From the DAILY COLONIST, Oct. 30.

THE CITY.

Kennedy-Taylor.

Mr. Peter Kennedy and Miss Alice Taylor, of Oakland, California, were united in marriage Friday evening, at 101 Pandora street, the residence of Mrs. Gill.

Death of J. Roskilly.

Mr. J. Roskilly, a member of Solona lodge, I. O. O. F., Benecia, Cal., died at the Jubilee hospital yesterday of paralysis of the brain. He had been cared for for some time by the order in Victoria, and will to-morrow be given an Oddfellow's funeral.

Two Funerals.

The funeral of the late Mr. Kipling takes place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from his former residence on Humboldt street, Mrs. Mayo-Steers delivering the funeral oration. The funeral of the late Capt. Alexander Shaw will take place at 4 o'clock from Hayward's undertaking rooms.

A Financial Success.

The gross receipts of the recent charity ball and the luncheon following are found to have been over $1,200, while the expenses are roughly set down at $200, leaving a balance of about $1,000—a considerable advance on last year. Both the ladies who did so much towards the success of the ball, and those who contributed so liberally to the excellent supper are deserving of and are receiving the thanks of the community.

Expert Testimony.

A small amount of additional testimony in the Coquitlam seizure case was taken in the Driard parlor last Friday evening. Edward Francis, who makes a business of piloting gunboats through the northern waters, gave some expert testimony on the currents and tides of the ocean in the neighborhood of Tonki Bay. This closes the taking of testimony in the case and the papers will be prepared and forwarded to Sitka in a few days. The legal gentlemen connected with the case have returned to the other side of the Sound.

Probably in Victoria.

The police are on the lookout for a young man who is said to have robbed two miners of their watches and money in the Elk hotel at Comox on Thursday evening. The man had been hanging about the town for some time, and his actions were regarded as suspicious. It seems that he took the Joan and got ashore at Departure Bay. Officer Stephenson was informed of the robbery and the circumstances of the young man's movements and proceeded to work on the case. The supposed thief was watched by two men who knew him, but he succeeded in throwing them off the track and got away. From what has been learned since it is supposed that he was in Victoria yesterday. So far he has not been found.

Coroner's Inquest.

The coroner's inquest on the remains of the late Captain Alexander Shaw was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Watt testified that he had held a post mortem examination on the remains. The heart was diseased, as were the kidneys and liver. The general condition of the system was unhealthy. There was nothing to indicate that carbolic acid had been taken by the deceased. In his opinion death resulted from heart disease. Several witnesses were also examined. Captain Urquhart testified that he had employed deceased for a time in connection with the schooner Venture, and lately had told him that if he wished to live on her and use some provisions aboard he could do so, and save himself some board and the cost of lodging. The keeper of Jones' boat house testified that on Wednesday last deceased had applied for a boat, and asked to be rowed over to the schooner. He complained of feeling shaky, but climbed over the side of the vessel without aid. Some further evidence about the finding of the body was taken, and the jury brought in a verdict of death from heart disease.

The Death Notice.

The translation of the notice posted on the bulletin board in Chinatown a few days ago is about as follows:

This is to show that Chin Lin Yung (Charley Sing) and Yip Ying, the one who interprets, gave evidence in the court, which was against the Chinese gambling and lotteries.

Now, if any man will secure the death of these men he will be paid $1,500.

Our word is always good.

The one who does this act will be sure of safe keeping and aid to leave the city. The money is held at the place of Pook Lung & Co.

(Signed) CHUNG LAI.
WONG BOW WAY,
LEE MONGKOW.
SIN CHU WING.

The document is denounced as a fraud and a palpable forgery by Mongkow, who says that it would be a most foolish thing to post such a notice in a place where anyone could see it and tell the authorities. He further says that there is a proposition on foot to offer a reward for the discovery of the authors of the forgeries of the names signed to the document. The chief of police is of the opinion that the names are forged for the purpose of causing difficulties between the different factions. The matter will be sifted and will no doubt give some interesting developments.

NOT YET LOCATED.

What the Chinese Say About the Whereabouts of Cheung Sun.

Cheung Sun, or as some of the Chinamen spell it for some reason of their own, "Dark Sand," has not yet made his appearance, although someone, name not given, informed the police yesterday, that he was "all right—the Highbinders had let him go." They may have, but in that event the least he could do would be to call and report himself to Chief Sheppard, and thereby relieve the superintendent's anxiety. Enquiry in Chinatown last evening elicited a little information. A pigtailed gentleman who is credited with being a prominent member of the "Masonic" fraternity, explained the case. He said that Sun or Sand came here from "another place" and represented himself as a "Mason," and having the "words" secured admission to one of their meetings. It was afterwards discovered that he was not a "Mason" so the officers of the society "send men out and bring him before them.

"I don't know if he come out; I 'spose so," and the informer explained, "I don't know where he is now. His relations don't live here; they're away working."

"Why don't you tell the truth," a friend and rival interpreter interposed, "don't be afraid."

This seemed to amuse No. 1, for he smiled and came forward at once with "If you not afraid I write down his name and address in Chinese. You're not afraid; you go get him."

"I'm not afraid," was the brave answer, and the Chinese characters were given. Again interpreter No. 2 intimated that fear was with him an unknown quantity, and remarking, "I die to-night; I go to heaven. I not afraid," he led the way.

Strange to say, after leaving the house of his smiling friend he discovered that he didn't want particularly to go to heaven. "They no give me any address; just write a name. They just fooling," he declined to proceed.

The address was shown to another Chinaman, who read it at once and gave directions which brought the search party to a store on Government street, where Cheung Sun is evidently well known.

"What you want him for," they enquired, "he not here. He go away yesterday. You find him down Cormorant street. We no know him."

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.)

October 28.

MORSE v. SUTTON.—This was an action for the specific performance of an alleged agreement for the sale by the defendant to the plaintiff of his mill and timber limits. The case was argued and judgment was rendered for the defendant, dismissing the prayer for specific performance of the contract, the costs to go with judgment. Mr. H. D. Helmcken appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., for the defendant.

THE CANADIAN WESTERN.

Instructions Received to Immediately Form Survey Parties for Locating the Line.

Stock of the Construction Company Withdrawn Here—All Subscribed in Chicago.

Telegrams have been received from Mr. Frank Bakeman, trustee of the Canadian Western Railway Co., Chicago, ordering the withdrawal of stock subscriptions here, as all stock had been subscribed for the construction company in Chicago.

It is also learned that instructions have been received to immediately form a location survey party, so that work may begin at the earliest possible date.

If nothing serious intervenes, Mr. Bakeman and a party of Chicago capitalists and railroad men who have interested themselves in the project, will start for Victoria about the middle of November. Energetic prosecution of the work of building the line may be looked for from that date.

THE WIRE'S STORY.

A Sketch From Real Life of Interest to Telegraph Operators.

New York Sun.

It was a little railway station far back in the country, but less than 200 miles from New York, where two roads crossed each other. Barring the click of the telegraph instrument in the little coop of an office, not a sound could be heard to break the unusual quietness of the summer day, which was just dying into dusk. The three passengers who had changed cars and were waiting for their respective trains whiled away the time as best they could. Two of them had their thoughts buried in novels. The third found recreation in what the clattering lips of the electric sounder had to say. It had been a long time since he had listened to the tattle of a telegraph wire, and the familiar sound fascinated him. He heard distant stations report the passing of trains and employes and officials communicate with each other. The pretty young woman who occupied the little coop was busily at work writing. She paid no attention to the instrument. On the third finger of her left hand she wore a modest little gold ring, set with a small diamond.

Finally the sounder stopped its everlasting clatter. The quietness was beginning to get oppressive, when the old-time operator's rusty ears heard the sounder click out the letters "Pf" twice and "Mn" once. He saw a smile creep over the face of the young woman, and then heard the click back "Ii." It was the operator at M— calling her, and she was answering him.

"Ground a minute," was flashed back over the wire.

The oldtimer pricked up his ears instantly. He knew that the operator at M— had something to say which he did not want his chief at the other end of the wire beyond P— to hear. So he had asked the young woman to ground the wire and send his secret into the earth after it had reached her ears.

"I'll be over on No. 7, Jo," chattered the sounder.

"I'll expect you," she ticked back.

"Good-by. Don't forget to take ground off," Jo answered.

"Ii," the young woman replied, which signified that she would not forget.

Then the sounder began to rattle with the business of the road again, while the young woman busied herself with putting away her work and preparing for the reception of a favored visitor. She glanced at the clock frequently and anxiously.

"Os, os, os," finally rapidly rattled the sounder to attract the attention of the chief. "No. 7 on time. Mn."

The young woman smiled and seated herself beside her instrument to repeat "Mn's" report for him, if the chief should accidentally have let it slip by. She always did this for the young man who had given the ring to her, as he reported the train just as it pulled out of his station and then caught it on the fly.

Promptly on time the engineer of No. whistled for the crossing at P—. The three passengers gathered up their traps and went out upon the platform. The young woman stood just within the doorway. The train pulled slowly into the station. The conductor jumped off quickly. He had a sad expression upon his face. He led the young woman into her little office, while the train hands lifted a covered stretcher out of the baggage car and carried it into the waiting-room of the little station. The conductor hurried out and gave the signal to the engineer, and the train pulled away, leaving two train hands behind with the stretcher.

"They were to have been married next month," the conductor said to the oldtimer. "He waited to report us out, and in attempting to board the train slipped under the wheels, poor fellow."

A year later the old-timer had occasion to stop at the same little station again. There was a strange face in the little telegraph coop. The young woman had died of consumption, the new operator said. The conductor of No. 7 attributed her death to a broken heart.

There Yet Not There—Harlow—At home again, Mr. Brandon? Mr. B.—Well, I'm in my house, but madame has had it decorated this summer, and I don't feel very much at home yet.

A Child's Reason Why—"Tell me, mother, did grandmother lose her teeth a long time ago—a very very long time ago?" "Why do you ask such a question?" "Because, mother, dear; because, you see, when I know—why, then, I shan't ask you again."

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

Imposing Dedication and Consecration Services to be Held To-day.

A Building of the Gothic School—The Only One of the Class on the Coast.

Brief and Interesting History of the R. C. Community in this Diocese.

On Sunday, October 5, 1890, the foundation stone of St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral was well and truly laid: on Sunday, October 30, 1892 (to-day), the building will be consecrated and dedicated to the worship of God.

Though impressive the first ceremony, the second will be more so, and, should the weather prove auspicious, there will be a gathering within the sacred precincts of the new Cathedral which will fittingly mark the progress of the church in this diocese and bespeak for it a bright and prosperous future.

The history of the R. C. Church in this city is brief but interesting. From small beginnings great things have been accomplished. Away back in the fifties, Father (now Bishop) Lootens and Father Deyaert called together for public worship the first congregation of Roman Catholics which ever assembled in Victoria. This little band of the faithful included just eleven white men, and a like number of Indian converts. They congregated in a wooden shanty adjoining the present site of St. Joseph's Hospital, and this shanty did service as a chapel and residence for the priests.

But the congregation continued to grow—a few more white men were added, and Indian converts became numerous. In 1858, through the exertions of Rev. Father Michaud a little chapel was erected on Humboldt street, where a nice little congregation found a suitable place for worship.

This chapel still exists, and is that at present used in connection with St. Anne's Convent. To preserve it in its entirety, the old wooden frame has been encased in brick, and to-day, it stands as it stood over thirty years ago, few, if any, of its original furnishings having been interfered with.

Not until 1884 was the next move made to provide better accommodation, and in that year the Roman Catholics of Victoria aspired to Cathedral honors. The result of their aspirations is to be found in the pro-Cathedral on View street which, until to-day, has been their chief place of worship. Of those who knelt before the altar in the first little chapel, the only one left is, perhaps, Bishop Lootens, and he has been spared to see the congregation grow from 22 to 3,000!

Years ago the pro-cathedral was found to be inadequate, and the necessity for another and more commodious building having been fully realized a movement was set on foot, the crowning success of which is the grand cathedral which to-day will be opened.

The new cathedral is dedicated to St. Andrew, at the instigation of Bishop Lemmens, His Lordship having been consecrated bishop on St. Andrew's day. The building is of brick with stone foundation and dressings, and enjoys the distinction of being the only purely gothic structure of its class on the Coast. With one or two exceptions the gothic style has been strictly followed, and these deviations from the original are not in the building itself but in its after treatment—little matters of detail which experience has shown to be improvements on the exact lines of the old masters. And that those changes are as pleasing as they are beneficial, anyone acquainted with the sombre, solemn dulness of the old cathedral style will at once admit. There is nothing dull or heavy about St. Andrew's—everything is bright and cheery, giving the idea of the hope and joy of the Christian rather than the despair and gloom of the sinner.

The arches, pillars, curves, traceries are all graceful and imposing, and as they converge in the lofty ceiling, artistically treated to represent a starry sky, the effect is beautiful. Look which way one will, there is ever something to attract attention and add an additional charm to the general aspect of the building, whether it be viewed with the sun playing through its hundred stained glass windows, distributing their glorious combination of rich hues around, or by the mellow reflection of the electric light, which dispels darkness from every nook and corner and mirrors the brilliancy of the star-bedecked ceiling above—that pleasing miniature of heaven's jewelled canopy.

The rich windows at either side of the transept at once attract admiration on entering the Cathedral. That to the right is a reproduction of Bouguereau's famous "Madonna and Child"; that to the left a copy of Hoffman's masterpiece, "Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane." These windows are the work of Mr. Hatton, and add considerably to his high reputation as an artist of taste, boldness and skill. They are memorials to Bishop Demers and Archbishop Seghers, the first being donated by Captain and Mrs. Power, and the second by the members of the Altar Society. Among the many other beautiful windows must be noticed that at the south side of the church next to the altar of the Sacred Heart. It is the gift of the young ladies of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, represents the assumption of the Virgin, and is unquestionably a work of great art. The window was imported from Munich, where it was much admired in the Royal Bavarian Art Institute, being the work of one of its most celebrated artists, F. X. Zettier.

There are also beautiful memorial windows to the memory of the late Peter McQuade, Mrs. McQuade, and D. F. Fee and J. T. Fee, the former of whom was shot outside the pro-cathedral a couple of years ago.

The woodwork is of oak throughout, as are also the seals and altars, and the beauty of the work is highly creditable to the establishment furnishing it—the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Co. The carving, especially of the altars, pulpit, throne, etc., is very artistic, and would do credit to any cathedral on the continent.

There is comfortable seating accommodation in the body of the church for 1,000 persons, but in case of necessity this can be increased by two or three hundred. The first gallery has seating capacity for about 200, while that overhead, reserved for the choir, is ample in every particular. In this latter connection, however, there is one decided drawback—the want of a good organ. The instrument at present in use is regarded as altogether inadequate and unsuitable for a building of this size, and is the only piece of furniture unworthy of the place. But it is pleasing to note that a movement is on foot, and one which is meeting with very general support, to provide an instrument such as will be a credit to the congregation and a useful ornament to the cathedral.

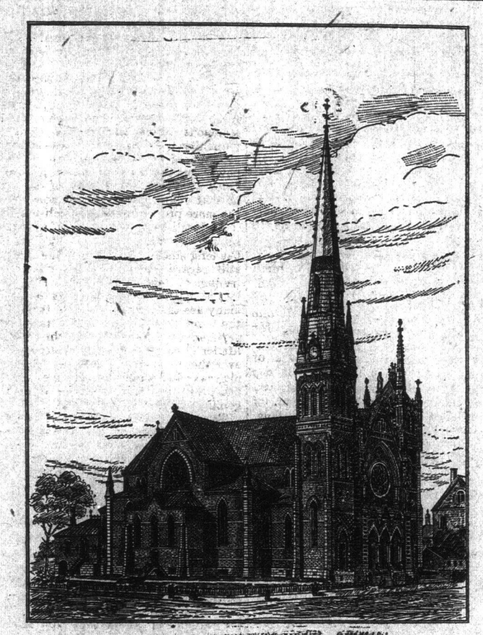
Of the bishops presiding over this diocese Bishop Demers was the first. He was consecrated on November 30, 1847, and died July 28, 1871. Right Rev. Chas. J. Seghers succeeded, being consecrated June 29, 1873. He was promoted to the arch-diocese of Oregon in July, 1879. Then come Right Rev. J. B. Brondel, consecrated December 14, 1879, and transferred to Montana May, 1883. The year following Bishop Seghers resigned the archiepiscopacy of Oregon, and returned to Victoria, where he managed the church affairs until 1886, in which year he was murdered while up in Alaska. Bishop Seghers' successor was Right Rev. J. Nicholas Lemmens (appointed June, 1888), the prelate who now so ably presides over the church in this diocese.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The dedication will take place at 8 o'clock this morning, when Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemmens, assisted by the clergy, will perform the solemn service.

Punctually at the hour named His Lordship will head the procession to the main entrance, where prayers will be offered up; afterwards a tour will be made of the building, and amid the incantations of the clergy, the Bishop will sprinkle the walls with holy water.

On returning to the main entrance the procession will enter, the clergy chanting the Litany of Saints.



ST. ANDREW'S (R.C.) CATHEDRAL.

Approaching the high altar the Bishop invokes the blessing of God, and then the inside walls are sprinkled as the outer ones, after which the altar is again approached and the cathedral dedicated to St. Andrew.

At 10 o'clock there will be pontifical high mass, in which the following will take part: Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemmens, Archbishop Gross, Portland; Very Rev. Father Gross, V.G., North Carolina; Very Rev. Father Fayard, Superior Oblate Fathers, Westminster; Rev. Father Demanez, Seattle; Rev. Father Nicolaye, Rev. Father Laterme and others.

Right Rev. Bishop Lemmens will celebrate high mass, with Rev. Father Fayard as assistant priest. The deacons of honor will be Very Rev. Father Demanez, Seattle; deacon of Mass, Rev. Father Nicolaye; sub-deacon, Rev. Father Leterme.

Most Rev. Archbishop Gross will be attended at the throne by Very Rev. Father Hylebos, Tacoma, as assistant priest, and Father Donckele as deacon of honor. Rev. Father Althoff, of Juneau, and Rev. Father Heynen, of Clayoquot, will act as chaplains. Rev. Father Durand, Comox, will be crozier bearer, and Rev. Father Solry, Nanaimo, mitre bearer. Rev. Father Van Goethen will be censer bearer, and Rev. Father Van Nevel master of ceremonies.

The Y. M. I. of Victoria, Vancouver, Wellington and Nanaimo will assemble at the palace, and head the procession to the cathedral, followed by the cross-bearers and two acolytes carrying lighted tapers. Next will come the bishops and priests, and then the officers of the church.

As the procession enters the cathedral the band of H.M.S. Warspite, whose services have been secured for the occasion through the kindness of Admiral Hotham and officers, will render the Marche Triomphante, and while the bishops are unrobing a grand organ prelude will be given by Mrs. Charles Lombard.

The musical programme is as follows:

Messe Solenelle in G.....by Edward Marza
Kyrie and Gloria.....Marza
Graduate "Jubilate Deo".....A. Werner
Veni Creator, Quartette.....D. Miller
Credo.....Marza
Offertory, Trio, "Jesu Dei Vivi".....Verdi
Sanctus.....Marza
Benedictus.....Millard
Agnus Dei, Alto and Sopr. Solo, Duet and Chorus.....Marza
Te Deum, by Clergy.....Gregorian
Hallelujah Chorus, "Messiah".....Handel

EVENING SERVICE.

Compline.....Gregorian
Veni Sancte Spiritus.....Miller
Sermon.
"Great is Jehovah the Lord," Tenor Solo and Chorus.....Schubert
O Salutaris.....Millard
Jesu Dei Vivi.....Verdi
Ave Maria.....Archbishop Seghers
Tantum Ergo, Grand Chorus....Paola Givaza
Laudate Dominc.....Gregorian

The chorus will consist of forty voices, the choir being composed of the St. Andrew's Musical society, assisted by Mr. Arthur Hawthorne, the famous basso cantante, of San Francisco.

The preachers will be Archbishop Gross at morning service, and very Rev. Father Gross, V.G., in the evening.

A Great Loss.—Mrs. Goodluck—"I don't believe I ever missed anyone as I do Mrs. Hitone." Mrs. Dasher—"I didn't know that you were acquainted with her." Mrs. Goodluck—"I wasn't, exactly, but we had the same washerwoman and we have been exchanging handkerchiefs for a long time."

Don't fool with indigestion. Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Evidence Given Yesterday by the Dominion Sanitary Officer, Dr. Macnaughton Jones.

Defective Quarantine Regulations Which are Now About to be Altered and Re-Modelled.

The Royal Commission on epidemic diseases held another session on Friday, beginning at 10 a.m. and continuing without intermission until 2:45, when an adjournment was made for the day. To-day's session is to commence at 10:30 o'clock and will adjourn at 1:30, so as to allow Dr. Praeger to go to Nanaimo by the afternoon train.

The Victoria evidence will not be all in to-day, but on Tuesday the Commissioners will go to Vancouver. On their return they will have more witnesses to examine. New Westminster may also be visited, but this the Commissioners have not yet decided upon. Dr. Jones, of H.M.S. Warspite, is to be called this morning to give expert evidence as to vaccination, etc., with particular reference to the laws enforced in England. Dr. Jones is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, and is said to be one of the most competent medical men at present in the province.

The Dominion Quarantine officer, Dr. Macnaughton Jones, was the first witness called yesterday. After giving the preliminary information as to his position, etc., the Doctor identified the Dominion Quarantine instructions which were produced, and stated the sections of the various orders-in-council under which he was acting. He also explained that these regulations, having been framed especially for Atlantic and St. Lawrence ports, were not at all suited to the Pacific province, and said he had received information within the last few days that they were being amended and altered.

When the question of smallpox was brought up for discussion Dr. Jones stated that he would consider it an endemic disease in British Columbia. This *fact* was so stated in the first edition of a standard work by Dr. Aikens, published on October 12, 1858. There was a chart in this book in which the whole of Vancouver island and some parts of the Mainland were marked green, the explanatory note stating particularly that the disease was endemic here and that it was very fatal among the natives. This information, Dr. Jones said, could only have come from two sources, from the Hudson Bay Company or from the Russians who were at that time in Alaska. In his own experience, too, the disease was endemic. There was a bad outbreak in 1860 at Beaver Lake; in 1862 there had been an outbreak in the Lower Fraser valley; in 1863 there was an outbreak at Victoria; in 1866 New Westminster had been visited, there being at that time a very large number of cases; in 1865 there was another outbreak in Victoria; last year there were some cases across James Bay, and the year before that there was a case behind the Bishop's Close. The fact was, the province was never clear from it.

In reference to the cases of smallpox which had come in on the C. P. R. steamers from the Orient, Dr. Jones said the first one was last December on the Empress of China. This was a lady named Mrs. Livingstone who was reported at Victoria as having hysteria. When the case was discovered to be smallpox at Vancouver the steamer was sent back to Albert Head at once for quarantine. Mrs. Livingstone was treated at the quarantine station and recovered although she had the confluent type of the disease. She was discharged two months afterwards. The next case was that of a Chinaman who came over on the Empress of Japan on her trip about the end of April. This time the case was reported when the vessel arrived here and the ship was in consequence sent to Albert Head where she was thoroughly fumigated and afterwards was allowed to proceed, the Chinese passengers, some 560 in all, having been landed. These Chinese were kept in quarantine and under surveillance for a period of ten days, and were then brought in from Albert Head on scows furnished by the C. P. R. The next case witness had heard of, was that of the Chinaman who developed the disease after the Empress of Japan went to Vancouver in June. There could have been no sign of the disease when the Empress passed here, as had there been, it would undoubtedly have been detected, so close an inspection was made. Dr. Temple and Capt. Lee, of the Empress of Japan, had made an affidavit that there was no infectious or contagious disease on board, and it was not at all probable, in fact it was most improbable, that they knew of it.

As to the apparatus at his disposal for fumigating, etc., Dr. Jones said that until some time in August, when the Earle was purchased, he had little or nothing, but now, with the di-oxide blast, he felt able to disinfect any ship. He had also information that a bichloride of mercury sprinkler was being sent out to him for the purpose of disinfecting passengers' baggage, etc., and when this came he would be fairly well equipped in this particular. He was of opinion that the quarantine station would, in the near future, be moved to William Head, where proper accommodation would be furnished. This place would be much more suitable than the present location at Albert Head, there being a good water supply available within a couple of miles, sufficient, in fact, should two of the big trans-Pacific ships be quarantined at once.

Witness was shown a copy of the recommendations made to the Government by the Dominion Medical Association. He said he agreed with these suggestions, which he thought were good ones. Asked as to vaccination, he said he was in favor of having it compulsory, if such a law could be made practicable. He would have infants and adults vaccinated, and re-vaccinated, and for his own use preferred bovine lymph, but was not opposed to arm to arm vaccination, which was speedy and effective, but he thought, unless care was exercised, was open to some danger. He was in favor of isolating in a suitable hospital all cases of infectious diseases, particularly scarlet fever and diphetheria, which were far more fatal diseases than smallpox, and besides were liable to leave traces far worse than any smallpox scars.

Mr. C. F. Moore, secretary of the Commission, gave evidence that within his knowledge in China it was the custom to sell the bedding which had been used by smallpox and cholera patients, and he was of opinion that disease was in this way frequently spread.

Mr. F. H. Lang, a clerk in the office of the Registrar General, produced the original certificate of the death of Alfred Smith.

The Commission adjourned at 2:45 o'clock.

Saturday's session of the Royal Commission on Epidemic Diseases, while interesting and instructive from a scientific stand point, did not afford much food for the average onlooker, yet many facts were brought out, which may well be considered by all.

Dr. Oswald Meredith Jones, surgeon on H. M. S. Warspite, was the first witness called, and was in fact the chief witness of the day. He stated that he had practised in London, Eng., and had, at different times, had experience with smallpox. He was aware what the method and practice of the public vaccinators of England were. One of the public vaccinators was Mr. Blackman, whose station was in the South-east of London. The method used in this, as in other stations, was to vaccinate from arm to arm. The children were brought to the station in dozens and the public vaccinator would pick from the lot several healthy children—plump, fresh-looking little ones—with clear, clean skins, and from the arms of these would take the lymph with which others were vaccinated. The result was that the lymph was always fresh and pure. There was no danger of transmitting disease from one person to another by means of human virus provided the operation was performed by a competent medical man who would exercise even ordinary care and precaution. Humanized lymph possessed many advantages over calf lymph. It was more certain, more speedy in its action, and the recovery from its effects was more rapid, while it was not followed by the constitutional complaints which so often resulted from the use of bovine lymph. On the other hand, of course, if one was sure of getting genuine bovine lymph and of getting it fresh, there were many who would prefer its use on the ground of its being more safe. But, in the use of either kind, the percentage of danger was reduced to a minimum. Vaccination was now so generally adopted in England that no one of any standing in the medical profession had the temerity to question its efficacy and, in fact, those professional men who had had long experience in the great smallpox hospitals of the world, were without a single exception in favor of vaccination. It was impossible now, said the witness, for any one to take an appointment in any of the hospitals without first being vaccinated, and this rule was made to apply to doctors, nurses, servants, porters and everyone else. In this connection an interesting experience was related. When the Metropolitan Hospital Board was first organized, it consisted of doctors and laymen, some of whom were anti-vaccination men. In deference to their wishes; some of the nurses who were appointed to the smallpox hospitals were not vaccinated and had never been vaccinated. It was found shortly afterwards that the mortality amongst these non-protected attendants was so great that no more of them were appointed, and the rule of "vaccination" was made universal and compulsory.

In connection with the experience of Mr. Blackman, whose name was mentioned as public vaccinator in the East End of London, witness said that gentleman had never, in his experience, had a single case where any disease was transmitted by arm-to-arm vaccination. Two or three case of this kind had been brought to the notice of Mr. Blackman, but these were cases which had been vaccinated by a private practitioner, who had evidently not exercised due caution. These were the only cases, and it was impossible that cases should have arisen from the public vaccinator's office and not be known, as an accurate record was kept of every person vaccinated, with full particulars of the case.

Dr. Jones gave a good illustration of the protection afforded by vaccination, this being one within his own experience. When the Warspite was down in Chilian waters, last year, smallpox was so epidemic in some places that the men were not allowed to go ashore except on special leave. In Coquimbo, a town of some 1,600 inhabitants, there were over 200 deaths amongst the natives, who were unvaccinated. The English people, of whom there were about 125, were all vaccinated except one child. This child took the disease and died. Two others took the disease and recovered, but all the rest were "immune," although they were daily exposed to contagion.

Dr. Jones' evidence as to the necessity of isolating other contagious diseases in a hospital corresponded with that given by other leading medical men, as also did his views as to the establishment of a Provincial Board of Health and of what precautions should be taken to prevent the introduction and spread of cholera.

Robert Carter was called to give evidence as to what fumigation had been done in the houses from which smallpox patients were taken during the recent outbreak. This corroborated all that was given previously, except in one particular, where witness said he had never received any instructions about boiling blankets, etc., and using a solution of bi-chloride of mercury.

The commission adjourned, to meet in Vancouver on Tuesday and on Thursday at New Westminster.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of William Smith, deceased, intestate,

AND

In the matter of the "Official Administrators Act." Dated the 3rd day of August, A.D. 1892.

Upon reading the affidavits of Joseph Prhys Planta and William Tomkins Collinson, sworn respectively the 3rd day of June and the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1892, and filed herein, it is ordered that Joseph Prhys Planta, Official Administrator for the County Court District of Nanaimo, shall be administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of William Smith, deceased, and that this order be published in THE WEEKLY COLONIST for the space of one month.

HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE.
sl w1t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned trading as "HOOSON, TAYLOR & CO" at Saturna Island, B. C., as quarry proprietors has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, G. G. Taylor retiring from the firm. The said business will be carried on from this date by the undersigned William Hooson, Evan Hooson and John Edward Hooson, under the firm name of "HOOSON & SONS" who will collect all debts and discharge all liabilities on account of the late firm of "HOOSON, TAYLOR & CO."

Dated at Saturna Island this 9th day of September, 1892

(Sg'd.) WM. HOOSON.
(Sg'd.) JOHN EDWARD HOOSON.
(Sg'd.) EVAN HOOSON.
(Sg'd.) G. G. TAYLOR.

Witness to the signatures of William Hooson and John Edward Hooson. (Sgd.) A. D. WELSTEAD, Saturna Island, B. C.

Witness to the signatures of Evan Hooson and G. G. Taylor. (Sgd.) A. J. WEAVER BRIDGMAN, Victoria, B. C. se16

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