tomatoes	8 @ 10
Eggs, Island, per dozen	30
" Imported, "	35
Butter, roll, Island, per lb	30@35
" tub or firkin, creamery	27½@30
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	20
" California	20
Hams, Evans, per lb	15
" American "	15@16½
Bacon, Evans, Breakfast, per lb	14 @ 15
" American, per lb	16
" Rolled "	14½
Shoulders, per lb	12½
Lard "	11½@15
Meats—Beef "	12½@18
Sides "	8@10
Mutton, per lb	12½@18
Lamb, forequarter	1.00@1.50
" hindquarter	1.50@1.75
Pork, fresh "	15
Veal, dressed, per lb	15
Venison "	8
Tallow, per lb	5@6½
Duck, per pair	3.00@4.50
Chickens, each	1.00@1.25
Grouse	
Venison	8
Hides, "	5½@ 8½
Skins, sheep, each	20@85
Calf	8
Fish—Salmon, Spring, per lb	12½
Sockeye	10
Halibut	12½
Cod 3 lbs for	25
Miscellaneous (small)	10
Sturgeon	8@ 25
Kippered salmon	12½&15
Flounders, 3 lbs for	25
Smelts	12½
Lettuce, per doz	25

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

A Not Very Busy Session of the Aldermanic Board—The Usual Routine Matters.

The Council Will Not Buy a Hose Cart For the Fire Department—Money Matters.

The City Council met as usual last evening, and considered the usual amount of business. There was a full board present:—

COMMUNICATIONS.

A writ from the Supreme court, in re, Keen vs the Corporation regarding the sewerage plan competition. Referred to the Sewerage committee and city barristers.

From Wm. Humphrey—asking for drainage connection to certain premises which he is erecting. Referred to Street committee.

From L. G. Henderson—enclosing specimens of house numbers (metal), which he proposes to supply at 25c. each. Referred to committee.

From Thomas Kaynes—calling attention to the unhealthy state of a drain on Dallas road, in the vicinity of his house. Mr. Kaynes had more than one complaint of bad drainage. Referred to Sanitary committee to report.

From Milne Bros.—asking certain alterations to sidewalk. Referred to Street committee.

From Hon. John Robson—stating that it was not deemed advisable for the government to lay down any hard and fast lines regarding services rendered by the fire department outside the city limits; but that due attention would be given to any services so rendered.

Ald. Wilson suggested that Chief Deasy be instructed not to respond to any calls outside the city limits.

Ald. Smith seconded the motion.

Ald. Kelly thought the motion ought to be modified to "they will not be compelled." It was not right that the city should stand by and see houses burned immediately beside them, and no effort made to save them.

Ald. Wilson remarked that if a stand were not taken the government would make no effort to recompense the city for the risk the fire department undertook in attending to fires outside the city limits.

From C. E. Renouf, secretary Agricultural Exhibition—asking for the use of a dynamo and lamp on the day of the exhibition. Granted.

From F. Whitney—requesting to lay street car tracks on Pembroke street. Referred to street committee.

From J. A. Watt (Toronto)—with reference to a furnace for the proposed crematory. Referred to sanitary committee.

From Mary Broscowitz, whose tax this year is $55, which she is unable to pay, and appealing to the kindness of the council for lenient dealings. Referred to finance committee for consideration.

AUGUST ACCOUNTS.

Accounts were received amounting to $4,758.67, and duly passed.

BY-LAWS.

Several by-laws were introduced and read a first and second time and passed.

Application for the guardianship of the city hall coming up for consideration, it was decided to postpone the matter for one week, inasmuch as the present occupant had been virtually promised the position when the new building was completed.

REPORTS.

From the Street committee—recommending that Mr. Sayward's request be granted, providing he pay the sum of twenty-five cents per month nominal rent. Adopted.

From the Sanitary committee—stating that they found no objection to the erection of a tannery on Bay street.

From the Fire wardens—recommending the purchase of a hose wagon for the department.

Ald. McKillican moved that the purchase be deferred to next year.

Ald. Wilson explained the necessity for this wagon.

The Mayor—What would it cost?

Ald. Wilson—Four hundred or five hundred dollars.

Ald. Harrison—Whew-w-w!

The amendment of Ald. McKillican was passed.

The Hall committee recommended the acceptance of Mr. Charles Redfern's tender for a clock for the city hall for $3,500.

Ald. Harrison, custodian of the empty Street committee purse, asked if the Hall committee had sufficient money to pay for this clock, but Ald. McKillican explained that it would take six months to get that clock out here and put it up, by which time the present council would be remembered by the inscription "Requiescat in Pace."

There was the usual family talk after the routine business was disposed of. Ald. Smith proposed that the council make its annual visit to the water works on Friday week. Ald. Harrison said such a proceeding would not be delicate just now, or rather it would be too delicate, to visit the water works while the sewerage by-law was hanging over the heads of the council. It was asked what the sewerage by-law had to do with the inspection of the water works, and the fact was revealed that Ald. Harrison was thinking of the "little spread" that is usual on this annual occasion. Too pointed altogether for the aldermen to go feasting the city's money away at the water works while a by-law asking for $300,000 was before the people. Then he got warm and went to the extent of proposing that should the board visit the works before the voting day, the aldermen "should pay for their own grub." This the mayor adroitly changed to "refreshments," inasmuch as "grub" did not involve everything. This disposed of, a discussion was gotten up on the speed of the street cars across James Bay bridge, and the conversation developed into the strength and construction of bridges generally. It was resolved to apply the four mile an hour pace to the street cars crossing the bridge.

IN VICTORIA'S DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR:—If, for having demanded that "F. C. S." shall prove his assertion that the condition of Victoria is "abominable, filthy and disgraceful," I am to be classed with the genus "mossback" so be it. I have no objection, under the circumstances, to the distinction. I had rather belong to the class that believes in making haste slowly than to the rash, unthinking, reckless set of which "F. C. S." is apparently a member.

It is one thing to make an assertion; it is another thing to prove it. I call on "F. C. S." to establish—to prove his charge against the good name of this beautiful and healthy city. He says: "I reiterate the assertion." That is all; nothing more! Suppose "F. C. S." if called a rogue and a cheat, were to take his accuser into court, what would the court say? what would the jury find, if the defendant, instead of producing evidence to establish his charge, were to say, "It is true I have called this man bad names. I now reiterate the assertion." He would be regarded either as a lunatic or a professional slanderer, and would either have the most exemplary punishment meted out to him, or would be committed to an asylum. I say that "F. C. S." has published a statement, which, to use the mildest term, is incorrect, and which he makes no effort to prove. What can be F. C. S.'s object in slandering the city in which he earns a good living? Is his ambition? Does he aspire to the position of sewerage commissioner, three of which the passage of the by-law will create? Or he is an emotional creature who is bent on having the by-law passed at the expense of truth?

He casts doubt on the Dominion Health Statistics, dismissing them with the convenient remark that "they are entirely unreliable." He next declares that the Victoria health statistics are not reliable. More assertions without proof! Every circumstance that tells against F. C. S.'s argument (if such it can be called) is incorrect or unreliable. The most carefully prepared statistics from Government officers are dismissed with contempt, because they show that he is himself incorrect. Even your statement a few days ago that there is less disease this year in Victoria than previous years, is referred to as "conjecture." The only thing that pleases him is Dr. Canniff's report. It reeks with details of typhoid fever, and the bad smelling quarters in Toronto. It is pleasant to find something with which your correspondent can agree. But is he aware that in adopting the Canniff report he condemns himself? Toronto has sewers through nearly every street; the cost of the system exceeded $3,000,000; and still her air is impregnated with the foulest of smells and disease is common, while Victoria, without sewers, is the second healthiest city in the Dominion.

Mr. Ed tor, it has long been the habit of certain writers for the public press to decry the sanitary condition of Victoria. It is time a halt was called. Gentlemen who, like F.C.S., mistake denunciation for argument, and the vapors of an unhealthy and prejudiced mind for realities, should be required to back up their assertions with facts.

I yield to no one in a desire to have Victoria maintain her proud position as the second healthiest city of the Dominion, and I cannot remain silent when she is wantonly denounced as abominably filthy and disgraceful.

RATEPAYER.

THE BATES' CASE.

TO THE EDITOR:—I see by the Free Press of the 22nd that Mr. Bates, the man that Mr. Keith said was sent home for singing a song, contradicts the statement that I made, saying that he was not sent home for that.

Now, I say that Bates and the man that worked with him were sent home on the second of May because the level they worked in was too far ahead of the counter level. There had been for a long time two shifts working in the level that Bates worked in and one in the counter level, so that his level must have been forty, if not fifty, yards further in than the counter level. It was therefore necessary that one shift should be laid off in Bates' level to allow the other to come up with it. Now, this was why Bates and the man that worked with him were sent home on the second of May, and not for singing a song. As soon as the boss had a place ready for him, he sent for Bates to come to work again. Then it was that he refused to work, except in the level he had been taken away from. He would not go to work with the man who had been laid off with him.

Then the boys, in order to give him the place in the level that he wanted, which, as I said, was one of the best places in the mine, had to take another man out of it to make room for him.

He could make one dollar more per day in the level than he could where the man who was removed to make room for him was sent to work. This was the reason that I said the boss was as good to him as to any other man in the mine.

Now, sir, I would like to know if that looks as if the company or the boss wanted to discharge Bates.

After the boss had done all this for him, he worked, he says, one day, and laid off two. He knew, or at least I know, that for the last five years it has been the custom for a man to lose his place if he laid off two days, especially if it was through drink. I have had my place in the No. 3 shaft given to another man for losing one day.

Now, this was the reason I said he was not discharged for singing a song, but for laying off work.

Then, sir, he says that he never went to see Mr. Bryden. I never asked Mr. Bryden, but I was told in the level, the morning Bates went back to work there, that the other man was taken out and he put in his place by Mr. Bryden's orders.

Then, sir, Bates says to the Free Press that I never dug any coal. I would tell Mr. Bates that I have dug coal in seven different mines in Washington and California, and I have yet to see one of these mines that is as good to work in as the mines on this island for either miner or day men. I have worked, also, in different mines in Oregon and Idaho, and none of them surpass this for wages and hours. The only reason I was not digging here was because I could not get a place to dig. The boss always told me he had too many men. I have all the time been working for as little wages as a man that could not speak one word of English.

JOHN HAIGH.

Wellington, Aug. 30th, 1890.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR.—Would you kindly insert in your next issue that your reporter must have misunderstood me as regards my statement relating to the incorrectness of the admiralty charts of the northern route of the C.P.N. Co.

The Admiralty Charts I found excellent. My statement referred to Rivers Inlet alone; this is not supposed to be correctly surveyed as it is only laid down in hair lines on the chart. It is this outline of the Inlet that is quite incorrect and to which I alone referred in the remarks I passed.

JOHN T. WALBRAN.

WOMAN'S ENTERPRISE.

How Many Ladies Make a Living for Themselves.

4

A Large Business Built Up in the Making of Mince-Meat and Plum Pudding—Home-Made Bread an Article Always in Demand.

The hosts of women who flock to the cities without employment or the definite promise of positions, hoping to achieve at once fame and fortune in the busy whirl, should take warning by the almost hopeless struggle of thousands of their predecessors, says the New York Mail and Express, and look for example rather to such instances of success at home as are afforded by workers like Mrs. Thomas S. Taylor, of Plainfield, N. J., who has built up a large business in the making of mince-meat and plum puddings. The details of Mrs. Taylor's success are not commonly known. She is a daughter-in-law of the popular Dr. Taylor, late of Grace Church, and as in the case of so many women there was a family home but not sufficient income. Her next-door neighbor was the late Mrs. Helen Nitsch, better known by her nom de plume of "Catherine Owen," who gave her the sensible advice that she put her culinary skill to some account in money making.

"I'll give you a famous plum-pudding recipe," said Mrs. Nitsch, "and you have your own mince-meat formula; the market, if the things are good, won't be long in appearing."

Mrs. Taylor went among her old friends in Grace parish explaining her project. The holidays were coming, and she took $40 worth of orders as a result of her first day's expedition. All days, of course, were not as prosperous, but among the neighbors and townspeople her wares grew in demand. By and by the Plainfield grocer began to keep them, and now there are several groceries in New York where they are also on sale. Mrs. Taylor has as much as she can attend to, and all without the necessity of leaving her home.

Often it needs but the courage to try, and results are won in some similar field. The women all over the country who are asking themselves almost hopelessly: "What can I do that will not take me away from my little ones?" might take courage if they knew of the efforts of other home workers whose successes are real if not large or spectacular enough to receive much public mention. Here is an instance which has come under my notice in Brooklyn: A woman, much of whose time is occupied in the care of a number of children, was looking about in quest of something that might bring in money. A neighbor urged her to make bread, her loaves being famous in the circle which had tasted their sweetness and lightness, to add a syllable to a phrase. This neighbor agreed to take a loaf every day, and three or four other families were found ready to enter into the arrangement. With a market for perhaps half a dozen loaves assured the experiment was quickly under way, with no very sanguine expectations of success, but in default of any better plan. This was about eight or ten months ago, and without any very strenuous efforts to push the business, it has grown to about the limits prescribed by the plucky baker's time and the capacities of an ordinary range oven.

Twenty-five loaves is about the average daily baking and sometimes these are too few to supply the demand. The bread is mixed in several batches, and the oven is kept hot until all are out of the way. Two sizes of loaves are supplied, selling at six and ten cents respectively. The bread is weighed to keep the loaf of standard measure, according to the usual custom at bakeries. Monday has proved the poorest day in the week for bread selling, but good sales are to be counted on for Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The average profit is about four dollars per week clear. No fortune certainly, but there are thousands of women whose skies would be brighter if they could see a way to add that amount regularly to their incomes.

Two other young married women make candies for sale in a country village. They began during the holiday season a year ago and found it an easy matter to get their wares placed on sale in the village drug store. They asked sixty cents a pound, but the candy shrank materially in weight through evaporation if not disposed of immediately, and they had not learned the art of making it as tempting to the eye as conclusively proved by an analysis recently made by an eminent chemist. After the gumming another pressing in the hydraulic press follows. Then another counting—in fact, stamps are counted no less than thirteen times during the process of manufacture. The sheets are then cut in half, each portion containing one hundred stamps, this being done by girls with ordinary hand shears. Next follows the perforation, which is performed by machinery. The perforations are first made in a perpendicular line and afterward in a horizontal line. Another pressing follows—this time to get rid of the raised edges on the back of the stamps made by the dies, and this ends the manufacture. A separate apartment is devoted to the picking and sending off the stamps to different post-offices. It will be seen by this account that any absurd rumor concerning the poisonous or unclean properties of postage stamps is utterly without foundation.

A Talking Canary Bird.

A rare curiosity is owned in Phœnix, R. I., by Miss Ida Colvin. It is a Hartz mountain canary which talks. It was brought to its present home about the same time a young parrot was purchased. The two birds have been in their respective cages, side by side, always, and while the parrot has caught some of the singing notes of the canary the latter has learned to enunciate plainly from its feathered friend. It has learned thus far only two sentences, which are "Sweet little Dicky bird" and "O, poor Billy!" but they are spoken with startling distinctness and intonation.

MIND SUPERSEDES INSTINCT.

How Man Has Lost Many Gifts Possessed by the Lower Animals.

If the doctrine be true that man is really the heir of all the various species and genera of the animal kingdom, it seems a little hard upon us, says the American Analyst, that even by way of exception we inherit none of the most marvelous instincts of those species and genera, and have to be content with those greater but purely human faculties by which even the most wonderful of animal instincts have been somehow extinguished. Sir John Lubbock maintains with a good deal of plausibility that there are insects, and very likely even higher animals, which perceive colors of which we have no glimpse and hear sounds which are to us inaudible. Yet we never hear of a human retina that includes in its vision those colors depending on vibrations of the other which are too slow or too rapid for our ordinary eyes, nor of a human ear which is entranced with music that to the great majority of our species is absolutely inaudible.

Again, we never hear of a human being who could perform the feat, of which we were told only recently, of a bloodhound. In a dark night it followed up for three miles the trail of a thief with whom the bloodhound could have never been in contact (he had just purloined some rolls of tan from the tanyard in which the dog was chained up), and finally sat down under the tree in which the man had taken refuge. Why, we wonder, are those finer powers for discriminating and following the track of the scent which so many of the lower animals possess entirely extinguished in man, if man be the real heir of all the various genera which show power inferior to his own?

We see no trace in animals of that high enjoyment of the finer scents which make the blossoming of the spring flowers so great a delight to human beings, and yet men are entirely destitute of that almost unerring power of tracking the path of an odor, which seems to be one of the principal gifts of many quadrupeds and some birds. It is the same with the power of a dog or cat to find its way back to a home to which it is attached, but from which it has been taken by a route that it can not possibly follow on its return, even if it had the power of observing that route, which usually it has not. Nothing could be more convenient than such a power to a lost child. But no one ever heard of any child who possessed it.

Still more enviable is that instinct possessed by so many birds of crossing great tracts of land and sea without apparently any landmarks or seamarks to guide them, and of reaching a quarter of the globe which many of them have never visited before, while those who have visited it before have not visited it often enough to learn the way—at least by any rule or law which, in like circumstances, would be of any use to human intelligence. The migratory birds must certainly be in possession of either senses or instincts entirely beyond the range of human imagination, and yet no one ever heard of the survival of such a sense of instinct in any member of our race. It may be said, indeed, that men have either inherited or reproduced the slave-making instinct of some of the military ants, though that unfortunate and degrading instinct does not appear to have been inherited by any of the higher animals which intervene between the insects and our own race; but this only enhances the irony of our destiny, if we do, indeed, in any sense inherit from these insect artistocracies one of the most disastrous instincts of the audacious but indolent creatures which fight so much better than they work. If we have not inherited the architectural instincts of bees or beavers, nor the spinning instincts of spiders, nor the power of the dog to track out his home, it is a little sad that we should have inherited the one disastrous instinct of the ant by which it makes itself dependent on a more timid and industrious species of its own race, and thereby loses the power to help itself.

What is still more curious is that even where human beings have wholly exceptional and unheard-of powers they betray no traces of the exceptional and unheard-of powers of the races whose vital organization we are said to inherit. The occasional appearance of very rare mathematical powers, for instance, so far from being in any sense explicable from below, looks much more like inspiration from above. The calculating boy who could not even give any account of the process whereby he arrived at correct results which the educated mathematician took some time to verify, certainly was not reviving in himself any of the rare powers of the lower tribes of animals. Nor do the prodigies in music who show such marvelous power in infancy recall to us any instinct of the bird, the only musical creature except ourselves. Still less, of course, does great moral genius—the genius of a Howard or a Clarkson—suggest any reminiscence of what happens in the world of animal life.

Draughts not Dangerous.

The danger from draughts is largely exaggerated, says a writer in London Lancet. When a person is not overheated there is nothing so dangerous in an influx of air. It is far better to sit in a slight draught than to breathe impure air. The writer says: "I know of two men who sit in their shirt-sleeves all day under an open window during winter in a northern climate. They are never sick. When they leave the office others come on and work with the windows closed. These latter are always complaining of colds and throat and lung troubles."

Bible Written in Shorthand.

There are many curious copies of the Bible in the various collections of Europe and America, but it is doubtful if there is a duplicate for the one belonging to Dr. R. T. Williams of London in all the collections in the world. This odd copy of Holy Writ is written in shorthand and is complete throughout. It was written by an apprentice who was suspicious of James II.'s intentions regarding Protestantism. If deprived of his printed copy, he hoped to have the little shorthand volume left.

THE "OLD BASTION," NANAIMO.

TO THE EDITOR: I was a resident of Nanaimo in the first years of its existence, and am astonished to read in a copy of the Nanaimo Free Press the following about the Old Bastion:

"There are only a few old pioneers left in this city who can remember the number of lives that this old relic has been the means of saving, and how they were compelled to remain inside for weeks on certain occasions, when the Indians were surrounding the town in the early days. The Old Bastion has quite a history which the pioneers are so well able to relate, with heaving breast, when they remember what they have endured therein."

As to the Bastion ever being used as above described, it is an infamous falsehood, and the Nanaimo paper in saying so is offering greater insult to the peaceable Indians of that district than the sending of "C" battery is to the whites, which the truthful editor harps so much about.

PIONEER, 1852.

REMARKABLE SURGERY.

A rather remarkable surgical operation was performed in Washington, and the indications are that it will prove most successful. A short time ago the daughter of C. A. Ginochio, a well known railroad man of Marshall, Tex., was stricken with paralysis of the left arm, which gradually extended to the entire left side of her body. Physicians and surgeons who were consulted were unable to determine the cause or to provide a remedy, and a few days ago Ginochio brought his daughter to an eminent surgeon in this city. Yesterday an examination of the patient's condition was made. Beginning at the little finger on the left hand one of the affected nerves was traced to the right side of the brain and the seat of the affliction was located in the shape of a tumor. The presence of the tumor had not been before suspected, and its pressure upon the brain had caused the paralysis. The skull was cut open, a portion of the skull lifted and the tumor neatly removed. The patient withstood the operation splendidly and relief from the paralysis was at once manifest. It is believed that the patient, who is still in the hospital, will recover the use of her left hand and arm in a few days.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

HERE AND THERE.

Friday week the local athletes will combine in giving Prof. Foster a testimonial entertainment in view of the approaching close of the out-door sport season. He has worked hard in the interests of all sports throughout the season, but more particularly in those of cricket, which was likely to flag till the Beresford club was started, and has provoked friendly but earnest rivalry. The entertainment will be of an athletic character, and some good sport is promised.

Interest in the Slavin-McAuliffe fight continues to increase in London sporting circles as the day of the contest approaches. Marcus Mayer has been offering bets of $1,000 even on McAuliffe for ten days, but can find no takers. McAuliffe weighs 214 pounds stripped, thirty-two pounds less than when he left California.

CYCLING.

Last Thursday's bicycle turnout proved so successful an event that the boys are going to have another parade this evening. Lamps are on the order sheet.

VICTORIA FOOTBALL CLUB.

It will be satisfactory to local sportsmen to know that the first annual athletic meeting under the auspices of the Victoria Football Club (Rugby) has such excellent prospects. The prizes are numerous and valuable. The club have offered a gold medal for the quarter mile pedestrian championship of British Columbia; while they acknowledge with thanks a communication from the Victoria Lacrosse Club with the offer of a gold medal valued $25, which that club suggested be competed for in the mile race. The only change that has so far been made in the published programme is that the quarter mile race, instead of being restricted to the membership of the club, has been opened to all amateurs.

CRICKET.

The game between the Beresfords and the Victoria cricket club, played at Beacon Hill, last Saturday, is talked of as the best match of the season. Mr. H. E. Field of the Beresfords, then reached the top score of the season, 31; and Mr. Foster distinguished himself by making an exceptionally fine catch at short slip. A return match with Nanaimo is expected by the Beresfords next Saturday.

Mr. W. K. Bull has removed his office from the old stand in Trounce avenue to View street, next the Roman Catholic cathedral, where all conscientious commercial travellers can find him when they are desirous of paying $50 to the city treasury.

BIRTH.

MORISON—At Metlakahtla, on 15th ultimo, the wife of Charles F. Morison, of a son.

MARRIED.

KIER-BELL—At Somenos, B.C., August 30th, by the Rev. C. E. Cornish, Henry P. Kier, to Miss Jessie Bell, both of Somenos.

MOFFAT-RODDY—At the residence of the bride's uncle, Alexandria, on August 25th, Henry Moffat, of Lansdowne Farm, eldest son of Alexander Moffat, Postmaster, Pembroke, Ont., to June, eldest daughter of of Michael Roddy, Esq., of Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland. Ontario papers please copy.

O'BRIEN-MADIGAN—At St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral, this morning, by Rev. Father Leterme, Mr. Steve O'Brien to Miss Margaret Adelaida, third daughter of Mr. Benjamin Madigan, all of this city.

WHIFFEN-GOOD.—At St. Paul's church, Saturday, August 30th, by the Rector, father of the bride, Edward W. Whiffin, fourth son of H. W. Sharp Whiffin, late Accountant-General, war office, London, England, to Amy Evelyn G. Good, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. E. Good, of Nanaimo, B. C. No cards.

WEAVER-BRIDGMAN-DRAKE—At Christ Church Cathedral, on Sept. 3rd, by the Lord Bishop of British Columbia, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Beaslands, Arthur John Weaver-Bridgman to Maude Lilian, second daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyrwhitt-Drake.

DIED.

BAKER—In this city, on the 28th inst., Richard Baker, a native of London, Ont., aged 45 years.

FRANCIS—At Lake District, on the 1st instant, of consumption, James, second son of the late James Francis, aged 24 years.

GOWDY—On the 3rd inst., of consumption, George, fifth son of William and Mary Gowdy, aged 28 years.

HUMPHREYS—At the residence of Mrs. Watkins, Meares Street, on the morning of the 29th inst., Thomas Basil Humphreys, a native of Liverpool, Eng., aged 50 years and 5 months.