

THE VICTORIA TIMES TWICE-A-WEEK. Issued Every Tuesday and Friday. PRICE, \$2 per annum, in advance. Single Copies, 5c.

The Best Advertising Medium IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. PRICES ON APPLICATION. TIMES P. & P. CO., VICTORIA, B. C. WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

NOTICE.

Raper, Raper & Co., Nanaimo, are no longer agents for the Times, and are not authorized to collect subscriptions therefor. Subscribers in Nanaimo and vicinity can either pay our authorized agent, Duncan Ross, or remit direct to office, WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

PRINCIPAL GRANT'S INQUIRY.

Rev. Principal Grant prosecutes his investigation of the Manitoba school question under the conviction that religious instruction should be imparted in the public schools. Starting with this fixed point he naturally arrives at the conclusion that separate schools are necessary, and at other conclusions akin thereto. Granting the correctness of his premise, the accuracy of his conclusions must be admitted, though it appears that to be strictly logical the Reverend Principal should go a little further than he does. If the state's duty is to supply religious instruction in the state schools, the question naturally comes up, which of the many existing views of religion is to prevail in the schools. Of course each denomination would return the answer most favorable to itself, and to carry out Principal Grant's idea, and to logical end, separate schools for each denomination would be necessary. It is needless to say where that would land the public school system. Reasoning backward, it is therefore apparent that the Principal's premise must be revised. The imparting of religious instruction is not the duty of the state; if done at all it must be done by the churches, and if equal facility is given the churches to do their work in connection with the schools, that is all they can reasonably demand. Taking his point of view on the correct one, the results arrived at by Principal Grant must needs be accepted, but there's the rub. Nevertheless, apart from this one phase of the question he takes positions which must commend themselves to most onlookers. Whatever is to be done in the way of satisfying the minority must be done by Manitoba and not by the federal authority, and it certainly seems in the interest of the Manitoba people that their government and legislature should strive to devise some acceptable scheme of conciliation. That cannot very well be done, however, until the Dominion threat of interference is withdrawn.

TARIFF REFORM IN THE STATES.

The New York Herald says: "The protection organs have evidently come to the conclusion that it is a hopeless undertaking to deny or explain away the daily reports that come from all parts of the country of revived mill operations and advanced wages. They have now turned for 'calamity' material to those mills which have not been started and wage earners whose wages have not yet been increased. It is true that many factories are still closed or working on short time, that many workmen are out of employment and that many have not had their wages raised. But why were these mills closed, these men thrown into idleness and these wages cut down? The answer is 'Protection.' Happily, the cause of the evil has been removed, but it will take time to overcome its disastrous effects. Industry has not yet fully recovered from the depression into which it was sunk, nor have wages yet risen everywhere; but, fortunately, the country is on the road to prosperity and there is no occasion for calamity howling." The rapid recovery of business in the States under the reformed tariff is a cause of disquietude to Canadian as well as to American protectionist organs and politicians. Among them is the Vancouver News-Advertiser, which has lately devoted two editorial efforts to the subject. One of these was apparently intended to establish the proposition that the revival of business in the States was not a consequence of tariff reform, but of "the assurance that for a long time to come there will be no more 'tariff tinkering.'" The Republicans are represented as having dropped their idea of again setting up the McKinley fence, and "it is now concluded that, whatever the result of the next appeal to the electorate, the fiscal policy now established will have to be left alone." The Columbian rather cruelly confronts the News-Advertiser with the following editorial utterance which appeared in one of its own issues in March last, its tone being in remarkable contrast with that of its later declarations: "Whatever views may be held by the observer of events across the five miles' divide, the stupendous results which have followed even the halting, half-hearted step to the reversal of the fiscal policy which has prevailed

there for some thirty years. General stagnation, individual disasters, numerous 'beyond what would have seemed possible five years ago, and enormous in the aggregate amount of money and property involved, an absolute check to all enterprise, and the consequent stoppage of industries and lack of employment for millions, all these things have followed as the direct and necessary results of a change of policy." Our Vancouver contemporary is at least to be congratulated on having acknowledged that its judgment in March last was quite erroneous, even if it is not ready to face the fact that tariff reform has been the real cause of the revival across the line. If it would only remember that the commercial, financial and industrial troubles commenced while yet McKinleyism was at its severest stage, and that under the new tariff business has gone back to a better state than it was in that time, it might have a clearer idea of the situation. Wages in many industries have been raised to a higher point than they ever reached under the extreme "protection" of the McKinley tariff.

The News-Advertiser makes another attempt to discount the restorative effect of tariff reform by contending that the protection of previous years has done the trick by "building up home industries," "saving the home market," etc. The News-Advertiser does not know that United States industries would not have grown without "protection"; it is only guessing. As a matter of fact there is every reason to suppose that the industrial growth of the States would have been much more rapid and sure under free trade, and its industries would not have shown the hot-house weakness displayed in the last few years.

SIR MACKENZIE'S EDUCATION.

At Brandon Premier Bowell was presented with addresses by the city council and the Conservative association, and his reply to these was in the nature of a speech to the public, which was heard by a large number of people. One passage in his speech was as follows: "His visit to the Indian reserves and in fact to the Indians throughout the Northwest was indeed a revelation to him and he could return to Ottawa again entertaining a very different impression of the Indians and their requirements, and their importance from that which he had previously had. Mr. Daly had many times in the House of Commons asked for information in respect of the department of Indian affairs, which he himself had considered excessive and out of proportion to the actual necessities. His trip to the west had convinced him that Mr. Daly had been very reasonable in his requests and he could assure the people that in the future his bearing toward this subject would be noticeable for much more consideration at his hands than he had accorded in the past." The people of this province, and particularly of Victoria, will entertain the wish that the Premier's visit had exercised the same liberalizing effect on his mind with regard to British Columbia's requirements and interests, but he can hardly hope for so much. Sir Mackenzie must have seen for himself how poor a return he made to this province for all it is made to contribute to the federal treasury, and it is to be supposed that his observation as supplemented by instruction from his party friends. It is somewhat singular that he should have sought so shyly at the public while here. His first visit to the coast as Premier might naturally have been expected to be used as an occasion for meeting the people and endeavoring to strengthen the party's position. Perhaps he found the conditions in Manitoba more promising in that regard, and therefore consented to appear in public more freely there. He may have been well advised in avoiding public meetings in British Columbia, and particularly in Victoria, where his chief supporters know from past experience how much risk they carry for the party. The fact has already been noted that at Vancouver there was some sort of a demonstration in his honor, which made the course of the Victoria Conservatives appear all the more remarkable. Discussion is doubtless the better part of valor.

A Conservative paper avers that if remedial legislation on the Manitoba school question is proposed in parliament "it will necessarily be of a mild type." If that is the correct idea then we may expect another resignation from Mr. Outpost and Sir Adolphe Caron, for no legislation of a mild type will answer the demands they have made in behalf of their Quebec masters.

Toronto Globe: "Possibly the most important branch of the work of the Opposition at Ottawa," says The Mail and Empire, "is that which attends to the discovery and circulation of scandals." This is an unusually frank avowal that the ministry has been unable of late to do anything important except to create scandals. That the Opposition has not shrunk from the disagreeable duty imposed on them by such a Ministerial course is greatly to their credit.

The contest for the America's cup has ended most unsatisfactorily. To an impartial observer at this distance it would have appeared better if Lord Dunsraven had gone on with the race yesterday, when wind and water conditions seemed peculiarly favorable to his yacht. It may be, though, that Lord Dunsraven had a possible future contest in mind and determined to bring this question of interference to a head even at the cost of a temporary victory. The result of the two races sailed so to show that the Defender is faster than the Valkyrie, so the surrender of yesterday's race is of little consequence to a judgment as between these two competitors. If the

owner of the Valkyrie has by his action secured fairer conditions for another contest he will have gained an important point for future challengers.

Two or three prosecutions under the game act are reported, as if to show that the authorities did not intend to let it fall into utter desuetude. It is surely about time that something of the kind was done. Common report has it that numbers of grouse and pheasants have been shot during the past two weeks, no one caring to see that offenders are proceeded against. In our view the destruction of game is not of so much consequence as the contemptuous disregard of the law. It is decidedly against the public interest that a statute formally enacted by the legislature should be ignored and set at naught. If the game law is not to be properly enforced it should be removed from the statute-book, and perhaps that would be the better way of settling this game difficulty.

Montreal Herald:—The Gazette quotes the development of the iron industry in the United States during the last decade, and claims that it is all due to protection. Now the most remarkable progress made by any state in this industry was Alabama, which increased its output from 62,336 tons of pig iron in 1880 to 890,432 tons in 1890. But Alabama had no protection against the older and richer manufacturers of Pennsylvania. If protection was not needed against the competition of Pennsylvania, was it needed against the protection of far off England? And if so, why? The Gazette will have to admit either that protection had not the influence it claims for the system, or else that England, being a free trade country, is in a position to produce much more cheaply and to compete much more advantageously with new rivals than poor protected Pennsylvania.

When the member for Westmoreland was made a senator steps were immediately taken to fill the vacancy in the common law cases of salmon, the same issue of the official Gazette that announced Mr. Wood's appointment contained the proclamation for the new election in Westmoreland, the date being fixed only 18 days away. Mr. Patterson, who represented West Huron, has now been governor of Manitoba for some time, but not a move has been made toward a new election in his constituency. Mr. Patterson's majority in West Huron was only 16, while Mr. Wood's in Westmoreland, was over 2,100, and the difference in the majorities probably accounts for the different treatment. From this has arisen, a report that the government would not bring on a by-election in West Huron, but would leave that riding unrepresented until the general election. The Montreal Gazette says that it is a "stupid invention," and asserts confidently, that "if another session of the present parliament is held, West Huron will be represented in the house." There was no such "if" in the case of Westmoreland; The Gazette's "if" is of some importance, however, because it appears to constitute West Huron an indicator of the probable date for the general election.

TRAVEL IN SPAIN.

A Land Where Men do not Usually Seem to be in a Hurry. One of the greatest charms of Spain to a reflective mind is the entire absence of anything like an atmosphere of haste. There is none of the fretting energy of bread-winning, and the traveler in her provinces seems to himself to have stepped out of the nineteenth and crossed the magical portal into the sixteenth, for anything he can discover that speaks what we term "the spirit of the age." No one is in a hurry; even the beggars whine lazily. Toiling and harrying and spinning is not a part of their code of life.

There is no planning or thought for the morrow, for they know the prodigal Ceres will care for their children, and the sun-browned idlers fall asleep on the cool marble steps of the cathedral, or by the roadside in the shade of the olive trees, and no one thinks to question their right or privilege to do so. They live for the sole enjoyment of each day by itself. Now and again the air is stirred by the cool marble steps of the cathedral, or by the sound of a procession or festival, or a favorite saint, or for some royal tournament or bull fight, but it is all a mere matter of pleasurable enjoyment, and the thought or anxiety of their daily bread does not enter into the question of the hour.—The Art Interchange.

DOCTORS AND FLY BLISTERS FAIL.

But One Dose of South American Rheumatic Cure Relieves, and Half a Bottle Cures.

Robert E. Gibson, Pembroke's well known merchant: "I contracted rheumatism in very severe form in 1888, and have suffered untold misery each spring since. I have repeatedly applied fly-blisters with but little success. Doctors soundly consulted likewise failed to relieve. I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure by Mr. W. F. C. Bethel, of the Dickson Drug Company. The first dose gave instant relief, and half a bottle cured." As a cure for rheumatism, this remedy is certainly peerless.

Mrs. L. M. Caldwell, chairman of the social committee of the Y. W. C. A., has arranged a series of attractive entertainments for the rest of the year. Gatherings will be held every two weeks, and the first will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 24. It will be a house-warming at the comfortable quarters of the association on Johnson street. One feature of the meetings will be talks on Hygiene and other topics by Dr. Mary McNeill.

Ernest V. Bodwell returned yesterday morning from Spokane, and the guests of Norman J. Macaulay and wife returned from the Sound yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Monday's Daily. —The loss caused by the fire at Mrs. Pyatt's residence, on Rock Bay avenue, has been adjusted and totals \$245. The building was insured for \$1,000.

—James Byra was thrown from a horse at Stanley Park, and considerably bruised up yesterday. He was in the act of taking a hurdle with the horse when he fell.

Several carloads of wheat and \$5,000 worth of flour from the Puget Sound Flouring Mills were taken out on the steamer Utopia this morning for shipment to China on the Canadian Pacific steamer, says the Tacoma News of Pacific.

—Geo. Van Gulpin, treasurer of several labor organizations in San Francisco, is missing and is supposed to have come to Victoria on his way east to Montreal. He was \$900 behind, and is supposed to have used the money in the recent city campaign in which he was a candidate for office.

—The room of a man named Kaufman, in the Empty house, on Johnson street, was entered by a burglar one night late last week and a suit of clothing stolen. A skeleton key was used on the door, and the police are of the opinion that the trick was turned by a thief entitled to be called a professional.

—Among the outward passengers on the Tacoma were eight or ten deported Chinese. They were from various parts of the United States, one coming from Seattle, one from Portland and the remainder from Buffalo, N.Y. The Chinese from Portland was the first Chinese to be deported from that city.

—Complaint was made to the police this morning that some time during Saturday night Furlival's auction mart, on Johnson street, was entered and a number of articles carried away. It is not known to what extent just how much was taken, but it is said that about seven suits of clothing and some other articles of clothing cannot be found.

—The steamer Danube which arrived from the North on Saturday evening brought down 28,108 cases of salmon, divided as follows: 2050, River Inlet Canning Company; 1500, Alert Bay Canning Company; 3000, Mill Bay Cannery; 1007, Naa Harbor Cannery; 1500, Balmoral Cannery; 51, Winterset Cannery; 2000, Lowe Inlet Packing Company.

—James Sterling, a half-breed, known also as James Casey, was rescued from drowning at 4 o'clock this morning at the C. P. N. wharf by Constable Anderson, of the city police. He does not know himself how he got into the water, but had sense enough to make a rumpus when he found himself wet. The constable came to his aid and pulled him out. He was taken to the Occidental, where Mr. Berryman gave him a suit of dry clothes. The constable lost his overcoat in the bay while saving the man.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Alexander Turner, of 62 Fernwood road, took place yesterday at 2:30 p.m., from the family residence, and was attended by a large number of sympathizing friends, many of whom contributed most beautiful floral emblems. A very impressive religious service was conducted at the house and cemetery by Mr. A. H. Maynard. The following gentlemen officiated as pall bearers: S. Duck, W. Anderson, T. Cavin, J. Blackburn, O. C. Hastings and J. Dean.

—David Anderson, who, acting as a special constable took a big party of old men to the Kamloops Home for the aged and infirm, returned last night with a trip was accomplished without much trouble. There were 16 in the party and their names are as follows: Michael Caniff, Alex. McLean, C. Blayney, James Dooley, J. Deagan, Henry Quittenden, Richard Copeland, R. D. Pitt, James McPhaden, James Wilson, Denis Sullivan, Wm. Gilmore, Thomas Fish, Jacques Sandel, and David Murray. Some were from the Old Men's Home, some from the Jubilee Hospital, some were from the Shelter and some were never added publicly before.

—The Presbyterian church was well filled with an appreciative audience yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the Y. M. C. A. exercises. W. H. Bone, president of the association, was in the chair. Interesting addresses were made by Rev. R. Trotter on "Need of special work for young men," and by Rev. W. L. Clay on "The young man of the 20th century." General Secretary Carter followed in a brief talk on "The Association among the young men of the day," at the close of which he asked for a collection, which, when taken, amounted to \$20 cash and \$63 in pledges for the year. Mr. Carter desires to correct an error he made, which was caused on account of the pressure of time. He stated that all old debts were paid, which should have been rendered "all current liabilities to Sept. 1 were met." The old debt from the former administration has been reduced some \$200 during the past year, leaving some \$350 still due.

FROM THE TERMINAL CITY. Exchequer Court Case—Tired of Her Life of Sin.

Vancouver, Sept. 16.—Justice Burdige, of Ottawa, held an Exchequer court here to-day. The case of Clark v. the Queen was heard. In this case the plaintiff sues for \$40,000, being the value of land at Port Moody, expropriated in 1885 by the Dominion government, and now owned by the C. P. R.

A sporting woman named Mary Louise Ackerly was from an over dose of morphine on Sunday morning. She is believed to have committed suicide.

R. M. S. Empress of China left this afternoon for Victoria. The Mivoera will not sail till Friday next owing to repairs, which are being done to her engines.

Col. Paget, of the Scots Guards, who has just attained the colonelcy, is the last officer in the regiment who joined before the abolition of the purchase system.

Mrs. Lee, Vancouver, Miss Archer, Shanghai, and among the guests of the Dallas. A. T. Pritchard, Tacoma, has been staying at the Dallas the last few days.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

All Depending Upon the Incentive of Remuneration.

Some of the achievements depending on the incentive of wagers were in past times very odd. Long before the days of steamboats a southern Benishmer was landed in the analogy. The Chinese were induced to penetrate southward to the shores of Western Australia long before they were visited by European navigators, and Marco Polo may have learned from them enough to guide him in his cartography, though it is unlikely that he had the vaguest knowledge of the island continent. The claims of Dr. Gonville, the merchant, Le Pestu and Magalhães have all their supporters. Torres passed through the straits that bears his name, but without being aware of his whereabouts. With the Dutch mariners we enter the domain of fact and it is established that early in the 17th century Hartog reached the western coast, and before the century closed Dampier first set an English foot on Western Australia. His account was not very accurate, and not till nearly a century later were practical steps taken to form a settlement. The report of Captain Stirling, R. N., proving favorable, Captain Fremantle was sent out to form a colony on the Swan river. In 1829 the Union Jack was hoisted above the site of the town that bears his name to-day. A quickening impetus had been given to the movement by jealous fears of a French occupation, based on a report that Charles X's Government was contemplating an extensive colonization of Western Australia. The first party of Swan River settlers consisted of the Governor, eight members of his staff and servants, 10 artisans and their wives and families. Before the end of 1829 the colony numbered 1,200 souls, and in 1830, 1,125 settlers arrived with cattle, sheep and horses, in considerable numbers. In the same year the town of Perth was founded, and in 1832 the first printing press arrived. Journalism had however, anticipated it, a manuscript newspaper, the Western Australian Chronicle and Perth Gazette, having been already started—a copy of which is in the British museum. The early settlers suffered a good deal of hardship, but in time they bettered their condition, and by 1839 they were advanced enough to enjoy private theatricals. This year also Mr. Monnerie's Martin published his excellent historical, descriptive and statistical work on the British colonies. He devoted a good many pages to Swan River settlement, as Western Australia was then called, and gives a beautiful anaglyphic reproduction of the seal of the colony, a black swan. His account (which brings the statistics down to 1839 only) shows a wonderful advancement in a few years. The population then numbered 5,000, with 7,000 acres under cultivation. The imports stood at \$225,000, and the exports at \$150,000. In 1850 the home government accepted the colony's request for a share of the proceeds of N. S. Wales, and after three years it was reported that the settler's pockets had gained more than their morals had suffered from the presence of the new arrivals. In 1862 transportation was abolished, and by that time there was no desire to continue a system with which a certain ignominy was associated. In 1883 the people began to get tired of the official despotism of the Crown colony regime. But it was thought presumption for a community of 35,000 to seek control of so vast a domain. But the West Australians were feeble only in number; in determination they were strong and they finally convinced the authorities in England that they were worthy of the responsibility which they claimed. In 1890 the colony entered on its autonomous career. The population has since doubled, the mineral and agricultural resources have marvelously developed—especially a working of gold fields discovered in rapid succession by enterprising explorers. They are still busy, and everything is being done to open up the interior and to turn a natural wealth to account. It was as an explorer and mining engineer, as well as a writer that Mr. A. G. Calvert was honored with a banquet at the Imperial institute. On that occasion the young colony was the theme of enthusiastic admiration and good wishes, and was assured a great future in Western Australia. The Golden does not succeed, it certainly will not be the fault of Mr. Calvert and other representatives of the colony. They cannot be accused of what Sir W. C. Van Horne calls "false economy."

Long before the days of steamboats a southern Benishmer was landed in the analogy. The Chinese were induced to penetrate southward to the shores of Western Australia long before they were visited by European navigators, and Marco Polo may have learned from them enough to guide him in his cartography, though it is unlikely that he had the vaguest knowledge of the island continent. The claims of Dr. Gonville, the merchant, Le Pestu and Magalhães have all their supporters. Torres passed through the straits that bears his name, but without being aware of his whereabouts. With the Dutch mariners we enter the domain of fact and it is established that early in the 17th century Hartog reached the western coast, and before the century closed Dampier first set an English foot on Western Australia. His account was not very accurate, and not till nearly a century later were practical steps taken to form a settlement. The report of Captain Stirling, R. N., proving favorable, Captain Fremantle was sent out to form a colony on the Swan river. In 1829 the Union Jack was hoisted above the site of the town that bears his name to-day. A quickening impetus had been given to the movement by jealous fears of a French occupation, based on a report that Charles X's Government was contemplating an extensive colonization of Western Australia. The first party of Swan River settlers consisted of the Governor, eight members of his staff and servants, 10 artisans and their wives and families. Before the end of 1829 the colony numbered 1,200 souls, and in 1830, 1,125 settlers arrived with cattle, sheep and horses, in considerable numbers. In the same year the town of Perth was founded, and in 1832 the first printing press arrived. Journalism had however, anticipated it, a manuscript newspaper, the Western Australian Chronicle and Perth Gazette, having been already started—a copy of which is in the British museum. The early settlers suffered a good deal of hardship, but in time they bettered their condition, and by 1839 they were advanced enough to enjoy private theatricals. This year also Mr. Monnerie's Martin published his excellent historical, descriptive and statistical work on the British colonies. He devoted a good many pages to Swan River settlement, as Western Australia was then called, and gives a beautiful anaglyphic reproduction of the seal of the colony, a black swan. His account (which brings the statistics down to 1839 only) shows a wonderful advancement in a few years. The population then numbered 5,000, with 7,000 acres under cultivation. The imports stood at \$225,000, and the exports at \$150,000. In 1850 the home government accepted the colony's request for a share of the proceeds of N. S. Wales, and after three years it was reported that the settler's pockets had gained more than their morals had suffered from the presence of the new arrivals. In 1862 transportation was abolished, and by that time there was no desire to continue a system with which a certain ignominy was associated. In 1883 the people began to get tired of the official despotism of the Crown colony regime. But it was thought presumption for a community of 35,000 to seek control of so vast a domain. But the West Australians were feeble only in number; in determination they were strong and they finally convinced the authorities in England that they were worthy of the responsibility which they claimed. In 1890 the colony entered on its autonomous career. The population has since doubled, the mineral and agricultural resources have marvelously developed—especially a working of gold fields discovered in rapid succession by enterprising explorers. They are still busy, and everything is being done to open up the interior and to turn a natural wealth to account. It was as an explorer and mining engineer, as well as a writer that Mr. A. G. Calvert was honored with a banquet at the Imperial institute. On that occasion the young colony was the theme of enthusiastic admiration and good wishes, and was assured a great future in Western Australia. The Golden does not succeed, it certainly will not be the fault of Mr. Calvert and other representatives of the colony. They cannot be accused of what Sir W. C. Van Horne calls "false economy."

It is astonishing what queer things men have done for the sake of winning a wager. In the early part of the reign of George III. two gentlemen made an eccentric wager, at a coffee house near Temple Bar. One of them undertook to jump into the water seven feet deep with all his usual clothing on and undress himself completely. He performed the feat, and if we picture to ourselves the twisting and wriggling involved in such an operation floating the whole of the time, we must admit it to have been as difficult an affair as it was ludicrous.

A gentleman in 1797 laid a bet of two thousand guineas that he would go into one of the wheels of the water works at London bridge while in its swiftest motion with an ebb tide, stay there five minutes and come out with safety in a different part from that at which he entered, and afterwards walk a mile within the hour. If he did it, as recorded, it doubtless deserves the character given to it of being "the most extraordinary exploit of the kind that has ever been performed for many years."

In 1796 a man crossed the Thames in a butcher's tray, using nothing but his hands to propel it, but wearing a cork jacket in case of accident. The chroniclers record that seventy boat loads of spectators were present, and bets to the aggregate amount of \$7,000 depended on the event."

In 1763, a fish hawkler at Chelsea undertook to run from Hyde Park corner, seven miles along the Brentford road, in one hour, with fifty-six pounds of fish on his head. He performed the journey in forty-five minutes. Belonging to this class of exploits is that which was achieved by a gardener's apprentice, who, in 1825, for a wager of \$35, undertook to walk from Wandsworth to the Borough market, 6 miles, in one hour, with three hundred head of asparagus as a load; he accomplished it in fifty-eight minutes. An exploit analogous character was that of an orange porter at Thames street. He made twenty journeys from Botolph lane to Spitalfields market, each time carrying one hundred weight of oranges. The forty-three piles he undertook to accomplish in ten hours, and won a wager of ten guineas by doing it in eight hours and thirty-five minutes.

A merchant of New York, in 1785, paved 100 square yards with common stones in less than nine hours, to decide a wager; and in the same year a Berkshire gentleman fell 171 trees of one sort or another in six hours and twenty-five minutes.

An extraordinary wager was once decided at Kelso. A painter there undertook to fell a bullock with his fist in three blows, and won by bringing it down in two. He was a very slender man, and only 5 feet six inches in height.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Substantial Progress in This Newest of British Colonies.

A lesson in colonial booming is just now being afforded by Western Australia, that latest of self-governing colonies, with its population of 85,000 and its area of nearly one million square miles. This young province is the first of British colonies to monopolize a page of the London Times to attract attention to its resources and advantages for settlement and investment. Mr. Albert F. Calvert, F. R. G. S., is doing for Westralia (as they have begun to call it), what Mr. Cecil Rhodes has been doing for South Africa. The figures just given indicate that what Westralia needs more than anything is people. Yet how much it has thriven on autonomy may be gathered from the fact that a justum ago, when its prayer for independence was granted, the population was not more than 40,000, so that it has more than doubled in five years. Since it ceased to be a crown colony more has been written of it, and more energetic efforts have been made to urge it forward on the path of prosperity than during its whole previous record. In some respects its story is the most fascinating that pertains to a South Sea land. It comprises the earliest discovered coast of all Australia. There are even indications in classic geographers that part of it had come within the knowledge of Greece and Rome. But if any great reach of coast had been visited by pre-Christian or early imperial explorers, the well known line that makes a black swan a

GRAVE.

Confronted A... The Sydney... New... lost's... two... bank... in its... The sur... as a res... discom... \$8,436... less the... houses... of auto... gold fo... ctwith... the stu... of week... fortnigh... \$12,000... ton of... one, an... the inte... crowdin... York ec... heavily... such a... last Ja... since th... eight... during... shipped... excess... was a... the in... houses... noticed... This... of a de... cent, a... 1893, r... compar... those l... The... banks... Septem... days... The... when... syndica... heavy... amount... part to... be exp... and out... now \$5... in ex... of... "The... shows... advant... locality... tenders... was m... accrea... was a... export... of \$1... about... treasu... with... current... tive e... or re... bond... creas... public... The... week... previo... had... sorted... There... upon... ties, ... vague... of the... ering... recess... to 14... hacco... prove... effect... to 34... loss... far f... The... of... plet... total... Mess... consist... \$2,500... ope b... creat... prove... tion... large... draw... was... tecti... the... oblig... know... cate... Two... synd... on a... lapsed... The... who... had... to... had... was... The... Laz... have