A Verdict Of Manslaughter

The Coroner's Jury Hold John Rogers and Eugene Brooks Are Guilty.

Dramatic "Confession" of the Conscience Smitten Elder Amends Former Evidence.

The adjourned inquest in the case of Victoria Helen Rogers, daughter of John Rogers of Sayward avenue, who came to her death by diphtheria accelerated, as it is alleged, by the neglect of her parents to provide medical assistance, was resumed yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the city police court, before Dr. Hart, coroner.

Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, sworn: Was present at the post mortem made on the body of deceased. The body was that of a well nourished child. Dr. Hall made the post mortem examination, and witness was present to take bacteriological specimens for examination. Took specimens from the throat and examined them according to the usual routine. Found bacillus of diphtheria present. From the cursory examination of the body would conclude that the child died of diphtheria. Had no doubt that deceased had the disease.

Eugene Brooks, recalled—Addressing the jury the witness said he had a little confession to make regarding his last testimony.

"I asked the doctor that I might have this privilege, and he has very kindly consented to do so.

"I feel that I did not honor God in my evidence at the last inquest.

"I wanted the privilege to make that right.

"God says, 'When you are brought before kings, judges and rulers for my sake, take no thought of what you shall speak for it shall be given you in that hour.' This, I am sorry to say, I did not do, I did take thought, and in that way I disobeyed God. I feel that I concealed truth, which in the sight of God is equal to lying. Not that I knowingly or consciously told an untruth, but by not enlarging upon my answers I felt that I concealed truth that God would have had me speak. Not only in this case, but in other cases, in the other trial, the abbreviations did not honor God. When I learned it my conscience smote me very severely, and I went to Dr. Hart and confessed to him and asked the privilege of confessing to you. I also feel that I did wrong in objecting to answer questions. I don't think I ought to have done so. So if there are any questions which I did not answer to your satisfaction I will cheerfully answer them."

The Coroner—"There was one question which was not answered specifically. That was in regard to your teachings as to the use of medicines, and the summoning of medical aid."

Brooks—"I will be very glad to explain that. You will understand that our faith teaches us that the bible is the word of God, and believing that we must accept its teachings without question and obey it. The word of God says, 'If any of you are sick, let him call in the elders of the church to pray over him, and the prayers shall save him and the Lord shall raise him up. God says: They shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover. Jesus Christ is the saviour today, yesterday and forever, according to Hebrew XII. 8, and that in scores of passages of like import the Lord instructs us what to do when sick. It is not only positive but negative. He says—Men may take many medicines, there is no healing for you. Ye are all physicians of no value.

"Now, in virtue of these facts I teach that men ought to believe and obey God, and as I have so often said, ought to obey God entirely. Hence it naturally follows to reject all doctors and all remedies. Therefore my teaching is more positive than negative, and that is the reason we reject doctors and medicines. We oppose all remedies and all doctors."

Coroner—"The fact which you did not make clear was whether medical aid was only unnecessary or actually wrong."

Brooks—"I believe it is positively wrong. I can't say it is wrong for all, but it certainly is for those who know the truth. For myself, I considered it positively wrong, but I could not say that it would be wrong for everyone who is not a believer. I mean that in the sight of God I could not say that it would be a sin for others, but for me it would be."

Coroner—"You told us you remained at the Rogers house the greater portion of the night before the child's death."

Brooks—"Yes."

Coroner—"You did not make it clear why you remained."

Brooks—"I knew that the child was quite sick. There was no one there, and they had been up a great deal, so I remained. I did nothing for the child in the way of treatment. I went down town about 11 p. m. and sent a telegram to Dr. Dowie, of Chicago. I saw that we were not gaining the victory, that the child was getting worse, weaker. I did not give up hopes till the mother called me in, and said, 'I believe she's dying.' I looked at the child and saw she was dying. From midnight till about 4 a. m., the child seemed to be better. Previous to that the respiration had been somewhat obstructed. I held several opinions about the nature of the disease, and at one time thought it was diphtheria, and a contagious disease. Did not feel it my duty to notify anyone. We took proper precaution to prevent others coming in or the children going out to injure others. It is all a question of isolation and I don't think it matters who takes the precautions. I did not know absolutely that it was my duty to notify the authorities nor that there is a law to that effect.

"I have never made any charge for my services. There is a tithing system by which members contribute to the support of the church. We teach that one-tenth of everything belongs to God. The collections are taken as in any other church and forwarded by me to headquarters. I do not keep any set of books or anything of that kind. I hold these questions are irrelevant to this case. You seem to wish to pry into private affairs."

A Juryman—"Are you a Christian?"

The coroner interposed, declaring that such questions were irrelevant.

Answering a juryman, Brooks said: He thought it was decidedly wrong for anyone possessing the truth to employ doctors or medicines in case of disease.

A Juror—"Do you think that prayer is all that is necessary?"

Brooks—"Yes. That has also to be qualified. If I should pray and afterwards expose the sick person to cold, for instance, it would be wrong. I might be responsible if my faith was not sufficient, though Jesus said all things were possible to him who had faith. . . . . Anyone who will pray in faith will get an answer."

Witness here went into a long dessertation on the efficacy of prayer in every possible emergency, spiritual or physical.

"In the tender years of a child the parents are alone responsible for its care and training."

A Juror—"If a man broke his leg or arm, do you think he could be cured by prayer alone?"

Brooks—"I certainly do. I know of such cases where cures have been made by prayer. Witness here mentioned cases which came under his notice in Chicago in which broken limbs had healed without any human aid."

A Juror—"When the child was sinking did they believe you were doing all you could to save its life?"

Brooks—"Certainly I did."

A Juror—"How do you account for doctors saving so many cases of diphtheria?"

Brooks—"Dr. Magendie says nature does a great deal and the doctors do devilish little."

Isabella Rogers, mother of deceased, was the next witness. She affirmed as follows:

There has been illness in the family recently. On August 24 the little boy had sore throat. That was Saturday. On Monday witness had sore throat. On Wednesday the little girl who died got it. We sent for Mr. Brooks to come and pray for her. He came then, and afterwards up to the time of her death. Witness had him pray for her, and she got better. Thought there was no danger and let the children out in the yard. Deceased took cold again at the open window on Saturday. Monday she began to cough and was quite bad all night. Mr. Brooks was away at Vancouver. He came back on Tuesday night and was sent for and came and prayed for the child. She slept pretty well that night, and seemed easier between 12 and 1 o'clock. Did not think she was going to die. Became alarmed only about five minutes before she died. Knew she was quite sick, but didn't think she was going to die. Did nothing for her or any of the others except to pray to God to heal her. Mr. Brooks was present when the child died. He had been there nearly all night, from 9 o'clock. He did not advise us to do anything for the child. He went out about 11 o'clock to send a telegram to Dr. Dowie, Chicago, to have Dr. Dowie pray for the child. I thought about it and when he proposed it I asked him to send the message. Did not consider it necessary as its mother to do anything for the child. "I knew God could heal." Had been a member of the Christian Catholic church for about 18 months. Before that did not go to church. Have lived in Victoria three years next Christmas. Joined the church through reading Leaves of Healing and hearing Brooks preach. We were taught by the paper and by Brooks' preaching that it was unnecessary or wrong to use medicine or call in a doctor in case of sickness. That is the teaching of the Bible.

When the child was very ill she had a rattling in her throat when she breathed. It increased until about 15 minutes before she died. Knew the Maltby family. Knew that they lost a child some time ago in the same way. Knew they had trouble over the case, but did not consider it a duty to inform the health authorities. Heard people say the disease was catching. Thought it might be diphtheria or croup. The night of the child's death was with it all the time, so was her husband. Knew the child needed careful nursing. Think Brooks was sent for every time he came to the house. Never lost a child in this way before coming to Victoria.

"I was ill two days and a half, and prayed for myself and Mr. Brooks prayed for me, and I know God healed me."

Brooks—"Had the other two children, a boy of eight, and a girl of seven, and yourself the same disease, and were you all cured by prayer?"

Witness—"Yes. God healed us all."

To a Juror—"I account for the child's death by her getting a relapse from catching cold. I feel in my heart that was the cause of her death."

James Wilson, city sanitary inspector, sworn: Visited the Rogers house on Wednesday, September 4, in course of his duty. Found the body of deceased there and took measures to quarantine the house. Had the body removed to the morgue at the instance of the coroner. Was present at the post mortem held by Dr. Frank Hall on the following day.

Dr. Hart summed up the evidence. Pointing out the duty of the jury to bring in a verdict according to their understanding of the evidence. He explained the law in the case, and stated that if there was sufficient proof that the child's life might have been spared for one hour or one minute, it was sufficient to warrant them in bringing in a verdict which would hold the persons involved accountable for the child's death. He went on to explain the father's duties and liabilities and the responsibility of Brooks for his neglect to advise the parents to call in medical assistance and take precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

In the case before them there was not evidence of murder as there was no proof of malice. They might bring in a verdict of manslaughter, or if they found no evidence of criminal neglect on the part of the father or Brooks they might find a verdict of death from natural causes.

THE VERDICT.

The jury withdrew for half an hour, and on returning to court presented the following verdict: "That Victoria Helen Rogers did die from the effects of diphtheria, not having received any medical treatment and that John Rogers and Eugene Brooks, on the 4th day of September, 1891, at Victoria, B. C., did feloniously and unlawfully kill and slay the said Victoria Helen Rogers."

Rogers and Brooks, who were in court, were immediately taken in charge by the police. It is probable that they will appear before the police magistrate today for a preliminary hearing of the charge against them, when they will be represented by counsel, and if committed for trial an application for bail may be made.

Up to a late hour last night the accused had not applied for bail.

AN IMPERIAL STAMP.

Idea of Having a Stamp for the Whole Empire.

Mr. J. Henniker Heaton has been agitating for an Imperial or international postage stamp, and backs up his plea by letters from Britons in various parts of the world, pointing out how often the need arises to send a small sum for British stamps, to the Old Country to pay for postage. A Canadian correspondent says: "I have long thought some method should be invented by which a few cents could be sent to England to make some small purchase, or to secure a sample copy of some publication. It would promote trade in the Empire and be an ever-present evidence of our unity." The postmaster-general, however, has definitely refused to be a party to the introduction of an Imperial or international stamp, on the ground of the absence of a common coinage and England's financial gain from the present condition of the postal system. Mr. Henniker Heaton now appeals to Lord Londonderry to try the experiment of having foreign and colonial stamps sold at the principal post offices in the United Kingdom, so that people can exchange stamps sent to them from abroad or buy stamps to send abroad to prepay return postage. In Australia the sale of English stamps not exceeding five shillings in value to one person has proven a great convenience.

First Automobile Girl—You don't seem much put out by your automobile breaking down.

Second Automobile Girl. No: I am always so nervous expecting it to break down that I am actually relieved when it does.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Minook Creek Swept by Fire

Forest Fires Sweep Away the Miners' Cabins and Their Contents.

Cottage City Arrives With Late News of the Northern Country.

Steamer Cottage City, which arrived from Skagway and Alaskan ports shortly before midnight yesterday, brought 76 passengers. A small number of these were from the interior, the Yukoner having arrived at White Horse from Dawson a short time before the steamer sailed with 161 Klondikers. G. B. Gaines, who was one of nine passengers who debarked here, brought out the largest quantity of gold, having a valise laden with as much as a man could lift with one hand.

News was brought by the Cottage City of a disastrous fire at Minook, on the lower Yukon.

Little Minook creek has been swept by fire and the loss will amount to quite a figure. This report was brought out from Dawson the night before the steamer left Skagway on Sunday last.

Forest fires were the cause. Cabins burned like paper and so fierce was the blaze that the contents were also lost. Much valuable property was damaged.

From Juneau the steamer brought no further word of the Islander victims. No further bodies had been recovered, and it was not expected that any others would be secured.

A letter received at Skagway from Lieut. Satterlee of the U. S. S. Grant dated from Dutch harbor, after telling of visits paid to all the northern canneries, says: "At Nushagag I saw H. Olmstead and J. Norman, who had left the Bethel Mission on the Kuskokium river July 12, and had made their way around Cape Newenham in Kayaks, the native skin canoes. These men were compelled to leave on account of a scarcity of provisions and they report that all of the prospectors are suffering from lack of food.

"The schooner Pearl, of the Alaska Commercial Company, which carries the stores for the Kuskokwim district, had not arrived when these men left, and considerable alarm was expressed, for she was already a month overdue. Before leaving, they bought a small quantity of provisions at the following prices: Flour, 50 pounds for $8; butter, $1.50 a pound; sugar, 25 cents, and bacon 50 cents a pound. The quantity of provisions remaining at Kuskokwim is decidedly limited, and the Indians are living entirely on fish, there being large quantities of king salmon running in the river this season. It is reported that a number of natives of this section died last winter.

"On their way down the river Norman and Olmstead found about 20 prospectors scattered along between the village of Kwinghakamut and Goodnews bay. Some of them said they were having some luck, but on the whole the indications are not bright for the success of the Kuskokwim district."

FARMING IN THIS PROVINCE

Article on the Subject By the Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

In the Farming World of Toronto appears an article by Mr. J. R. Anderson, of Victoria, on "British Columbia Agriculture." It is as follows:

At the present time agriculture plays a comparatively small part in the development of British Columbia. A glance at the enormous imports of agricultural products into the province makes this quite evident. It can be safely asserted, however, that the production of agricultural products, owing to more enlightened methods, increased number of people engaged in farming, and of land under cultivation, the erection of creameries, etc., has materially increased during the past few years. In spite, however, of this accession in volume of products there has been a large increase in the imports of agricultural products. This is explainable no doubt by the great accession to the mining population of the province, the opening up of new districts such as Atlin, where practically nothing is produced, the increase in the lumbering, fishing and sealing industries, and lastly the opening of the Yukon country, the supplies for which are drawn principally from this province.

The topography and climatic conditions seem to lend themselves to a natural division of the province into three distinct divisions as follows: The Upper Mainland being all that portion to the eastward of the Coast range of mountains, and including within its limits the large cattle ranges and what is known as the Dry Belt owing to the small precipitation. The Lower Mainland, being all that portion, on the sea coast to the westward of the Coast range and including within its boundaries the rich Delta lands of the Fraser. This part of the country is generally wooded heavily with forests of magnificent timber and is the most humid portion of the province. The islands being all that portion including Vancouver Island and the islands adjacent thereto. This portion of the province partakes somewhat of the characteristics of the other two divisions and resembles the first part in the distribution of the flora, and its lessened precipation.

CEREALS AND FRUIT.

The production of cereals, with the one exception of oats, is not increasing throughout the province. Wheat it is true is produced in considerable quantities in the Okanagan and Spallumcheen country and in the vicinity of Shuswap but even there under the most favorable conditions for its production many farmers are awakening to the fact that it is not always the most profitable line of agriculture.

The orchards which have been set out during the last few years are gradually coming into bearing with the result that the production of fruit is largely increased and improved methods of picking, packing and shipping are forcing themselves on producers in order to compete with their active competitors to the south.

DAIRYING AND LIVE STOCK.

Co-operative dairying is finding more and more favor with the farmers generally, and advantage is being taken of government assistance in several localities for the erection of creameries. The product is, however, far short of the demand, and since the industry is certainly profitable it is a matter of some curiosity why this branch is not developed more rapidly. One condensed milk factory is in operation, it is situated at Mission City.

The production of beef cattle is reported a profitable business in nearly every section of the country whether produced in large herds on the extensive ranges of the upper country, or in the smaller numbers of stall fed animals. The seasons of late have also been of such a favorable character that losses have been comparatively few and feeding has been done at a minimum cost. Dairy cattle in consequence of the increased interest in this branch have of late acquired a value far in excess of that of former years. The importations of pure bred live stock from the Eastern provinces through the efforts of the Dairymen's and Live Stock Association aided by the local government have been most good to the herds of this province and profit, it is hoped, to the breeders in the East.

Horses from various causes, possibly the demand for military purposes being one of the concomitant reasons, have been much more profitable of late and the industry has in consequence had a considerable impetus given it. Large draft horses are on the whole the most profitable.

Sheep are only produced in limited numbers principally on Vancouver and Gulf islands. Whilst it is conceded by some that sheep would be more profitable than cattle on the large ranges of the interior, the concensus of opinions is against their introduction on the ranges. Another reason against the keeping of sheep on the ranges is the prevalence of coyotes and other beasts of prey. Wool may be said under present conditions to be worthless and therefore sheep for mutton alone are bred.

The swine industry is capable of great expansion, and in proof of this one has only to look at the tables of imports, where the hog and its products amount to the value of $945,960, or nearly a million dollars. The expansion of the dairying industry which is so intimately connected with the production of the pig, will no doubt have a great influence in increasing the production of this valuable article of food.

The production of poultry is probably one of the most remunerative branches of agriculture, and although not prosecuted on a large scale there are many breeders of fine poultry in the province who are reaping a good harvest from a comparatively small outlay.

Soiling crops and ensilage, which in the past have been lamentably neglected are now receiving that attention in many quarters which is due to them, and we may in the near future look for a great accession in these important branches for the successful feeding of dairy cows during the dry months of summer and in winter.

ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture was originated in 1891 by the Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of agriculture, appointing the present Deputy Minister to take charge of it and see what could be done. It has since grown into comparatively large proportions.

The total amount voted at the last session of the legislature in favor of agriculture and its branches amounted to $24,919, and is distributed as follows:

Salaries	$ 4,860
Fruit Growers' Association	1,250
Dairymen's & Live Stock Asso.	1,000
Flock Masters' Association	250
Farmers' Institutes	4,250
Board of Horticulture	1,000
Permanent Show at Vancouver	250
Poultry Associations	300
Agricultural Associations	11,750
	$24,910

Under certain conditions the government assists co-operative creameries by advancing a loan to the extent of one-half the cost of building and plant at a low rate of interest repayable in ten years.

However, work of recent years has been principally educational through the medium of Farmers' Institutes and the distribution of literature. It is proposed in the future to extend this work and the prospects are most encouraging. General dairying and fruit growing are fostered to some extent.

There are still undeveloped agricultural lands in several parts of the province. The reason they are not occupied seems to be on account of their inaccessibility and in some cases the great difficulty of bringing them under cultivation either by clearing, dyking or irritation.

ANOTHER SMELTER.

From Rossland Miner.

While in this city yesterday W. L. Springer, of Chicago, president of the Chicago, British Columbia Mining Company, stated that the principals of his company had taken an option on the plant and other assets of the Standard Pyritic Mining & Smelting Company of Boundary Falls, near Greenwood. The option covered the control of the company, now held by Mr. Price, the Quebec millionaire lumber merchant. In addition to the smelter, the property covered by the option includes the Standard and Marguerite mines, both of which are valuable properties and will become extensive producers within a comparatively short time. The Marguerite adjoins the Mother Lode, and the glory hole from which the bulk of the Mother Lode ore is being extracted heads direct for Marguerite ground. Mr. Springer stated that the deal was not closed, but that with his colleagues he was very favorably impressed with the prospect for a successful enterprise. On arriving at Chicago, the matter would be gone into further, and he believed that a sale would be arranged at an early date. The option now stands in the name of a Greenwood man, but Mr. Springer was reticent as to the consideration and other particulars of the proposition. The Chicago-British Columbia Company owns at the present time a very promising group of claims in the Skylark camp, near Greenwood. An excellent showing has been developed, and the company has recently installed a steam plant, and with the facilities thus rendered available the development of the group will be pushed ahead.

A DERELICT.

Wreck of Vessel 250 Feet Long Sighted Near Equator.

The steamer Meteor, which has arrived at San Francisco from Baltimore, reported sighting a derelict vessel in latitude 10, 34 minutes north longitude, 99 degrees, 33 minutes west, which is off Central America, and not a great distance north of the Galapagos Islands. The discovery was made August 29. The wrecked vessel is described as about 250 feet long, with one spar standing upright about 4 feet above water.

THE STRANDED BARODA.

The stranded ship Baroda, which went ashore near the Coquille river, seems to be in as bad a state as was the lost ships Potrimpos and Glenmorag, both of which were so badly stranded that they could not be floated. No arrangements have been made to salve her as yet, for the person who attempts the feat takes considerable risk on his hand, for salvers will have to accept a contract on the "no cure, no pay" plan. The compensation of the achievement will be on the percentage basis, and salvers will have to pocket all losses. As the vessel is worth $75,000 success will doubtless be richly rewarded.

The Baroda is broadside on the beach, with her bow toward Coquille. She is six feet in the sand, and is resting easy. Low tide leaves her high and dry, so that one may walk around her. She has ceased to float at high water, and the surf is piling the sand up behind her and forcing her up the beach, as was the case with the Glenmorag and the Potrimpos. Tugs cannot render any assistance. It seems likely that all work of saving the vessel must be done on shore. She has about 400 tons of ballast aboard, which will have to be removed. Capt. Marr and his crew have been living on the beach in tents made of sails, and have stripped the ship.

Farmer Greene—One o' Josh Medder's summer boarders skipped out without settlin' and Josh is tickled to death.

Farmer Brown—How's that?

Farmer Greene — Why, Josh had been tellin' everybody that th' feller wuz a foreign nobleman, an' that proves it!

Exhibition Management

Meeting of the General Committee Transacts Much Important Business.

Buildings, Grounds and Race Track Being Pushed to Completion.

The general committee of the British Columbia Agricultural Association held a successful meeting last night in the city police court, at which a mass of important business in connection with the coming exhibition was disposed of. Among those present were: Miss Perrin, Miss Cameron, Major Mutter and Mr. Hadwen, of Duncans, Messrs. Palmer, Clark, Pierson, Revans, Price, Baker, Dalby, Morley, Capt. Royds and others, H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., in the chair.

A letter received from the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, re advertising, was referred to the printing committee.

J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, notified the association of the appointment of Andrew Elliott, of Ontario, and John Turner, of Calgary, as judges of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Refered to committee on judges.

Mr. Paisley, of Chilliwack, wrote accepting the invitation to assist in judging the district exhibits, if the judging did not take place before Wednesday of exhibition week. Referred to judges committee.

The manager of Kuper Island Industrial School wrote re exhibts, and requesting that the lady in attendance should be granted free admission. Received and request granted.

Miss Perrin and Miss McNaughton wrote regarding a "rest" and the serving of tea by the W. C. T. U. in the women's section. Referred to the hall committee.

Mr. Lowe's request for wall space in the art department was referred to the hall committee.

The secretary explained that he had experienced some difficulty in securing the services of a suitable person to supervise the hanging of pictures and general arrangement of the fine arts department of the exhibition, and requested that some action should be taken at once.

REPORTS.

The finance committee presented th following report, which was adopted,

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The finance committee beg to report that they have arranged with the bank to collect the contracts for advertising in the prize lists, these contracts amounting to $1,996.25. They have also issued an order in favor of the Colonist for the sum of $1,152.45, and one in favor of the collector, Mr. Mackenzie, for the sum of $100, to be paid out of the special account of these collections of contracts.

The bank account remains about the same the sum of $76 having been paid in since the last report, and several small amounts having been withdrawn.

The sum of $61 has been received from No. 1 collection committee, and it is understood that a considerable amount in addition has been made to their subscription list.

It has been advised, and the provincial government has been applied to, for their grant of $4,000 in order that all the funds may be collected.

The band committee presented the following:

BAND COMMITTEE.

We the band committee, beg to inform the board of management that the services of the Fifth Regiment Band have been requisitioned for the music at the Provincial Exhibition. That it will be necessary to raise the platform in the band stand and build a railing; also that the committee shall supply chairs for the band. We are also informed by the bandmaster that he must be supplied with incandescent light, as the arc light is not sufficiently steady.

We would also say that we are strongly in favor of securing additional music for the exhibition, and would ask the serious attention of the board this evening on this subject.

The foregoing report brought up the question of lighting and the secretary was requested to see Mr. Goward, manager of the British Columbia Electric Company, and get a definite decision regarding the extension of the system to the exhibition park.

Mr. Goward, who was in the building, was seen by the secretary and promised to give the question his most favorable consideration.

Mr. Shakespeare suggested that it would be advisable, if possible, to secure the services of the Royal Marine Band of Italy for one afternoon and evening during the exhibition.

The secretary suggested that the band of the Warspite might be available.

Mr. Palmer urged the variation of the daily programme by the engagement of different bands.

The secretary announced that arrangements had been made whereby the dynamo would be removed to a more convenient place, in the building to be erected by the Albion Iron Works, which would give additional space in the main building, secure greater immunity from danger of fire and do away with the noise of the machinery.

The report was adopted with the exception of the last clause, which was referred back to the committee for further consideration.

The printing committee reported having advertised the fair in several of the leading dailies of the province, that they had had printed 500 cards for display in public places, 2,000 racing programmes, and asked authority to publish an official catalogue of the live stock exhibit, which was granted.

Mr. Baker warned the association against incurring too many obligations without having funds in hand to meet them. He reported the collections in his district closed, so far as the committee was concerned.

Mr. Revans had not much progress to report from his district.

Mr. Baker urged the appointment of a couple of collectors to visit the restaurants and saloons to solicit subscriptions.

Mr. Price was added to the collection committee.

PROPOSED BUILDING.

Mr. Collister, of the Albion Iron Works Company, exhibited plans of a building which his company proposed putting up on the grounds to contain their exhibit and the exhibition power plant. The proposed building is 70x30 and would be a valuable addition to the permanent structures, the plans showing a very neat and attractive elevation. The company would put up the building and occupy it with their exhibit this year, and it would then become the property of the association, provided the association agreed to pay $750 of the total cost of construction, estimated at $900. The company are willing to carry out their original offer, i.e., to furnish power, etc., for $250, and house the present plant, but they thought it would be more to the advantage of the association to secure a large permanent building on such favorable terms.

Mr. Morley moved, seconded by Capt. Royds, that as there were no funds available for the purchase of the proposed building, that Mr. Seabrook be thanked for his offer and be requested to carry out his original proposal, to put up a temporary building for the Albion Iron Works exhibit, and in which the association lighting plant would be stored, the association requesting that they could not avail themselves of his latest suggestion. Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Baker, Norris and Goodacre, were appointed to see the lands and works department regarding repairs to the road leading to the exhibition park.

Mr. Clark reported from the race track committee the race track finished and in excellent condition. He also stated that the sheds and stables were nearly all complete. He asked power to make an arrangement for the supply of straw which was accorded. Several minor matters connected with the track were left in the hands of the committee.

Mr. Price, from the hall committee, recommended the building of a temporary structure for the accommodation of the district exhibits.

The matter of complimentary tickets of admission and passes was left in the hands of the president and secretary.

In answer to a question by Miss Cameron, the secretary stated that he had had no recent information regarding the public schools exhibit. The Sisters of St. Ann's Academy had, however, requested a conference with him regarding their exhibit.

The secretary also stated that he had nothing new to report regarding the mineral exhibit, but Mr. Lamb was looking alter the matter. He informed Mr. Austin that he had heard nothing of a proposed mineral exhibit from Atlin. It was resolved to hold weekly meetings, on each Wednesday evening, of the general committee.

Mr. Revans suggested that an executive committee, composed of the chairmen of sub-committees, be appointed.

The selection of a committee to supervise the art department was left with the secretary.

Mr. Price urged the importance of advertising freely in the Sound cities.

Mr. Austin said he knew by personal observation that the fair was not prominently advertised on the Sound, nor in the North.

The secretary reported that it was expected that the E. & N. railway would carry exhibits free.

The buildings, yard and ground committees will meet this afternoon at 3:30 at the exhibition park.

The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday, the 18th, at 8 o'clock p.m.

ADULTERATION OF JAMS AND JELLIES

Official Bulletin Respecting the Adulteration Practised By Manufacturers.

The department of agriculture has just published a bulletin issued by the inland revenue department giving the results of analytical examinations of jams and jellies, made by Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, Victoria, and Mr. Tourchot and Miss Tyrell, in the inland revenue department's laboratory, Ottawa. The examinations were made in accordance with a request of J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, acting upon a suggestion made by the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia. The fact that jams and jellies imported into the province were sold at prices below actual cost of production aroused the Fruit Growers' Association to a well founded suspicion that such goods could not be genuine, and in order to test the matter, asked Mr. Anderson to bring it to the attention of the Dominion government. The department of inland revenue secured samples from retail dealers in Victoria and Vancouver of all the jams and jellies in stock, and submitted them to very careful analyses, duplicates of most of the samples being also analysed by Dr. Fagan. The results are set forth in the bulletin as follows:

The first collection of 12 samples was made in June, and these samples were sent to the district analyst, duplicates being sent to this office. On the 19th June, Mr. Anderson wrote, saying that certain ones of the samples collected did not represent the cheaper grades of jam, and asking that these should be replaced by samples regarding which suspicion seemed to be justified by the low price at which they were offered for sale. In consequence of this, seven (7) other samples were purchased on the 7th July, and sent to the local analyst, the duplicates coming to this office.

Dr. Fagan reported on the 24th August, but I judged it advisable, before reporting to you, to have the whole matter carefully investigated, and for this purpose placed it in the hands of Mr. Tourchot, who, assisted by Miss Tyrrell, has made an exhaustive research and furnished a report which is worthy of credence.

The nature of this work is such as to make demands upon the resourcefulness of the analyst, inasmuch as the discrimination between the tissues of the fruit from which the jams claim to be made and the tissues of other fruit or vegetables used as adulterants is far from being an easy task, and there is very little work on record which can guide the analyst in his investigation. The treatment which the fruit receives in the manufacture of jams further tends to abscure characteristic features of the fruit in its natural state. It has been found necessary, for these reasons, to examine many samples of jams of known origin, and, in some cases, to prepare jams from the fruit, in order to place the conclusions of the analyst beyond any peradventure.

Results may be summed up as follows: 19 samples were purchased in duplicate; of these, 3 were not analyzed, viz.:

One sample plum jam, made by Crosse & Blackwell; one sample strawberry jam, made by Keiller & Son; one sample strawberry jam, made by Batger & Co., all imported articles.

Four (4) other samples, though not analyzed by Dr. Fagan, were analyzed in this laboratory, viz.: One sample peach jelly one sample red currant jelly, one sample strawberry jam, one sample gooseberry jam.

Of the twelve (12) samples analyzed both by Dr. Fagan and (duplicates) in this laboratory, Dr. Fagan reports 9 genuine, and 3 adulterated only as regards coloring matter. In two (2) of these, Dr. Fagan finds magenta, a coaltar dye which is very prone to contain arsenic acid, which is therefore very properly regarded as objectionable in dyeing food materials.

Mr. Tourchot's work corroborates Dr. Fagan's so far as the presence of artificial coloring matter is concerned, although he is not prepared to identify magenta. Mr. Tourchot further finds seven (7) of these samples to be adulterated with foreign vegetable tissue, apple tissue being clearly demonstrated in two samples plum jam, two samples raspberry jam, two samples strawberry jam, one sample black currant jam, while one of the strawberry jams contained fig as well as apple tissue.

A BIG JUDGMENT.

Judge Martin Gives Judgment for $24,806 Against S. S. Saga.

In the admiralty court yesterday before Mr. Justice Martin, sitting as deputy local judge of the Exchequer court of Canada, British Columbia Admiralty district, J. A. Russell, of Vancouver, moved for judgment on the registrar's report in the case of Lewis vs. S. S. Saga. His Lordship granted the motion, and judgment was signed for $24,806.88, commission for sale to issue forthwith.

AT THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

This trying period in woman's life usually comes between the ages of forty and fifty years, and is marked by irritability, headache, dizziness, irregular monthlies, fitful appetite, forebodings of evil, palpitation of the heart and constipation. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is above all a woman's medicine because it helps her safely through this trying period. It enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves, regulates the functions of the feminine organs and tones and invigorates the whole body.

Are Calling For Tenders

Details in Connection With the New Bridge For Point Ellice.

Council Cannot Do Further Work on Account of Shortage of Funds.

The city council met last evening as the streets, sewers and bridges committee to deal with the report of the city engineer respecting the plans for the new steel bridge at Point Ellice and other matters of a minor importance. Besides the Mayor and aldermen, there were present Messrs. Horne Payne, Buntzen, Goward and Sperling, representing the Street Railway Company, who have undertaken to pay part of the cost of the new bridge. A number of details in connection with the proposed bridge were settled and the recommendations of the city engineer as to calling for tenders were adopted. Two sets of plans are to be prepared by the engineer for the bridge builders to tender on, and they are also to be allowed to submit designs of their own. In this way the builders will be given an idea of what is wanted, and will also give the council some of their ideas on modern bridges, all of course to be in keeping wih the requirements and cost. The plans submitted to the minister of public works at Ottawa and approved were placed before the council, and of course these will have to be adhered to in so far as they effect the navigation of that part of the arm. The roadway is to be 24 feet in width, and there are to be two sidewalks of five feet each. The bridge is to be built to carry a weight of a continuous train of 32 ton cars, and is to be built on a line with the centre of Work street, and not on the side of the streets as was the old bridge. The track will be on the north side of the bridge. The bridge will be 3 feet 6 inches higher than the present one at the Work street end, and seven feet higher at the Esquimalt end, so that the greater portion of the hill at the Esquimalt side will be done away with. Tenders will be called for at once, and the contractors will be given six weeks in which to get in their tenders. It was decided some time ago to build the stone piers by day labor, but it was decided last last night to also call for tenders for cylinder piers; so that if the superstructure costs more than estimated the stone piers can be replaced by cylinder ones.

When it came to taking up other business, Ald. Cameron, chairman of the finance committee pointed out that the finances were at a very low ebb, and it was decided not to vote any more money until the taxes come in, which will be towards the end of October, so that an idea can be obtained as to the amount the council will have above what they estimated.

The meeting adjourned as nobody had anything to suggest "That would not cost anything."

AN EMPEROR'S HOLIDAY.

How Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary Spends His Time.

From Le Figaro.

The Emperor Francis Joseph never lets a day go by without attending to current affairs, studying parliamentary bills and affixing his signature to an infinity of acts which he examines in their minutest details. He always keeps in contact with his ministers, and never ceases to work with them for the good of all the somewhat restive subjects who are grouped round his throne at Habsbourg-Lorraine. He thus shows himself to be the worthy grandson of the great Maria Theresa, and also a true descendant of those Dukes of Lorraine whose administrative talent made itself felt at Nancy, at Florence and at Vienna—that is to say, wherever Dame Fortune, capricious enough in her dealings with them, called them.

If Francis Joseph does not take what could be strictly called holidays, he does get change of air, for he goes regularly to Ischl for the two months of July and August. While there the Emperor allows himself no change in his work. As at Vienna, he is up with the lark, and seated at his writing table, on a corner of which is put his first breakfast—tea and a slice of cold meat. After having glanced at the newspapers, he receives the state messengers who come from the capital, bringing their hig red leather portfolios. He gives audience to his ministers or to other important personages who have asked for one.

A little before breakfast, which is at 12 o'clock, he takes a short walk in the town. One sometimes meets him wearing a general's undress uniform; a coat fitting tightly at the waist, trousers well pulled down by the orthodox straps, a light cane in his hand and a cigar in his mouth. In the afternoon he goes in search of his grandchildren, the sons and daughters of the Archduchess Marie-Valerie, who have a delightful playroom in the park of the Imperial villa, a small pavilion hidden amid larches and maples, and full of wonderful toys. After having amused himself with watching their games, the Emperor again takes a walk and pays some visits. He often goes to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland at Gmunden and uses the ordinary steamer to cross the Lake of Traun. He always gets back to dinner, which is served between five and six o'clock, an essentially family meal, at which the Archduchess Gisele, Marie-Valerie and their husbands, Prince Leopold of Bavaria and the Archduke Francis Salvator, are present. After dinner the Emperor sometimes sees some theatrical performance, but more often he stays at home and smokes, and at nine o'clock retires to his own rooms.

Such is the daily and patriarchal life which Francis Josepu and the members of his family lead at Ischl. Nothing interferes with it except the days devoted to shooting. At Vienna the Emperor has too much to do to be able to indulge in this amusement often, but he can sometimes be persuaded into it. At Ischl such affectionate subterfuges are unnecessary; he often has staying with him guests such as the King of Saxony or Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and to arrange shooting for them becomes the duty of a host. The Emperor does not care at all for shooting; he looks with contempt on hare and partridge. He must have more noble game at which to take aim with the express rifle of English make which he always uses—grouse, deer or chamois. This entails a climb of from two to three hours, which Francis Joseph accomplishes without the slightest difficulty in spite of his age.

The joy of family meetings, the pleasure of active pursuits, the duties of hospitality make the weeks of the Imperial holiday fly. The great September manoeuvres recall Francis Joseph to Vienna in the last days of August. But these few weeks have been enough to rest the august sovereign and give him the strength he needs. Tempests may again agitate the nation and parliamentary storms break out; behind the windows of the old Burg there is one who watches, weighs and decides.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

Victoria Ladies Hockey Club Organize for Coming Season.

At a general meeting of the Victoria Ladies Hockey Club, held last Monday, the following ladies were elected to hold office during the coming season: Captain, Miss A. Williams; vice-captain, Miss M. Nason; secretary-treasurer, Miss E. S. Shrapnel; committee, Miss Earle, Miss N. Lowe, Miss Baiss and Miss W. Wilson.