CEMETERY ART.

REQUIREMENTS OF "FASHION" IN TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS.

The Low, Broad, Flat Stone More Popular Than the Tall Pillar—Granite and Marble—Figures and Quaint Devices.

[New York Sun.]

"There is very rarely any material change in what may be called the 'fashion' of tombstones and monuments," a monument cutter said. "The work becomes more artistic, but does not materially alter in design. We have still the low, broad, flat stone, leading an idea of strength and solidity rather than beauty, although many of the stones are very handsome. They are, perhaps, even more popular than the tall pillars, but that may be due to the fact that they are less expensive. Still, some of the richest men in the country have placed them over their family grave plots, Jay Gould among others, although his is unusually graceful for a heavy stone. Some are simply large blocks of granite, or it may be, marble, without anything in the shape of carving to relieve their somber appearance except the smooth place where the name is cut, or, more ordinarily, placed in raised letters. That is the old style, and it still holds its own.

"But another kind of flat stone is becoming popular. The ponderous appearance is lessened by having the upper part supported by granite pillars instead of the customary blocks of stone, and various devices in carving tend to lend grace and beauty to the monument. The last stone is not usually of polished granite. In the very nature of the monument something rugged is supposed, and if the stone were highly polished (and granite takes a far higher polish than marble), the effect would be marred and the design inconsistent. Figures of life are very seldom carved on the flat stones, as they would have to be either very short or placed in a horizontal position. The flat stones are generally over vaults, but not uncommonly we are ordered to place one of them over a single grave.

"The pillar, or obelisk style of monument ranges usually from fifteen to twenty feet in height. They are generally of cut, but not polished, granite, the only part polished being the space where the name or inscription is carved. The old style of a heavy, broad pillar with an obelisk top still prevails, but taller, more slender and more artistic columns are finding favor. They are embellished with all sorts of designs, and the art of the sculptor, as well as his patience, is often taxed to the utmost to produce a statue that has no meaning, and should have no existence, except in the brain of the wealthy owner of the monument. A small figure on the top, so high that its features can hardly be distinguished, but which are supposed to bear some resemblance to those of the person whose remains are entombed below, is a common weakness.

"A figure of life, or even heroic size, however, is often placed upon the summit of a pillar, and this, if well executed, and in harmony with the structure it stands upon, has a fine effect, although it gives the column, perhaps, too much the appearance of a public monument. But fine statuary is usually placed nearer to the ground, and many quaint devices find expression in it. Greenwood and Woodlawn cemeteries, especially the former, are rich in curious, eccentric, and beautiful designs—for we can not dictate. All we can do is to follow the instructions given us, and if we are requested to put upon the pillar a lamb, a giant, a dwarf, or a lady in voluminous skirts, our business is to do it in the best style we can.

"Square-shaped and round, three cornered and fluted, rough cut, and, on rare occasions, even polished granite or marble pillars are used. The broken column is a very popular design. It is usually about eight feet high, and round. It is often polished to give greater effect to the rugged, irregular top, which it is supposed to have been broken off. For the most part pillars of all kinds stand upon a square stone pedestal, but at times we are required to erect a slender column straight from the ground. This has a quaint and rather pleasing effect. Flat stones are often placed in position over a vault long before the death of any member of a family. Pillars are very rarely erected until somebody's remains have been deposited below. A pillar is usually intended to commemorate one person. A flat monument may cover a whole family.

"We have ceased for some time to import graveyard designs from Italy or elsewhere. One reason for this is that all the finest work of Italian sculptors is in marble, and Italian marble will by no means stand the wear and tear of our varying climate. In a few years its creamy whiteness turns to an ugly grayish mud color, and dark veins appear upon it. Finally, it begins to chip and crumble, and becomes an unsightly object. Italian granite will not bear our climate. It has been tried."

Don't Roll Them.

[Washington Star.]

One of our exchanges takes the trouble to tell its readers how to roll magazines, pamphlets, etc., for transmission by mail or otherwise. This is one of the cases where Punch's excellent advice "Don't" comes in. Such things should not be rolled at all. They should always be sent flat. To roll them is to mar them almost once and forever. When a periodical dealer offers to roll up a parcel for a customer he should be told politely but unmistakably that he doesn't wholly understand his business. Manuscripts, it may be added, should never be rolled under any circumstances. If necessary to reduce the proportions of a package they may be folded once or twice as required, but be less the better.

Food and Sleep.

[The Argonaut.]

Dr. R. M. Hodges once read a paper before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, in which he touched on this question upon which doctors disagree, and said: "It is a common impression that to take food immediately before going to bed and to sleep is unwise. Such a suggestion is answered by a reminder that the instinct of animals prompts them to sleep as soon as they have eaten; and in summer an after-dinner nap, especially when that meal is taken at midday, is a luxury indulged in by many. If the ordinary hour of the evening meal is 6 or 7 o'clock, and of the first morning meal 7 or 8 o'clock, an interval of twelve hours or more elapses without food, and for persons whose nutrition is at fault this is altogether too long a period for fasting.

"That such an interval without food is permitted explains many a restless night, and much of the head and backache, and the languid-half-rested conditions on rising, which is accompanied by no appetite for breakfast. This meal itself often dissipates these sensations. It is, therefore, desirable, if not essential, when nutriment is to be crowded, that the last thing before going to bed should be the taking of food. Sleeplessness is often caused by starvation, and a tumbler of milk, if drunk in the middle of the night, will often put people to sleep when hypnotics would fail of their purpose. Food before rising is an equally important expedient. It supplies strength for bathing and dressing, laborious and wearisome tasks for the underfed, and is a better morning pick-me-up than any 'tonic'."

Gen. Putnam's "Wolf" Cave.

[Chicago Times.]

The cave out of which Israel Putnam dragged the wolf is seldom visited because it is in a stony, mountainous forest, in a remote corner of Connecticut. A picnic party recently made the tedious trip, which involved several miles of rough walking. There are pictures in primers of Putnam entering the cave erect, with a blazing torch held above his head. The hole is really so small that it can only be explored on hands and knees, and an adult can not turn around in it. The length is 300 feet, and tradition says that the hero followed the beast to the further end, shot him between the eyes by their own glow, and then was drawn out with him by means of a rope.

Shakespeare's Cousins Diary.

[Chicago Herald.]

The immediate publication of the manuscript diary of Shakespeare's cousin, the town clerk of Stratford-on-Avon, is announced. The volume will consist of autotypes of the folio pages of the manuscript and a transcript by experts of the British museum. The diary extends from 1613 to 1616—the years of Shakespeare's residence at Stratford previous to his death on the 5th of May (April 23 o. s.) of the latter year. From beginning to end it is a record of the attempts made to inclose, and of the resistance offered to the inclosure, of the common fields of Stratford, in which Shakespeare was interested.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1885

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS. MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, for insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 64 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year	$2.50
For six months	1.50
For three months	75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be FREE. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, Nov. 26.

VICTORIA RICE MILL.

The New Industry Prepared for Manufacturing.

Where the Rice Comes From and How Treated.

An Important Addition to Victoria Industries.

The Victoria rice mill is now ready for operation, and only awaits the arrival of an overdue ship to commence the cleaning of rice and manufacture of flour and other products. The mill is owned by the Mount Royal Milling company, of Montreal, who own and operate the largest mill on the continent, situated at Cote de Neige, a suburb of Montreal. The members of the company who are at present in the city are Messrs. D. W. Ross and Thos. B. Hall, the latter of whom will reside permanently in Victoria and conduct the business here.

Thinking that a slight description of the premises and the

MANUFACTURE OF RICE

would interest the readers of *The Colonist*, a representative called down yesterday afternoon at the mill on Store street, and found Mr. Ross in the engine room. The 103 horse-power Corliss, built by Laurie of Montreal, was in motion, producing by its mighty throbs the necessary power. The engine is of the latest modern make, all wearing parts being of phosphor bronze, a metal almost impossible to wear out, and the movement of the valves such that only the quantity of steam demanded by the machinery used, the feed valve being opened or closed as the call for power increases or diminishes. The engine is probably the first north of San Francisco, and does not cause the least vibration by its working. It is situated in a detached brick building.

THE TWO STEEL BOILERS

being placed immediately next it on a lower bed. These are provided with the Jarvis furnace and grate which will burn almost anything, and Korting injectors, while a Laurie pump is also used when necessary to pump water for making steam. Iron pipes also connect from this with every flat in the building for fire purposes, the pump having connection with the waters of the Arm, and able to force a stream to a height of one hundred feet, so fire protection is ample.

Dickson & Campbell's wharf has given spacious facilities for the discharge of the rough rice from sailing vessels to cars and taken to the elevator, which at once carries it to the top floor, from whence it again reaches the floor by gravitation, and is again and again

RAISED AND LOWERED,

passing through the various machinery until it either becomes bright, white, marketable rice or flour, never being touched by hand during the whole process. In fact, rice milling is very similar to that of modern flour milling.

The great flywheel of the engine is 20 feet in diameter and 6 tons in weight, the diameter of the main driving shaft being 6 inches. Everything is done by power, rice traveling from lower to topmost flat, sight times. Contrary to general opinion the cleaning of rice is a delicate operation, and one requiring the utmost care to successfully accomplish; a grain of rice if broken in two is of half its former value. After hulling is finished the

PROCESS REALLY ONLY BEGINS.

Two hulling disks are on the second flat, where the rice is hulled, after which it is carried to a series of sizers, decorticators, brushes, combs, polishers and sievers, coming out white rice at the bagging sieve. The rice is ground in a 4 foot French burr, and is passed through silk bolts.

Besides these varied machines there is a 5 foot Peak stone for grinding and feed purposes, and an intricate amount of machinery for finishing and dressing meals. The meal is regarded as a very valuable article for cattle food. In England and the continent there is market for thousands of tons of it for cattle feeding purposes. The other offals are used largely in the manufacture of rice starch.

The ship Weimyss Castle is now two weeks overdue, and brings 1000 tons of rough rice from Hongkong. Another vessel will start about the first of the year, and it is expected that

FIVE OR SIX VESSELS

will be engaged in the work of carrying the rice from China to the mill. The company expect to supply the market for rice between this point and Winnipeg, and will be able to lay it down cheaper than from their mill at Montreal, owing to the sailing vessel freight rates to this, whereas in Montreal their rice is ted by ocean steamer of large tonvia the Suez canal at a much higher and navigation then but six months the year.

THE FACILITIES POSSESSED

by the company here for shipping and unloading are excellent, Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s wharf and the extensive mill being most convenient and bringing the cost of handling the rough and manufactured rice to a minimum. The mill occupies four flats, and it is thought that 20 or 25 men will be constantly employed. Though the Victoria mill is small in comparison with the one at Montreal, it is complete up to the latest thing in rice milling, and Mr. Ross thinks it the most perfect in the world, having visited nearly all the English mills. As soon as the demand warrants it the mill will be enlarged and rice products manufactured other than those at present to be turned out.

THE MONTREAL MILL

is the only one in the east, north of Wilmington, North Carolina, and supplies the whole eastern Canadian market, and exports considerable to the United States and elsewhere. At the eastern mill all the numerous products of rice are manufactured including a very fine preparation known as "Rizona" which has largely superseded corn starch for custards, cakes, puddings, etc. Rice flour in large quantity is shipped to Chicago and Milwaukee from Montreal by the St. Lawrence river and great lakes at which cities it is used in the manufacture of lager and weiss beer.

The establishment of the new industry in Victoria is significant and suggests the great probability of

OTHER MANUFACTURES

being added. The facilities for manufacturing here are extensive, and it only requires energy and enterprise on the part of the citizens of Victoria to make this the manufacturing centre for British Columbia. There are other industries of a lesser or greater magnitude which might be safely started here at the present time, which, while making Victoria wealthy and populous, would also fairly remunerate their projectors.

The Baldwin-Grismer-Davies Company.

Joseph R. Grismer and Phoebe Davies, supported by the excellent Baldwin theatre company, will commence a brief engagement at The Victoria on next Monday evening, Nov. 30, when they will appear in the latest successes, presenting on Monday night "Called Back," which scored an immense success when played by them here last winter, and is given by special request. On Tuesday night the great melodrama by Frank Harvey, entitled "The Wages of Sin," will be produced, and on Wednesday, the farewell appearance, Lester Wallack's comedy drama, with thrilling tableaux, "The Veteran." The sale of reserved seats will commence this morning at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s bookstore without extra charge, and as there has already been a demand for seats we would advise all to get them reserved at once. The Sacramento Record-Union says as follows: "Called Back" was played last night before a large audience. It was in all essential respects better presented than when first played here some months ago, although the two leading characters are in the same hands in this engagement. Mr. Grismer, as Gilbert Vaughn, gives greater evidence of depth of purpose in his interpretation of characters assumed than in most other parts he essays. There are very few pathetic roles essayed by Miss Davies in which she is more successful in enlisting the entire sympathy of her audience than in that of Pauline.

East of the Columbia.

Mr. T. S. Higginson, agent of the department of the interior, Ottawa, arrived in the city on Tuesday, and is at the Oriental. Mr. Higginson has been in the mountains for the past two years, looking after the interests of the Dominion government in the timber limits, and there is some anxiety in the minds of sawmill men as to the amounts they will be required to pay for stumpage, a number of them having been engaged in extensively converting the primeval pine into timber and lumber the past few years.

Mr. Higginson was also in the Big Bend country, and with a number of other Canadians is interested in some of the quartz deposits there, and speaks glowingly of the brilliant prospects that are in store for that district in the near future. He has also several specimens of galena ore from the Selkirks, which are very rich. In this range Mr. Higginson thinks that there will be wonderful developments in minerals, it being astonishingly rich in deposits of the precious metals.

Alaska Steamer Movements.

(Special to The Colonist.)

NANAIMO, Nov. 25.—The steamer Bonita arrived to-day about 12 a. m., bringing a few passengers. The steamer Idaho arrived at Departure Bay at 5 p. m. from the north, bringing considerable passengers and a full freight, principally oil. She leaves at midnight for Victoria. The steamer Boscowitz arrived at 3 p. m. on her way north.

Personal.

Archbishop Seghers returned from a pastoral visit to the east coast on Tuesday.

Ellhu Wright, the noted abolitionist, died at New York yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Turner, Mr. J. Jessop and Mr. R. S. Byrn, went to Nanaimo yesterday.

Assize Notes.

The chief justice will sit in the legislative assembly at 12 o'clock to-day and dispose of the cases against Elliott and Davey, Thayer alias Cosgrove, LeClair and Marwick, Suffern and Martin, Mah Kee and Mah Ying, and Ah Moon and Lum Yip.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—This place of popular amusement was well patronized last evening, despite the somewhat inclement weather. The leading characters were all well taken and the farcical situations in the characteristic sketches were very good. Mr. Geo. T. Snow, the manager of the establishment, makes way during this evening for the preparation of new scenery, and on Friday evening the Comique will recuscitate the representation of Washington Irving's beautiful and realistic drama Rip Van Winkle, with Mr. Snow in the title *role*. Next Saturday evening The Streaks of New York will be placed on the boards, with Mr. Snow as Badger. The great fire scene is alone sufficient to draw a full house.

QUARTZ MILL.—A $100,000 quartz reducing plant has been taken in within the past month to Otter Tail creek, on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, where there is an extensive gold and silver lead. The machinery was purchased second-hand from the neighborhood of Rat Portage. It is expected that the mine there will be extensively developed during the coming year.

WE would strongly recommend parties who feel an interest in the development of the great mineral resources of British Columbia the importance of sending specimens of ores to Mr. D. Oppenheimer without delay in order that the exhibit which he is preparing for the London Exhibition may be as complete as possible and commensurate with the importance of the occasion.

SOME PEOPLE SAY, and Hy. Gribble says so too, that he has captured Santa Claus, bag and baggage, and will sell Christmas and New Year's Gifts at trade prices until after the holidays. Christmas and New Year's cards at half-price. Hy. GRIBBLE, Government, st., next Bk. B C.*

ESQUIMALT POLICE COURT.—On Tuesday at Esquimalt a man named Ernest Blake, convicted of selling liquor to Indians, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and yesterday one Richard Coates, for a similar offence, was sentenced to go to jail for two months.

PROMOTED.—Mr. Leech, mate of the Enterprise at the time of the collision, is now captain of the Maude; and W. W. Franklyn, a deckhand on the Enterprise at the time of the collision, has been made mate of the Princess Louise.

DRAINAGE.—There will be a meeting of the mayor and drainage committee this evening, and it is expected that the matter will soon be placed in shape before the council.

FULL BOARD.—There was a full board at the council last night, and for the first time during the year they met nearly on time.

LIBEL.—Mr. J. F. Smith, schoolteacher at Clinton, has been sent up for trial on a charge of libelling Mr. W. F. Allen.

Municipal Council.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

The regular weekly meeting of the council was held last evening at 7:45 o'clock.

Present—His Worship Mayor Rithet and Couns. McKillican, Robertson, Smith, Earle, Teague, Braden, Grant, Ward and Warner.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Jas. Russell asking use of Douglas street for building purposes. Granted.

From R. Finlayson, stating that he had previously laid all sidewalks along his property, and asking the continuation of the sidewalk on Discovery street; and that it was necessary to repair Queen's avenue, as it was in an almost impassable condition. Referred to street committee for report.

From Geo. North and nine other barbers requesting the council to pass a bylaw closing the barber shops on Sunday, as they thought they were doing their duty to their customers on working six days. Laid on table.

From Mary Gowdy stating that Bay street was in an unfavorable condition, and asking that a sidewalk be laid. Referred to the street committee for report.

From property-owners of King's road, drawing attention to a pool of stagnant water near that road, owing to closing up of drain in making street. Referred to street committee with power to act.

From D. Spencer, stating that the new Methodist church, on the Gorge road, would be open for service in a week from next Sunday, and requesting on behalf of the trustees that a sidewalk be laid to the church. Referred to street committee for report.

From John Teague asking, on behalf of the Sisters of St. Ann, that a portion of the expense of placing a drain from St. Joseph's hospital through grounds of the convent, be defrayed by the council. Referred to street committee with power to act to the extent of $50.

From John Coughlan asking permission to run a drain from corner Yates and Douglas to connect with Johnson street. Granted on the usual conditions.

From J. Goenell and several suburban residents asking the council to reconsider the resolution stopping the supply of water, as it was a most serious inconvenience.

Coun. Ward moved that the communication be received and filed, as the matter had been previously settled, and this council had nothing more to do with it.

Coun. Warner said that, as the motion did not get a seconder, he would move that the request be granted. The resolution had caused a great deal in that the water had been shut off, and this council could not justly reconsider the shutting off of the water, and make such regulations as would enable the council to control the water supply in a different way than previously. He had pleasure in moving that the petitioners be granted their request.

Coun. Grant seconded the resolution. He thought it quite in keeping with the council's actions to give outside residents while they had a sufficient supply within the city limits.

Coun. Earle thought the motion one for re-reconsidering an action of the council. For his part he could not favor it.

Coun. Ward thought the bringing up of the matter again was mere child's play. The matter had been settled, and he was sorry that the question was again brought up.

Coun. Robertson said he had had a great deal more to do with water in the past few weeks than he wished for; still he did not wish to deprive anyone of water who wanted it, provided there was plenty for them. He would support the giving of the water to the outside residents.

Coun. Smith thought the water should be given.

Coun. Teague said it was merely child's play. They shut off the water one month and gave it the next. It was an outrage that residents within the city were refused water, while those outside were given it.

Coun. Ward's motion was moved as an amendment, seconded by Coun. Teague.

On the water commissioner being questioned he stated that at present present there was an ample supply of water in the city, and that there were over 500 per cent. of the ratepayers who got water above non-ratepayers who do not get it.

The amendment received only three votes—Couns. Earle, Teague and Ward.

The original motion carried.

From Sanitary Officer Flaxton, reporting a nuisance, which was ordered to be treated in the usual way.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.

The following applications were made for the three police appointments:

H. A. Whittaker, W. Wood, John Hanson, Ed. Carew, M. Salmon, J. P. Bendrotte, J. H. Barter, A. J. Gordon, E. Able, J. Smith, Geo. McCue, Wm. Roskelley, R. Cessford, J. R. Taylor, James Link, J. E. Backmore, W. S. Smith, D. McKenzie, H. C. Halpenny, Geo. Glover, J. C. McLeod, J. McRoberts, Thos. McHarrie—23.

On the first passing around of the cigar box by Mr. Partridge Woods and Hawton were elected, and on the second McHarrie was appointed.

CHAMBERS STREET.

The notice of motion of Coun. Robertson, moving that Fernwood road be made passable its whole length for the public, was read.

Coun. Teague seconded the motion, which was lost.

NORTH PARK STREET.

Coun. Robertson's notice of motion that a sidewalk be laid on the south side of North Park street, between Cook and Chambers streets, was read. Seconded by Coun. Teague.

Coun. Ward said there was more sidewalk ordered to be laid this year than could be done. It was absurd. He would move that it be referred to the street committee.

Coun. Earle said that it was ridiculous the way in which Coun. Robertson was trying to force work on the council at this late season. He was absent from the city for nearly the prescribed time, which would debar that councillor from holding a position at the board. It was an unusual course to pursue, and, for his part, if the council were going to adopt any such rule, he would resign his position as chairman of the street committee.

An amendment that the matter be referred to the street committee was carried.

STREET EXPENDITURE.

Coun. Robertson moved, seconded by Coun. McKillican, that the city treasurer be instructed to report the amount of expenditure on the streets, the names of the streets and the amount expended on each.

Coun. Robertson said that when the present council took office, Coun. Earle said he could not see when the work had been done. His worship had said that he had no axe to grind, but he (Coun. R.) thought he had a whole outfit to grind.

A number of councillors—Order.

His worship—Coun. Robertson, you may talk as much as you please outside on such a question, but you cannot here. I did not wish to come into the council, and had no axe to grind.

Coun. Warner said that when the present council came into power the civic grindstone was worn out and the old crank in possession of the sheriff. (Loud laughter.)

Coun. Robertson did not join in the general laugh, but said he could not hear what Coun. Warner said. However, if Coun. Earle wanted to know what was done by the last council, it was embodied in the report he held in his hand. This year's work had been ordered to be reported on, and in some cases three months had elapsed before it was done.

Coun. Earle—Name an instance. There is no truth in your remarks. You can't prove one. It is an easy matter to make assertions. Last year the council said they swallowed up the greater part of their revenue in the Yates street extension. This year a comparison of the wards would show that each had been treated on an equal basis.

Coun. Ward thought the discussion was out of order; these personalities should be discontinued. The council had perfect faith in the actions of the street committee.

Coun. Grant also thought that the discussion should be dropped. The council had got along very harmoniously up to the present time, and it should be continued. There was no doubt that each member of the council had acted faithfully in the performance of the trust reposed in him.

After some further discussion the motion carried.

Coun. Ward moved that one hundred copies of the special committee's report on the paid fire department be printed. Seconded and carried.

Council adjourned.

What Some People Say.

That the dogfish oil refinery works on San Juan Island are nearly ready for operations.

That Hudson Bay shares are selling in London at £21.

That the name of Mr. G. C. Tunstall is mentioned in connection with the gold-commissionership of the Granite Creek mining district.

That Kamloops will be a great interior city. Arrangements have been made which will make it a division point.

Marine.

British bark Labrador cleared from London Nov. 23 for Victoria.

The steamer Iberian, which went ashore Saturday in Dumanus bay, has broken up and her cargo is drifting. A boat containing fourteen men belonging to the steamer is missing. The cattle which composed a part of the Iberian's cargo were saved. Tugs have gone in search of the missing boat.

Steamship Queen of the Pacific will sail from San Francisco for Victoria to-day.

Steamer Barbara Boscowitz went north at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

FALL IN GOODS.—Yesterday morning the shelves in J. B. Ferguson & Co.'s store fell to the floor with a crash, breaking in their fall the heavy plate glass cases, and strewing the floor with their contents. The store was immediately closed, and its enterprising proprietor at once commenced the work of making the repairs and will open the first thing this morning with everything in apple-pie order.

THE bark Ella S. Thayer, lying at Seattle, laden with coal, dragged anchors during the blow on Sunday morning, but escaped injury.

EXTRADITION.—The sheriff of Helena, Montana, with papers for the extradition of Morgan, murderer of Haining, is expected to arrive to-day.

BULL-DOG KELLY.—This interesting specimen of the genus murderer has been committed for extradition at St. Paul, Minn.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—This day has been set apart by the president of the United States as a day of thanksgiving.

From the Daily Colonist, November 27.

Floods on the Lower Fraser.

(Special to The Colonist.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 26.—Reports from Ladner's Landing and Boundary Bay state that the high tides of the past few days have done considerable damage. The whole district is flooded and the water is rushing over all the dykes.

Dispatches from Whatcom and Samish, W. T., report a similar state of affairs there. Several houses at Whatcom are in danger of being washed away if the wind changes. Since this report the wind has veered around from the southeast to the northwest, but no further news has been received.

Water in Fraser river this morning was up to almost high water mark. Weather very dull and stormy looking.

Personal.

Dr. R. B. Clarke returned from Nanaimo yesterday and will remain until Monday.

Messrs. E. V. Bodwell, E. Mohun, C. E., Capt. Cox, of the ship Von Moltke, and W. Ousack, arrived down on the Louise yesterday.

Rev. Gilbert of Chilliwhack came down yesterday.

Messrs. J. H. Turner and R. S. Byrn returned from Nanaimo yesterday.

Ex-Judge McAllister of Alaska was a passenger by the Idaho, and is registered at the Oriental.

Messrs. M. Hayes a well known Juneau miner, B. J. Armer, manager of the North Pacific Trading Co., A. McGregor, formerly in the Alaska customs, and J. Hughes, recently returned from the Yukon country, are registered at the American hotel.

Mr. J. Wilson (W. & J. Wilson) is on board the Queen of the Pacific, sailing yesterday from San Francisco.

Miss May Hibben, daughter of our esteemed fellow townsman, T. N. Hibben, Esq., leaves to-day by the Mexico for California, and thence for the eastern states and England. The young lady will remain absent about two years, during which she will prosecute her studies.

Dr. Walkem and Mr. H. P. Bell return to the railway works.

Mr. H. Bishop, the popular purser of the Princess Louise, who has been ill for a week is again at his post.

Hatred, No! Contempt, Yes!

In the leading article of the Times last evening appears the following remarkable sentence:

"The Times, since its inception, and appearance on the field as a competitor for a share of public favor, has merited the enmity of the antediluvian *Colonist*."

Despite the frank admission of our young friend that it merits—that is, deserves—the enmity of *The Colonist*, we deny that we cherish any such sentiment towards it. An object of contempt, it may be; but of hatred, oh! no; it is altogether too, too insignificant.

The Weekly Colonist.

This popular publication is issued this morning. Copies may be had at the bookstores and the publication office. The form has been considerably enlarged lately and the price of the subscription greatly reduced. Mainland subscribers will note the fact that *The Colonist*, which leaves here on Friday morning by mail, contains from twelve hours to three days' later news than any other Victoria publication.

THE WINNER.—Miss Sarah Hooper, an employe at the Occidental hotel held the lucky number (No. 714) that won the New Home sewing machine. For several days past tickets have been given to all ladies who called for them at Lombard's music store, and at the drawing yesterday morning 714 took the machine.

SEA OTTERS.—Mr. M. Moss has at his fur establishment 26 skins of the sea otter of rare beauty and quality. The otters from which the skins were taken were killed in Queen Charlotte sound. The sea otter is highly esteemed in Russia and Poland, where the skins bring prices that seem almost fabulous.

THE TEASER.—On Tuesday the runaway steamer was met in Granville channel, not far from Skeena river, by the steamer Bonita. The Teaser was putting in her best strokes for her voyage to Petropaulovski.

AUTUMN ASSIZES.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Gray.)

FOURTH DAY.

November 26, 1885.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Justice Gray proceeded to read over to the jury minutes of the evidence in the Pettingill-Yorke case. He said: "The question is strictly one not only of the intent of the prisoner, but of the extent of that intent; whether defendant actually meant to obtain connection even to the employment of force and violence. There is one statement of a witness that I think very suspicious—that of McAllep, who stated that defendant had said he had not been able to accomplish his object. The conduct of Yorke immediately after the occurrence had been differently described by the witnesses. The defendant's refusal to go away did not show much, especially as he went afterwards. The whole point turned upon the evidence of Mrs. Pettingill and the jury would determine the intention of defendant's conduct a good deal from his remark when leaving the room, "My God! My God!" which rather went to show that he felt he had made a mistake. It would have been far more judicious and sensible for the prosecution to have taken Mr. Mills' advice and have kept the case out of court, as the charge merely had the effect of exciting prurient curiosity and amounted to nothing after all. If the jury came to the conclusion that the defendant's intent was to effect his desire even to the use of force and violence, then the crime was attempted rape and a verdict should be found against him; if, however, they could not conscientiously say so, then they should consider the second count—that of assault. Of the latter there could be no doubt whatever, and he should direct them to return a verdict accordingly. The punishment involved should not enter their minds; that, he felt sure, they could safely leave to him.

The jury retired at 11:20 a. m.

J. W. Netleton, brought up for sentence upon three indictments—two of assault and one of arson.

Prisoner said he had nothing to say, except to plead the mercy of the court.

His lordship said he had heard the prisoner's character to have been very bad, and sentenced him to six months for the assault upon Van Horst; one year for the assault upon Sheppard, and for the attempt to set fire to the jail two years in the penitentiary.

The grand jury here came into court with true bills against Emerson Robson, De Long and Hondela on both counts; F. Rosengreen, Wm. Nicholson, Cumyow, embezzlement; James Smith, robbery; and no bill against Cumyow for forgery. They also expressed that in their opinion the Albion saloon was a disorderly house and that the man named Sullivan who was in charge of it at the time of the Miller robbery was privy to the crime and should have been included in the indictment.

The bail of $100 of Mah Ling, charged with attempt to extort money by threats was estreated, the defendant not appearing.

VERDICT.

The jury in the Pettingill-Yorke case returned into court at 1:50 p. m. with a verdict of guilty of common assault.

Mr. T. Davie said there remained a question to be discussed on the point reserved by his lordship as to allowing the defendant to testify in his own behalf.

The court was of opinion that as the jury had found the defendant guilty of common assault there was nothing more to be said. At a certain stage of the case he (the judge) had had power to exercise his discretion as to whether or not to allow the prisoner to give evidence in his own behalf. At that time his lordship had decided to leave that question to the jury. As Mr. Davie had remarked, an important point of law arose under this statute and he would like time to hear counsel's argument upon it, but not, of course, just then. Until the pronouncement of sentence the defendant's bail would be continued.

BAIL ESTREATED.

Wm. Nicholson, charged with robbery from the person, did not appear, and his bail was declared forfeited.

REGINA VS. ELLIOTT.

Mr. D. M. Eberts presented an affidavit of the mother of Albert E. Elliott, (charged with feloniously stealing) praying that the bonds which she undertook for her son's appearance might not be estreated upon his having failed to deliver himself.

His lordship said there were doubtless strong grounds for making the application; but no legal cause for granting it. The best way to do would be to order the bail to be estreated, and an application could be made to set it aside.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

His lordship said that since the adjournment of the court he had received a petition from a number of respectable inhabitants with reference to the existence in the city of houses of ill-fame. He would merely submit the document, without remark at present, to the care of the attorney-general.

The court at this stage remarked: "I would like to take this opportunity to call attention to a fact which appears to be rather detrimental to the public service, and that is the practice of magistrates and others to take the mothers and parents of criminals as bail for their appearance. When the young men or boys run away, the mothers and parents come and pray at the assizes that the bail be not estreated. This has a tendency to miscarriage of justice, and it should be understood that all who go bail must be substantial citizens, who must be prepared in such an event to forcit their bonds."

REG. VS. AH HONG.

Ah Hong, charged with obtaining with intent to defraud, certain goods belonging to Hong Yuen.

Hong Yuen took the stand and had just been sworn on the Bible, when the court asked if the witness was bound by that course more than the usual one of burning a piece of paper. The interpreter said the last operation was not more binding than the other, as the only oath taken in China was when in the case of two or more disputants they each cut off a chicken's head.

His lordship (to witness)—Do you know the Bible?

Witness—Yes.

His lordship—Well, what does it mean?

Witness—I no savvee. (Laughter.)

His lordship (to interpreter)—Is burning paper binding on his conscience?—No.

What is binding on his conscience?—Nothing at all! (Laughter.)

Then ask him on the other side what is binding on his pocket. (To witness)—You speak English?

Witness—A little; not much.

Court—If I owed you ten dollars would you know how to ask me for it?

Witness—Yes; I savvee how to do that. (Laughter.)

Hong Yuen having agreed to take the responsibility attaching to an oath then deposed in substance that he, with a partner, carried on a business of Chinese merchandise on Cormorant street; prisoner in August last came for goods, saying he had thirty or forty acres of stumping some miles from town, and wanted some provisions to aid him in proceeding with the work; upon these representations he obtained rice, oil and wine; prisoner finally came and said he had lost the money by gambling, and enquiry developed that he had no contract at all.

A partner of the above Chinaman gave corroborative testimony, and also deposed to prisoner confessing he had sold the goods.

Prisoner admitted his guilt saying, he was sorry, but that if he had to go to prison he would go.

The jury at once found a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

STEALING.

Frank Rosengreen, charged with stealing a watch, chain and money from Johann Johannsen. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Ah Chin, charged with stealing, money and gold dust from Ying Jug, pleaded not guilty.

James Smith, charged with robbing from Magnus Sanborn, pleaded not guilty.

Robert Miller, charged with having stolen on 3d October, from the person of Thomas Dougherty the sum of $60. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Taylor (Eberts & Taylor) for the prisoner.

The deputy attorney-general in opening the case detailed how Dougherty on the night of the robbery got very drunk. The prisoner was in the saloon with Dougherty. The latter having no change gave prisoner a $10 bill to get changed, who returned the silver but retained the $5 bill. A man named Hogan heard prisoner say Dougherty had $70, and he, prisoner, was going to "down him" for it. A short time after this Miller sat down on Dougherty's knee, went through his pockets, and taking out some bills said: These are for me and the balance for the rest of you. An information was laid and the prisoner was arrested. At the police court he had had nothing to say.

Thomas Dougherty, deposed to losing the money, but was so drunk he didn't remember to whom he gave a bill, nor seeing the prisoner in the saloon.

William Hogan deposed to being in the Albion saloon at 9 in the evening on the date of the alleged robbery. He then explained to the same effect as was stated in the opening of the case.

Officer Stewart deposed to arresting the prisoner at the Germania saloon about an hour after the alleged robbery.

Mr. Taylor wished to put in the deposition of a witness in the police court and whose evidence contradicted that of Hogan's in every particular.

The court held that unless counsel could prove the witness to be out of the country, the deposition could not be produced unless the witness was in attendance.

Mr. Taylor addressing the jury pointed out that the supposed robbery had taken place in a crowded saloon where Dougherty was surrounded by men, none of whom had been called to corroborate the evidence of the chief witness. Dougherty says he found when he awoke that he had been robbed. Who robbed him? "Hogan," said Miller; but although he said he saw him do it, he waited until Miller had left before he accused him. The court had said the case without Hogan's evidence would be weak, but how strong was the case with it? His evidence should be received with caution on the ground that he intended to divert suspicion from himself. If the jury took this view he (counsel) could consistently ask them to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt.

The judge said there were three points: first, Did Dougherty have the money? next, was he robbed of it? and lastly, did Miller take it? He then read over the evidence and concluded by summing up strongly against the prisoner.

The jury then retired returning in a few minutes with a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Taylor obtained the court's consent that before it pronounced sentence he should be heard as to anything he might bring forward as the credibility of the witness upon whose evidence the prisoner had been convicted.

The court then adjourned till Monday next at 10 o'clock, a. m.

FROM CASSIAR.

The Output Under that of Former Years.

Thirty White Miners Only in the District.

A Rich Prospect on Dease Creek.

Mr. Arch. Cameron arrived down from Cassiar yesterday, having left Glenora landing on 24th October. During the summer he has been engaged in keeping government roads in repair. The scarcity of water on the little streams has interfered a good deal with the working of