THE WEEKLY WORLD

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1895.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER FAIR.

As The Weekly World goes to press the big show is progressing, and promises, with fine weather, to be a great success. A full account of it will appear in our next issue.

A WISE MOVE.

The action of the Government in creating a Health Board for the Province is generally commended and evidences thoughtfulness. With disease raging so near our doors as Honolulu and with a plague devastating the Orient, it is essential that some central authority should have existence ready to take prompt action should the necessity, which is altogether likely, arise. The public health is a paramount consideration. Nothing should stop in the way of its preservation, least of all money. Once let an epidemic gain a foothold here and the whole community would suffer. Blighting with its noisome breath loving households, striking down the children and robbing families of their heads, stalking through the land in its gruesome awfulness, gladness would be turned into mourning and joy into sorrow. It is the duty of the Government to prevent even the possibility of such a calamity and at this juncture, when pestilence is in the very air, it has risen to the height of its obligation and deserves universal thanks for its cautious promptitude. The paltry amount expended in this connection for the payment of the members of the Board—physicians of large experience and undoubted ability—could not have been more worthily employed. The sense of security which the people will now feel would far outweigh the appropriation of five times the amount for this imperative service. If small-pox or cholera were to invade us and relatives, friends and neighbors fall before it, how the Government would be condemned for its incapacity, its short-sightedness and its penuriousness! It has, however, once more demonstrated that it keeps a watchful eye upon the interests confided to it and that harm will not befall our cities and country districts if its resources are equal to the occasion. Prevention is better than cure and that is the proverb upon which the Executive has acted. The only salaries paid, and they are nominal, go to the chairman and secretary, the other gentlemen being paid for each meeting they attend. Those who find fault with the Government for their action in this matter only expose the weakness of their position as regards the administration of public affairs by those happily in power at the present time.

THE ADVANCE OF WOMAN.

Among the recent contributions to literature is The Progress of Women in 1895, the joint compilation of Dr. Louise C. Purington, of Dorchester, Mass., and Miss Frances E. Willard. To the former the credit for it is principally due, for Miss Willard only acted in conjunction with her lending such help as she could. Mrs. Purington has summarized her facts under various headings, such as Religious, Political, Literary, Philanthropic, and so on. Under the one Religious there are fewer items than in any of the other divisions. It may be of interest to note that even among the most conservative of churches there is permitted increased opportunity for women to exercise their powers. The Episcopal diocesan convention of Southern California has given women the right to vote for vestrymen and trustees. This is, of course, very moderate as compared with churches of which there are two or three in the United States, where the minister's wife is also ordained, and where the husband and wife share the parish work, conduct the services together, and in turn go into the pulpit. It is mentioned that in the new Church of the People, New York, half of the board of deacons are women. Under the political head it is pointed out that this year 400 English women were elected on the poor law boards, and 40 on the councils. In all 893 women have been elected in England in 1895 to various boards of a municipal kind, an increase in the year of 624. In Belgium for the first time the national Legislature was asked to consider a bill for women's municipal enfranchisement. The member who supported the motion was able to show that there is nothing new under the sun, for he pointed to women's rights as existing in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when unmarried girls in Bouillon and Luxemburg had their vote and representation in the municipal life of the day. In Germany this year women for the first time have been asked to take part in a public discussion, with the result that at an Evangelical Social Congress held in Berlin, Dr. Granck-Kuhne made a plea for political, legal and educational reformation, which aroused much enthusiasm. In New South Wales Sir Henry Parkes and Sir George Dibbs both declared themselves in favor of woman suffrage, and the Legislature passed a resolution supporting their view by a very large majority. In France a bill has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies whereby postal and telegraphic services and all civil positions shall be in the hands of women, thus relieving a large contingent of men for the army. In the United States many instances of progress could be cited, one of the most notable being that Mrs. Anna R. Woodbey, of Omaha, a colored woman, of fine oratorical ability, was elected secretary of the late Nebraska prohibition party convention, and was nominated for the office of regent of the State University. A league has been formed composed of women of France and England, whose purpose is to substitue arbitration for war in the settlement of national affairs. Under the head literary progress one of the most important facts noted is that Mrs. Plumtre, an English woman, has finished a dictionary for the blind in Braille. It has been a great undertaking and has occupied her over two years. It will take 15 or 16 large volumes, and will be the only dictionary with meanings in the Braille institution. Turkey has a woman author who contributes to a French journal, and has written two books on the condition of Turkish women. Mrs. Hannah Korany, a Syrian, is probably the first Oriental woman who has printed a book in her own language. At 18 years of age she began her career as a writer; her husband afterward took her to America to study, and she is now, at 25, a writer of established reputation. Mrs. Ada D. Davidson, retiring president of the National Science club for women, of Washington, D. C., has devoted her time during the past year to geological excursions. She has recently found traces of glacial action along the line of the new drainage canal southwest of Chicago. These are only some of the facts adduced, perhaps we may return to the subject again. Mrs. Purington has failed to notice that for the first time in its history a lady occupies the position of school trustee in the Province of British Columbia, an innovation that has been proved a complete success.

PROTECTION A FAILURE.

In a very interesting and valuable paper in The Forum on The Drift of Population to Cities, the writer, Henry J. Fletcher, concludes with the following remarks, which are of significance to the farmers of Canada as well:

One lesson which seems to be upon the surface is that agriculture is not receiving the advantages promised by the early advocates of the Protection system. Protection was to place the factory and the farm side by side; the farmer was assured that he would be reimbursed for the higher prices he was to pay for manufactured articles by the growth in his neighborhood of a population of workers who would buy his products at enhanced prices. The promise has not been redeemed. The farmer has found the articles he needed more artificially dearer, but there are every year fewer factories in his vicinity and lower prices for his products. The universal depression of agriculture east and west, the dwindling population of agricultural communities, would seem to indicate that the cultivators of the soil are being exploited for the benefit of manufacturers, and that the cities are appropriating the largest part of the profit. The loyalty and tenacity with which the farmers have so long clung to the doctrine of Protection in the face of declining prosperity is remarkable. It will be unfortunate for our national prosperity if agriculture should become shunned by the intelligent and abandoned to a class of peasants. For centuries the real strength and glory of England has been her sturdy yeomanry; the passion to own land and live upon it is to-day the chief cause of the prosperity of France. We in the United States cherish a deep love for the farms and villages from which most of us have sprung, and whence we must chiefly recruit the energies of a race that is consuming its strength in smoky cities. It is not possible that the fierceness for the rage for wealth will one day abate, and the people begin to look about for the sweetness and serenity which human nature longs for in the highest moments, and which are best found under a pure sky, amid the quietness of nature? When the farmer and the villager begin to study more how to enrich and beautify the farm and village life, when perfect roads, daily mails, the telephone, the electric railway, the manual-training school, shall have carried into the remotest corners the blessings of the new civilization, it may be that the incentive to live in cities will be largely removed. If the dwellers of the smaller towns and country want to counteract the existing tendencies they must be alert to seize and appropriate the agencies which are now transforming modern life.

THEY ENDORSED HARTY.

We had quite an outburst of hypocritical wrath from some of the Tory organs over the result of the petition against Hon. William Harty, the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario. Corruption sufficient to invalidate the election was acknowledged by his counsel, and it may be said that scarcely a contest is sprung where it is not possible to discover evidence sufficient to overthrow a member. Poor human nature seems prone to accept bribes, and those frequently who prate loudest of such dishonesty are not above themselves mixing up in shady transactions. However that may be, Mr. Harty again sought the confidence of the people, the Conservatives were unable to find a person to oppose him, and he was returned by acclamation yesterday—evidence that the voters of Kingston believed in the personal honor of their representative and a proud tribute to his worth, both as a politician and citizen. All the mock heroics of the Tory scribes have been wasted; their denunciation of Liberal practices ... and the weakness of their party in this constituency proven. Mr. Harty deservedly commands the esteem of those who know him and is a fit successor in the portfolio he retains of the Hon. Christopher Finlay Fraser, one of the most high-minded patriots Canada has produced. It must be very cheering to the grand old man, Sir Oliver Mowat, to find, just on his return from the mother land, that the Limestone City has sent him back his colleague without opposition. The Government is again whole and it is due entirely to the Conservatives that so convincing a mark of favor has been bestowed upon an administration that is in every respect a model one. If the principles of Liberalism are so good a thing for that Province, might it not be possible that a trial of them would effect such changes in the Dominion at large as would enure to the advantage of every man, woman and child in it?

English and French chemists are at work on the problem of extracting gold from the salt water of the earth's seas and oceans. Fresh water contains no gold, but afte rpatient experimenting it has been computed that there are 10,000,000 tons of gold in the various seas and oceans. These are big figures when speaking of gold. The utmost capacity of gold production on dry land is 200 tons per annum. The product usually runs between 150 and 175 tons. When gold can be taken directly from the oceane everywill have an equal right to rig up a pump and go in for himself. The great drawback is of course removed in sea mining and in breaking up polar icebergs, which are said to contain rich traces of gold. But before the gold fisheries have become very extensive perhaps the wit and wisdom of man will have fixed upon some international agreement for regulating values that will obviate the need of analyzing seas and oceans for quantities of gold.

In addition to the numerous denials that Mr. Laurier used the extraordinary language attributed to him in a recent speech in his own Province—thanking God that there were no Orangemen among the Liberals—comes a specific denial from Mr. Laurier himself. Writing to Alex. Smith, Liberal organizer for Ontario, Mr. Laurier referred to the misrepresentations to which, during his summer campaign in Quebec, he had been subjected by the organs supporting the Bowell administration. One statement attributed to him, he says, was: "Thank God there is not an Orangeman among us, the Liberals," and says, "With regard to those offensive statements which are attributed to me by the Conservative press, I need not tell you that they are absolutely false. Those who know me, friends or foes, know very well that they are absolutely out of keeping with the language I have always made use of ever since I have been in public life."

James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, in presenting the million-dollar seminary building to Archbishop Ireland, paid this noble tribute to his wife: "Some of you may wonder why I, who am not a member of your church, should have undertaken the building and endowment of a Roman Catholic Theological Seminary, and you will pardon me if I tell you plainly why. For nearly 30 years I have lived in a Roman Catholic household, and daily have had before me and around me the earnest devotion, watchful care and Christian example of a Roman Catholic wife, and of whom it may be said: 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God,' and on whose behalf tonight I desire to present and turn over to the illustrious Archbishop of this diocese the seminary and its endowment as provided in the deeds and articles of trust covering the same."

The benefits to be derived from newspaper publicity were never better stated than by the veteran baseball manager, A. G. Spalding of Chicago, who recently said to a New York Sun reporter: "My policy, to let the papers roast the Chicago club as much as they please, and thereby keep it before the public, is a good one, for, if the newspapers didn't mention baseball, where would the National League be? It's a mistake to antagonize reporters because of harsh criticism, for they are all honest in their convictions, and have a right to say and write what they please." In the opinion of the baseball magnate, it is better to be well advertised, even by adverse criticism, than to be entirely ignored by a newspaper. Mr. Spalding is a shrewd man of business.

All true lovers of dogs will rejoice over the doing away of the custom of cropping dogs' ears. This mutilation is not in any degree on a par as to cruelty with the docking of horses tails, as in the former case there is merely the pain of the immediate operation and its healing, while in the latter there is the continuous annoyance of the loss of a useful means of defence. It has consequently not been the subject of so public a crusade, yet the English Kennel club have withdrawn prizes for cropped dogs, and there is a proposition before the American Kennel club to debar from competition all dogs whose ears should be cropped after some fixed date. The spirit of kindness to animals seems to be making its way.

The absurdity, says the London Advertiser, of granting hereditary titles in democratic countries like ours is illustrated in the case of the Robinson family. The first baronet was a celebrated jurist. He died, and the title went to his son, who held an obscure office in the gift of the Province at Toronto. The grandson now succeeds to the title. He holds even a more ordinary position in a department at Toronto. The title has become an encumbrance to the family. But like the unduly wound up cork leg, it is destined to go on forever! If these titles were marketable, there would doubtless be a clearing off sale every generation or two.

The Pope will shortly be the possessor of probably the most valuable chair "on earth." It is constructed of solid silver, and is of the value of £8,000. It is the gift of Mr. Troop, a wealthy United States banker.

The Cowichan-Alberni election for the Legislature resulted in the return of Mr. Huff, a Government supporter, over Mr. Halhead, who carried the same banner. Mr. Huff had 253 votes to 177 for his opponent.

The South African boom has been fittingly named the Kaffir circus in London Stock Exchange circles. But the name has not abated the craze and speculation is still brisk. Stocks which will never pay a dividend are selling at 100 per cent. premium and everyone is hoping that someone else will be underneath when the drop comes.

British Columbia has succeeded in securing a three per cent loan on the London market at 95. Our late lamented Paris loan, it will be remembered, was floated by the Taillon Government at the tremendously lower rate of 77. This shows the difference between having a Government that serves the Province and suffering from one that serves individuals. Some one made within sight of half a million out of our loan. Who was it? So very truly says the Montreal Star.

R. G. Dun's report of the week gives the failures in the third quarter of 1895 as 2,792, with liabilities of $32,167,179, averaging $11,521 per firm, against $10,028 last year, or about 15 per cent. more. The rate of commercial mortality, 234 failures in a quarter for every 1,000 firms in business is lower than last year, and the proportion of defaulted liability to solvent business represented by payments through the clearing houses, is but 2.49 per $1,000 against 2.77 last year.

Complete and corrected returns give the Liberal candidate in the bye-election for the Local House in Digby County, N. S., a majority of 417, double what it was at the general election two years ago.

JOURNALISM AND CRIME.

The Effects of Making the Facts Known in the Press.

In his address before the Medico-Legal Congress Dr. Forbes Winslow attributed this year's epidemic of suicide chiefly to the great publicity given by the press to details of crime and trials, and the "insufficient power of the Legislature to suppress such publicity." This statement, coming from so high an authority, and reflecting so strongly on modern American journalism, is well calculated to attract attention and challenge criticism," says the New York Herald. The claim that suicide is increased by newspaper reports of crime can only be substantiated by statistics showing that the maximum of self-slaughter has been reached when and where these reports have been most common and sensational. Dr. Winslow offers no such figures, and we do not believe they can be given. On the contrary, so far as statistics are available on this subject, they point to the opposite conclusion. They show that in several European countries where the press lacks the enterprise, and in some instances the freedom, to publish the criminal news of the day, suicide is far more prevalent than in this country, where there is no press censorship, and newspapers are free to publish what their readers want and journalistic enterprise prompts. For example, neither Denmark nor Saxony can be accused of sensational journalism, yet according to published statistics the highest suicide rates in the world are reached there. High rates are also found in France, Prussia and Baden, while Australia, Bavaria and Belgium are not much behind them. In all these countries suicide is probably more common in proportion to population than in the United States, and in all less publicity is given to crimes and criminal trials. Dr. Winslow thinks that the extent to which such publicity is carried in this country has a deleterious effect on weak-minded persons, and should be checked by legislative power. There are, of course, papers here and there which print without stint or scruple far-fetched criminal details simply to satisfy a morbid taste or create a cheap sensation, and whose publication is a discredit to reputable journalism. There are also papers which go to the other extreme and carefully exclude from their columns about all the public cares to know, but for that reason their readers are few. But the judicious publication of the legitimate criminal news of the day, giving all necessary particulars of crimes committed and important criminals tried, is an enterprise imposed upon a great newspaper by the reading public, as much as the reporting of political events, state and international affairs, commercial matters, sporting events, and so on. A widely-circulated journal which would fail to report fully and promptly all the news of the day, criminal as well as non-criminal, would fail to give its host of readers what they want, what they take the paper for, and what they have a right to expect.

To give proper publicity to crime is not only a legitimate journalistic function, but a public duty. Crime is not a private matter. It is not merely an offence of an individual against an individual. It is an offence against society, and its exposure, as well as its punishment, is a duty to society. So far from having any deleterious effect, we believe publicity has a deterrent influence, and hence serves a useful public end. On the criminally inclined mind fear of exposure is fear of punishment. In public affairs nothing is more conductive to purity and honesty than the vigilance of a free press in watching the doings of public officials and fearlessly exposing corruption and wrong-doing. In our courts there can be no star-chamber tyranny when all proceedings are under the eyes of watchful reporters. The value of the aid rendered the police and prosecuting authorities in the solution of mysteries, the detection of criminals and the securing of evidence by enterprising newspapers is universally recognized and cannot be overestimated. As for the power of the Legislature to "suppress publicity," such a power may be wielded under a despotism or a Government censorship, but not in a free country where liberty of the press is guaranteed by the constitution, and journalism knows no censorship and is responsible only for abuse of its high prerogative.

THE DELEGATION'S REPORT.

Concluding its report anent the Kootenay trade the delegation from the Victoria Board of Trade says:

Quite apart from the industry of mining proper, West Kootenay offers an excellent field for the investment of capital in concentrators and smelters, the necessity for which is an inevitable consequence of mining development. It cannot be very long before the need of refineries will have to be met. The trade of the district is already large and rapidly increasing. Through the courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Mr. William Brown, assistant general freight agent, accompanied the party, and we understand will recommend, as occasion may require, the adoption of more advantageous freight rates between Kootenay and other parts of the Province. The route taken by the party lay through magnificent scenery, that on the Columbia river being especially grand. Few of the inconveniences so often met in traveling through a country were experienced, and in this respect the tour was particularly enjoyable. The streams afford excellent fly fishing, and trolling on the lakes can be engaged in with equal success; big game, such as cariboo, bear, sheep and goats are to be obtained on the mountains, indeed the facilities for sport and travel are so great that they have only to become known to attract considerable tourist traffic.

Even if no new discoveries were made it would not be too much to say that the future of West Kootenay is assured. It should, however, be borne in mind that but a very small portion of its area has so far received attention at the hands of prospectors. Scarcely a week passes without news being received of fresh finds, all of a nature to encourage and strengthen the belief that so far the merest fraction of the wealth of the country has been ascertained. Within the limited time and space at our disposal for the compilation of the foregoing report it was impossible to do more than refer briefly to the wonderful resources of the district visited, but we have endeavored above all things to obtain and lay before you information which may be relied on. This we believe we have accomplished, and would merely add in conclusion, each member of the party is personally satisfied with the result of his trip as confirmatory of the existence of the unlimited wealth of West Kootenay.

The report otherwise is merely a recapitulation of what has already appeared in The World relative to the mines and the possibilities of West Kootenay, from our own correspondents.

Dr. J. D. Kellog's Dysentary Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentary, diarrhoea, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents.

THE ROYAL CITY.

Happenings in and About the City of New Westminster.

New Westminster, Oct. 8.—In the Police court to-day the case of Ah Sing accused of larceny from the premises of Chas. McDonough on Front street, of money and clothes, in which it was charged there were $45, was remanded till Wednesday. When arrested and searched only $8 were found on the Chinaman.

Fred Kely, a noted local athlete, was arrested last night by Constable Miller on Columbia St. charged with stealing $90 from the person of Joseph Lelebank, of Ladner, known locally as a representative of a company who are about starting a cheese factory on the Delta. From the information it appears that on the 6th inst., the accused with some accomplices abstracted some bank notes to the above amount from his pocket at the Depot hotel. William McMurphy, a friend of the accused, went to the lockup to see Kelly, but he was not allowed to go out again as a warrant was there for his arrest in connection with the robbery. Lelebank's money was in bills of La Nationale. It is pretty certain that the police have a strong case against the accused. His Honor Judge Bole who relieved the magistrate this morning, remanded the case for one week, on the application of E. M. N. Woods acting for the accused. Bail has been applied for, but up to the time of writing was not granted.

A coroner's inquest was held at the Provincial goal yesterday in connection with the death there on the 4th inst., of Locksley H. Lucas. Medical testimoney was taken, several practitioners and the jail physician giving evidence, and the expected verdict that deceased came to his death from natural causes was recorded with a jury note stating that they had found that the patent had received the best of care, and medical treatment at the hands of the jail authorities.

Thomas, an Indian who was shot in the leg by accident while hunting at Lillooet last Saturday, has undergone a successful operation at St. Mary's Hospital. His legs was amputated above the knee and the patent is doing well.

The funeral of J. A. Fraser, of Steveston who died at St. Mary's Hospital yesterday afternoon will take place to-morrow at 2 p.m., from the house of D. A. McDonald on Royal avenue. He leaves a widow and several children.

The coroner's inquest on the case of John Peterson, a Swede, who was killed yesterday on the tramway track, near the power-house, returned a verdict last night, after hearing several eye-witness of the sad catastrophe, that Peterson had come to his death by suicide, while in a state of insanity; and found that the company's employes in charge of the tram, under which Peterson had met his death, were not in any way to blame.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The following is from last Monday's Toronto Globe: On Saturday night last an interesting meeting of an informal character took place between the Legislative committee of the Trades and Labor council and Rev. Principal Grant of Queen's University, Kingston. The matter which was under discussion was the question of Chinese immigration to Canada. The attitude of the Trades council on this question has been made plain whenever it has come under discussion, and resolutions have been passed repeatedly in which arguments in favor of the total exclusion of the Chinese immigrant were embodied. At its last meeting in London, however, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of Canada took action in regard to this matter, which was totally hostile to the view entertained and expressed by the Trades Council. Some of the grounds on which the council based its objection to the Oriental coolie were that mentally, morally and physically he was debased, and consequently a pollution to any community into which he might be admitted, and also that he was able to accept for his labor what was so greatly less than that on which the white man could even sustain life that the livelihood of the white laborer and of his family was jeopardized. For example, the council contended that there was undeniable proof that the average Chinese laborer lived at the rate of seven cents per day. The other statements made could be substantiated, it was claimed, with equal certainty. The General Assembly, on the broad basis of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, passed a resolution appointing a committee, of which Rev. Principal Grant was made chairman, to interview the Government and ask for the abrogation of the law taxing Chinamen entering the country. They wanted legislation in accord with the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the question in 1884. The chief opponent in the assembly of this resolution was Rev. Mr. Buchanan who had lived for over a year on the Pacific coast. Immediately after this resolution of the General Assembly the Trades and Labor council framed a strong motion on the question and forwarded it to the Dominion Government. The meeting between the committee of the council and Principal Grant on Saturday night was to discuss the whole question, and in the two and a half hours of harmonious consultation the main points were pretty well threshed out. No formal understanding was arrived at, but no doubt good will result from the meeting.

RELIGION IN CITIES.

The Philadelphia Ledger has been investigating and summarizing the United States census volume on the churches. Some of the information, without the details, will be of interest. One thing which will be a surprise to many is that the proportion of church members or communicants to the whole population of the Republic is larger in the cities than among the rural population. The common impression tends the other way, but the census reports the following facts, the figures, of course, being for the year 1890. The population of the whole country was then 62,622,250, of whom 20,616,806 were "communicants" or "members," of the churches. The average percentage of communicants to the whole population was 32.85, within a little more than .48 of one-third of the whole. There were 124 cities which had above 25,000 inhabitants each, or a total of 13,989,568. In these there were 5,302,018 communicants—much more than one-third of the whole population; in other words, more than one in every three of the population, young and old, including infants, that are congregated in the cities, are claimed as communicants in one or another of the churches; one in every 3.04 in the country is a communicant; in the cities one in every 2.64. In the whole United States 328 in every 1,000 of the population are communicants; in the cities alone, 379 in every 1,000. The explanation given of this larger religious showing for the cities is that the Roman Catholic church has its greatest strength in them. By "communicants," it should be added, is "meant all, without distinction who are privileged to participate in the ordinance of communion in denominations which observe it, and all members in other denominations, such as Unitarians, Friends and Jews." And it is understood that in the Roman Catholic returns the figures include all above nine years of age who are connected with the church.

The following further scrutiny of the various tables will be of interest. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, the four largest cities, have 1,589,898 communicants in a population of 4,468,458, or one-fourteenth of the whole population of the United States, and one-thirteenth of the communicants. New York, with a population 1,515,301, has 644 church organizations, with 556,954 communicants and 534 church edifices, worth $54,676,600. Chicago, with a population of 1,099,850, has 573 organizations, with 388,145 communicants and 500 edifices, worth $15,462,667. Philadelphia, with a population of 1,046,964, has 610 organizations, with 335,189 communicants and 664 edifices, worth $22,023,365. Brooklyn, with a population of 806,343, has 360 organizations, with 309,610 communicants and 383 edifices, worth $18,682,437. Brooklyn, therefore, while not, as used to be said, "the City of churches," is the city of church members—that is, it has the largest proportion of members to population. Philadelphia is both absolutely and proportionately the City of Churches, for it has 664 edifices, while New York has only 534, Chicago 500 and Brooklyn 383.

At the recent Pan-American congress of religion and education, at Toronto, at which were representatives of all religions, Catholic and Protestant, Dr. H. K. Carroll, of the Independent, said: "Phenomenal as has been the development of the resources and industry of the country, beyond all precedent, its religious development has been even more extraordinary, especially when the heterogeneous nature of the materials furnished by immigration was considered. During the last decade the population has increased at the rate of 25 per cent.; the membership of the Protestant churches, 42 per cent., and Roman Catholicism has made similar if not quite so great progress."

The figures concerning the cities largely confirm the statement, and they must command the attention not merely of churchmen, but of all who feel the pulse of the public life. The churches are one of the sentiment, wholesome elements even in the politics of the nation.

AUSTRALIAN TIMBERS.

The Sydney Morning Herald of August 29th said: An interesting collection of the New South Wales timbers is on view at the Wool Exchange, Macquarie place, awaiting shipment for England. Captain J. C. Rounding has collected, with the assistance of the Forestry department, samples of nearly all the Australian woods which were considered of marketable value, and he is now exhibiting over 100 specimens, polished, and in some enable home purchasers to form an idea enable home purchasers to form an idea of the quality and appearance of each variety. A large number of well-known commercial people have inspected the collection, and the general opinion is that it comprises nearly all the useful woods in the Australian bush. Among the collection were some samples worthy of special notice. The silky oak attracted some attention. Mr. Larke, who is the representative in this colony of the Canadian Government, expressed the opinion that it would be a most valuable timber to furniture makers in England, and that the rosewood, which abounds in this colony, is probably the best furniture timber in Australia. Among the specimens which are expected to be sought for for cabinet purposes is the red mahogany. It is remarkable chiefly by its weight and fine polish. Among woods in which it is expected that business will at some future time be done in the English market is red mahogany, which is rather scarce in this colony, but which is very plentiful in Western Australia, where it is known by the name of jarrah. For this species of wood a large contract was let last month at Cardiff, where for street-paving purposes £11 5s. per thousand was agreed to be paid for wood-blocks. The total number of jarrah wood-blocks demanded was 1,035,000, and it is stated that in London alone there are 50 miles of streets which could be wood-blocked, and which it is estimated would absorb about 80,000,000 superficial feet of timber. The objection in the home market appears to be the higher price of the Australian timber; but it is hoped that people in Europe will be taught to see that this disadvantage is more than counterbalanced by the superior durability of the wood. Captain Rounding expressed the opinion that there was a great future for the Australian timber trade in England; but what was required in the old country was a Government commercial representative for the colony—one who would be as free from politics as possible, and who would not be connected with the Agent-General's office. Here, too, was required a Government officer to inspect shipments of Australian productions for England. As it was, the leading men of large exporting firms could not personally inspect shipments, and a Government officer would be able to prevent the exportation of goods of sufficiently inferior quality to bring Australian produce into disrepute. What was wanted was an inspector with powers similar to those possessed by the present Government inspectors of timber. The captain explained that he had forwarded collections of timbers nearly all over the world, and was confident that time would bring about the developments of our timber industry on a scale of national importance.

THAT SWELL WEDDING.

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough will be married on Nov. 14th., in Grace church, New York city. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., bishop of the diocese of New York, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the rector, Rev. Dr. Huntington. William K. Vanderbilt will give his daughter away at the altar, but whether or not he will appear at the reception which is to follow the ceremony at the residence of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Madison avenue and Twenty-second street, is a question nobody seems able to answer. In deference to British custom the marriage will be celebrated at noon and will be followed by an elaborate breakfast, thoroughly English in all its details. The Prince of Wales, it is said, will send a representative to attend the wedding. The Duke's mother, the Marchioness of Blandford, will also be present, likewise a number of his relatives. Owing to family differences which made it impossible to have her cousins as attendants, Miss Vanderbilt will probably have no bridesmaids, as to select them from among her friends would naturally draw attention too closely to the fact that the relations between herself and her father's family are not of the most cordial nature. The ushers will be chosen from among the Duke's acquaintances in the United States, all friends of Mrs. and Miss Vanderbilt. His best man will be one of his relatives. That Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt or any of William K. Vanderbilt's family will go to the wedding is considered improbable, although they may attend the services at the church. Society is doing a good deal of wondering, just the same, and is asking itself whether Cornelius Vanderbilt will present his niece with the silver dinner service purchased by him years ago from the Duke's father. It was formerly used at Blenheim and each piece bears the arms of the house of Churchill. The wedding trip has been changed. Instead of Mrs. Vanderbilt accompanying the Duke and his bride abroad, the happy young couple will make the trip in regulation fashion, quiet by themselves, aboard Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht Valiant, which, it is said, he will place at their disposal. On their arrival on the other side, the Duke and Duchess will proceed to Saxony, where, through the hospitality of the Emperor of Germany, they will spend a few weeks in some picturesque out-of-the-way castle. Their visit to Germany over, they will go to Blenheim by way of Paris, where they will be joined by Mrs. Vanderbilt. In addition to the dowry of $10,000,000 another settlement of $5,000,000 has been made by Mr. Vanderbilt. This last sum, it is understood, will be entirely expended on Blenheim. The future Duchess of Marlborough will be presented to the Queen by the Marchioness of Blandford at one of the spring drawing-rooms.

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

A Toronto despatch says: Dr. J. G. Adams returned on Sunday last from a trip to Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of examining the condition of the teeth of the children attending the public schools in those cities. Dr. Adams has for several years taken an active interest in the care of children's teeth, and has endeavored to arouse the public to a due sense of the importance of having the teeth properly cared for. He will present the facts he has obtained to the Women's National Council, with whom he has already been in communication concerning the neglected condition of the teeth of the children of the poor. In Montreal the doctor examined the mouths of some hundred children, and found them in a wretched condition; not any worse, however, than they are in the city of Toronto. In one class of 50 boys he found 380 permanent teeth decayed, and 93 permanent teeth past being filled. In a class of 50 girls he found 482 permanent teeth decayed, and 85 that could not be saved. Only one child out of the hundred had had any dental attendance. In the case of 20 kindergarten children he found 26 permanent teeth decayed, and 183 in various stages of decay. A large number of teeth were abscessed and covered with vile puss. The same condition of things prevailed in Ottawa and Quebec." The facts in the above may suggest the need of action on the part of Vancouver parents.

COMING WEST.

Sir William Van Horne left Montreal to-day for this city on a tour of inspection. The party consists of himself Mr. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal; James Ross, contractor; Thomas Tait, assistant-general manager of the company; Alex. Peterson, chief engineer; Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist, and Geo. McDonald, private secretary to Sir W. Van Horne.

THE GLENCOE COMEDY.

Lord Archibald Campbell and His Piper Band.

Lord Archibald Campbell and his pipers marched through the Pass of Glencoe as scheduled and not a fatality has to be recorded. People in the West Highlands during the previous few days have been living in expectation of a new massacre. The most dreadful consequences were prophesied if Lord Archibald were to carry out all the intentions with which he was credited. The original announcement was that he was to bring his Inveraray band of pipers through the famous Glen, and not only so, he was to make the excursion the occasion of commemorating the event of Feb. 13th, 1692. To give proper significance to the ceremony the pipers were to march down the Glen at the dread hour of midnight, playing their most doleful laments, and when the Bridge of Coe was reached there was to be a concert of melancholy Gaelic by a choir from Ballachulish. Lord Archibald's enthusiasm in Celtic matters is well known and whether or not his admirers believed that he had conceived so bold an enterprise, they knew that he was quite capable of it, and so they all began to applaud the idea of a midnight parade. They said it was a most excellent idea, and inspired with the

TRUE HIGHLAND SENTIMENT,

but the promoters of this laudable adventure had been reckoning without their host. They little dreamed how tender were the susceptibilities that would be touched in carrying out their admirable idea. There are still 40 or 50 families in the Glen, descendants of the massacred Macdonalds and their kinsfolk, and, if all stories are true, they still cherish some of the animosities of the old massacre days. They have not forgotten that it was a portion of a Campbell regiment, led by a Campbell, that perpetrated that dreadful tragedy, and when they heard that the Campbells were coming, and that they were proposing to march through the territory of their hereditary rivals, and to the skirl of the pipes, too, these Macdonalds felt that it was going beyond a joke. Lord Archibald himself might come into the Glen, and welcome, but to bring a band of swaggering pipers playing doleful tunes, was to trifle with their most sacred feelings. They took counsel together, therefore, whether they should not meet these invaders, and send them home with their crowns cracked. Reports that came from the Glen represented that there was much commotion in the breasts of the Macdonalds, and that if a Campbell dared to show his face among them the passions which have been slumbering for two centuries would be let loose like a flood. Clearly those at Inveraray began to take alarm. At first it was announced that the pipers, whose equipment is not complete without the deadly claymore, were to march through the Glen without these lethal weapons. Then it was represented that the march was to take place only because Lord Archibald Campbell happened to be on a visit to the proprietor of Glencoe, and wished to give his pipers a day's outing, so that the march was to have no commemorative significance. Last of all, came the intimation that the march would not take place at midnight at all, but in broad daylight. It was not explained whether the last move was being taken to prevent the possibility of an ambush on the part of

THE WRATHFUL MACDONALDS

or not, but it was a distinct disappointment to the admirers, who felt naturally that the parade was being deprived of its most solemn and inspiring element. When Lord Archibald Campbell and his pipers set out from Inveraray on Monday morning there were still some doubts as to what sort of reception they might have, for parties in the Glen were much divided on the great question, and it was even said that threatening letters had been sent to Lord Archibald, telling him he had better not show face in the neighborhood of the Bridge of Coe. There was, indeed, some talk of a band of hostile Macdonalds coming from Glasgow to assist in exterminating the invaders. The party, however, were nothing daunted. Lord Archibald Campbell was accompanied by his daughter, and they, it should be remarked, where the only Campbells in the whole parade, for not one of the nine pipers or three drummers had any connection with the Campbell clan except that they came from Inveraray. The route was by coach and rail toAchnacloich, on Loch Etiveside. Here the party were joined by Lockhart Bogle, a well-known painter of Highland subjects, who came to be an eye-witness of the massacre. The tourist steamer brought them to the head of the loch, and arrangements had been made for a four-in-hand coach to drive them up Gleneetive to Glencoe. The first sign of interest in the proceedings were met with at King's House, the entrance to Glencoe, where horses are changed for the drive down the Glen. Here a couple of carriages were waiting to join the procession. They were a party of tourists whom curiosity had brought out from Ballachulish, but no Macdonald had stirred out so far from home to give any indication of hostility or the reverse. There was a notion that the march was to commence here, but the Macdonalds lived a dozen miles further down the Glen, and the pipers had not come that length to

WASTE THEIR BREATH

piping to the unresponsive hills. The drive was continued as before, with the exception of Miss Campbell, who had up till now accompanied her father in a landau, now took to a bicycle, and pedalled her way down the Glen. There were no sign of population till the inn at Clachaig was reached, 10 miles nearer Ballachulish. Round the inn door there was a small crowd of half-a-dozen persons, and they made an attempt at a cheer as the brake drove up, but it died away rather dismally. It showed that no offence was meant, however, and that was some encouragement. Still there was no sign of march, and it was only after a further drive of three miles, and when the party were within three-quarters of a mile of their destination that a halt was called, and the pipers got on their legs, and, after preliminary screwing up of drones and such inarticulate noises as only a bagpipe is capable of, set off five abreast down the road with Lord Archibald at their head, to the music, not of a tearful dirge, but of one of the merriest of Highland marches, Blue Bonnets over the Border. It was now dark and the overhanging birch trees that lined the road, increased the gloom, but it was apparent that there followed a considerable straggling procession, which was constantly being augmented by additional stragglers, not Glen people for the most part, but sight-seers from Ballachulish. As the procession approached Bridge of Coe there were appearances of an organized reception. Torches gleamed through the trees, and as the pipers marched up it was seen that the torch bearers were lining both sides of the road up to the gate of Invercoe House. Sir Donald Smith, the proprietor—our own Sir Donald— was waiting in the middle of the road to receive his guests, and behind the torch bearers was considerable gathering of onlookers waiting to see what was to be seen. The pipers passed between the rows of torches, and came to a stop at the gate. There was another attempt at a cheer, but it bore no proportion to the crowd that had come there merely to look on. Opposite the gate was marshalled the Ballachulish Gaelic choir, and when the pipers stopped, and Lord Archibald had shaken hands all round the choir struck up a Gaelic chorus. It was sung with no great spirit. The pipers then favored the company with another tune, and played their host up to Invercoe House, were both pipers and choir were entertained by Sir Donald Smith, and where Lord Archibald made a short speech, in which he said how gratified he had been with his reception, and that he would come back again. This was the end of the Glencoe march, and the crowd outside the gate, most of whom had seeminwly been attracted thither by curiosity, went home, regretting that, after all the expectations which had been formed, there had not been a free fight.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.

Dr. Newcombe has returned to Victoria from the north, having in his possession a number of interesting specimens discovered during his scientific excursion, which lasted two months. Some of the fossil plants found bear a close resemblance to plants now growing in Georgia and Florida, indicating that at one period the climate of the north was similar to that of the southern Atlantic coast of America. At Skidegate a specimen of the feather star was found in dredging, this marine plant never before having been discovered in these waters. Three fine specimens of the dark bodied Shearwater (puffinus griseus) and some tufted puffins were also obtained. The former will be a new addition to the Provincial museum, no specimens having hitherto been received there. A great quantity of fossils of the coal bearing cretaceous period have been brought down by Dr. Newcombe, in the hope that their examination and classification may give some practical results in information as to the geology of the district where they were found.

FROM OTHER LANDS.

Whistler Gets a Prize—Brilliant Military Feat—The First Newspaper.

Seven per cent. of the Bombay school children are near-sighted.

Gen. Dun has been sent to put down the Dungans by the Chinese Government.

At Buluwayo a company has been formed to explore the ancient ruins in Mashonaland for treasure.

Wilkie's famous picture of the Abbotsford family has been bought for $4,000 for the Scottish National Gallery.

On the Congo the railroad had been built as far as the 120th kilometre by the middle of August, and was expected to reach the river Kwilu, 1,150 kilometres by the end of the year.

A complete skeleton of a moa or dinornis, the gigantic, ostrich-like, extinct bird of New Zealand and the Connecticut sandstone, has just beeen discovered in a New Zealand cave.

Prof. Sven Loven, the Swedish zoologist, who died recently at Stockholm, had the luck to be selected as a member of the Institute of France over Darwin in 1872, and to be preferred to Huxley in 1892 for the Prussian order Pour le Merite.

Ibsen's works are to furnish librettos. A beginning has been made with the Banquet at Solhang, written 40 years ago for Ole Bull's theatre at Bergen, which has been set to music by a German composer and will be brought out this fall at Mainz.

Sadi Carnot's monument by Roulleau has been unveiled at Nolay, where Lazare Carnot was born; from the description it must look rather absurd. The figure of France is receiving in her arms the mortally wounded President in modern dress, with a look of resignation on his face.

London to Carlisle, 299 1-4 miles without a stop was the feat accomplished by a London and Northwestern train on Sunday, Sept. 8. The train consisted of seven cars, weighing 112 tons. It left Euston station at 8:45, reaching Carlisle at 2:38, making the run in 5 hours and 57 minutes, the object not being speed.

A brilliant military feat has been performed by the officers and men of an Austrian mountain battery division. They have contrived to get two batteries, with their horses, guns, and appurtenances, all in full equipment, by a most difficult rocky road, up to the top of the Pfitscher Joch, a mountain over 7,300 feet high.

One of the landmarks in the history of Socialism is about to disappear from Paris. It is announced that the old house known by the name of Les Tilleuls, in the Rue Menilmontant, which was associated with the Saint Simonian movement in the early thirties, is shortly to be pulled down to serve the purposes of the builder.

One of the notorieties of Paris is Linquet, who was official coachman of Napoleon III. during all his Imperial career. After the latter's downfall Linquet became driver of the hearse for a great burial company of Paris. He recently officiated in that capacity for President Carnot, and had previously presided at the funerals of Thiers, Victor Hugo and Gambetta.

A new method of spoiling natural scenery for advertising purposes has been devised in Switzerland. Large white and yellow letters, placed on the bottom of the lake of Geneva, are made visible on the surface by refraction.

A Tom Paine exhibition is to held in December in a London chapel, of all places. It is true the chapel is Moncure D. Conway's.

At Delphi a fourth Greek hymn has been discovered by the French. It is in honor of Dionysius, belongs to the fourth century before Christ, being thus earlier than the other hymns, and has no musical notation. It contains much historical information.

A railroad across Arbia, from Ismailia on the Suez Canal to the head of the Persian Gulf, following as nearly as possible the thirteenth degree of latitude for nearly a thousand miles, is now under consideration. The engineering difficulties are not serious.

In dredging the harbor of Swinemunde, on the island of Usedom, a church bell weighing 500 lbs. was fished out whole, with the broken half of another bell. From the inscriptions they are believed to have been stolen during the Thirty Years' war and to have been sunk with the vessel that bore them.

Cardinal Vaughan has been accused of appropriating the arms of the see of Canterbury. The arms conferred upon him by Pope Leo are the historic arms belonging to all British archbishoprics, a crozier surmounted by a pall; as the field for the Protestant sees is azure, and that in the arms given to Westminster is gules.

The executioner of Paris, Mons. Deibler, had an insignificant lawsuit lately. But it led to the rediscovery of the fact that in olden times the French executoiner was paid according to a fixed tariff. The highest price, 48 livres, was set on boiling a criminal in oil, 20 livres had to be paid for beheading a person, 38 livres for burning a witch, 10 livres for branding and 4 livres for whipping a malefactor, etc.

Dr. Parkhurst is a total abstainer, but says legal prohobition of the traffic in alcoholic beverages is not practicable unless public sentiment is in favor of it. According to the overthrower of Tammany, a prohibition law, when it is practicable, will not be necessary, because the people will be abstainers from choice.

The Scottish people are said by some to be more thrifty than any other people. But it would seem that the palm must be awarded to the French. How careful and saving they are is shown in a recent return of the Savings bank deposits. No less a sum than $850,000,000 stands to the credit of 8,000,000 people.

A son of Geheimarath Julius Schwabach, member of the firm of Bleichroeder, of Berlin, has shown himself a phenomenal spendthrift. Within 18 months he squandered over $250,000. He tried his best, or his worst, to prove himself a fin de siecle blade. For instance, while residing at Leipsic, Germany, he sometimes telegraphed to his tailor at Berlin to come to him by special train to take an order. The rich fool is now under guardianship.

Palimpsests in painting are not common. In the restoration of a house at Bergamo, identified six years ago as that of the famous Venetian condottiere Bartolomeo Colleoni, whose equestrian statue by Verrocchio in Venice is one of the masterpieces of the renaissance, under a fresco of 1,500 in an anteroom another more valuable fresco of the thirteenth century was recently found. The house was bequeathed by Colleoni to found a charity for girls, but the directors were ignorant of the existence of the paintings till some of the servants were caught cutting out the frescoes to sell to English travelers. The anteroom contans besides a life-size equestrian picture of Colleoni, and another room is completely covered with beautiful frescos by Passino da Nova. The building has been declared a national monument.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

King Humbert owns nearly 200 horses, and the greatest number of them are English bred. The double row of stalls forms a regular street, and each animal has its name printed in large white letters above the manger.

Chin Sac Mon, one of the wealthiest Chinese merchants in Chicago, is going back to China via this city. Elegantly equipped special cars, steamer apartments richly fitted up, and ovations all along the line are to be the features of his victorious return to China.

It is reported that the domestic organization of the Vatican is such that if the Pope were to be taken fatally ill it would be kept a secret for several days. Lately it has been arranged that not even the body servants of the Pope could penetrate the secret. But the health of the Pope at present does not justify such proceedings.

Mrs. Francis E. Willard, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, proposes to attend the Baltimore Women's Convention, then return to London, and start for India on November 28th, taking with her the polyglot petition. Accompanied by Lady Somerset, she will make a tour of China, Japan and Australia, sailing, probably, via this city.

Mr. Gladstone no longer reads the lessons at the parish church at Hawarden, nor do the infirmities of advancing age permit his attending the daily matins. He is, however, frequently to be seen at the weekday evening service, and worships regularly on Sunday mornings and evening with his children and grandchildren gathered around him.

Rev. Francis Whaley Harper, M.A., canon of York, England, who died there recently, was 80 years old. In 1877 he preached a sermon in York cathedral in which the following passage occurred and became widely circulated and caused much comment: "The spirit and the body were the Lord's, and the Bible and beer, taken rightly, were the Lord's, too. The beer would not do without the Bible and the Bible would not do fully and perfectly without the beer."

WORTHY YOUR CONFIDENCE.

The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in conquering scrofula in whatever way it may manifest itself is vouched for by thousands who were severely afflicted by this prevalent disease, but who now rejoice over a permanent cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Scrofula may appear as a humor, or it may attack the glands of the neck, or break out in dreadful running sores on the body or limbs. Attacking the mucous membrane, it may develop into catarrh or lodging in the lungs lead to consumption. Come as it may, a faithful course of treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla will overcome it, for working upon the foundation of all diseases, impure blood, the system is clarified and vitalized, and vigor, strength and health restored to the body.

Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld has decided to restore and render habitable Old Man Castle, Braemar, Aberdeenshire, the building in which the Jacobite rising of 1715 was hatched.

You cannot be well unless your blood is pure. Therefore purify your blood with the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

H. A. Massey, of the Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, is dying.

DOUBLE DECEPTION.

The Public Often Imposed On.

Proprietary Medicines and Pills that are Utterly Worthless.

When You Ask for Paine's Celery Compound do not Allow Your Dealer to Recommend Something Else.

Yes, there is a vast amount of double deception practised in the country. The double deception imposed on a too-confiding people, just means the making of worthless liquid medicines and pills, and putting them into the stores of dealers, who often recommend them when Paine's Celery Compound is asked for, because they pay larger and handsomer profits.

This work of falsely recommending and substituting, is fraught with many evils. It encourages deception and falsehood; it brings the public to the position of slaves to the will of the grasping dealer; it tends to prolong sufferings and agonies when the sick are forced to buy what they do not ask for; and lastly, the vile work of substituting assists the spread and circulation of preparations that should be prohibited by law.

This work of recommending poor and trashy medicines when Paine's Celery Compound is asked for, is meeting with its just reward in many places. The substituting and deceptive dealers are being shunned, and the money for Paine's Celery Compound goes into the hands of upright and honest business men, contented with moderate profits, and who are anxious to give men, women and children just what they ask for.

The great desire of sick and diseased people is a new life, which means health, strength and bodily vigor. This condition is surely and speedily realized when Paine's Celery Compound is used. This fact is proved every day by the number of testimonials received from number of testimonials received form cured people. The clergy, medical men, bankers, merchants and the everyday people testify in favor of Paine's Celery Compound; such letters cannot be shown by the proprietors of the medicines you are asked to avoid.

SURREY COUNCIL.

The above council met on Saturday, 28th, at 1 p. m., the members being all present. Communications were read as follows: From J. E. Murphy, enclosing an order from Geo. Walker, re bridge contract; not accepted. From M. K. Harrington, asking an advance of $40 on contract. A petition from G. H. Wales and eight others, asking that the Clover Valley road, north of the Yale road, be cleared of all obstructions, and that the covering be not removed any more from the bridge. Tenders were then opened, and the following contracts awarded: Clover Valley road, south end, 47 rods, to W. Robinson, for $30; Newton road, 25 chains, to H. Gardner, at $2.75 per chain; Serpentine road, 40 chains, to J. Connolly and C. M. Nicholson, at $1.05 per chain; Johnston road, 80 rods, gravelling, to Wm. Johnston, for 50 cents per yard; Hjorth road, to J. McIsaac, at $1.65 per chain, to the amount of $50. James Mercier was allowed an extension of two months on his contract on Township line. The appropriation to the side line, between Mr. Bell and Hookway's ranches, was withdrawn. The reeve was authorized to get legal advice as to certain sections of the Municipal act, re the removal of gravel from private property for road purposes. One hundred dollars was granted to repairing the Scott road, provided the Delta council spend a like sum; clerk to write. Fifty dollars were granted to the Rice road. Twenty-five dollars were granted to the Clover Valley road, north end, just south of G. N. R.; work to be let by auction. Coun. Hardy was authorized to expend $50 in opening gravel pits, and repairing Elgin bridge. The clerk was instructed to notify J. Parks to remove his fences off the Clover Valley road, and build a bridge over the ditch he had dug across the road on or before the 1st of November, also to cease pulling up the covering of the bridge. Coun. Burnett is to make enquiries at the registrar and land office re Jas. Wilson's title to a ranch. Coun. Moggridge brought in a report of the untaxable lands that at present are represented on the collector's roll as an asset, and recommended that they be struck off, which, on motion, was done. The reeve reported having stopped the work on the slough in Ward I. as the appropriation was not enough to carry the work through to the river, and as interested parties were not willing for the slough to be cleared out part of the way the work had to stop; on motion this action of the reeve's was unanimously endorsed. The matter of the collector suing for taxes was brought up and on referring to the original motion it was found to read, "that the collector be authorized to enter suit for all delinquent taxes prior to 1895 that are not paid on or before the 15th of October." The amendment to the Pound by-law was taken up and advanced to its third reading. Four hundred and fifty dollars was placed in the Bank of British Columbia saving bank department as a sinking fund. On the recommendation of the Finance committee the following cheques were issued: C. Brown, refund from tax sale, 1893, and expenses re. sale of Wade estate, $2,650; M. K. Harrington on contract $20; J. Jeltyner $13.50; G. M. Thrift $38.05; W. McMinnenry on contract $9; J. Crutchley $3; clerk, stationary, etc, $6.20; R. McClinton $19.61; G. Routley, Port Kells road, $43.70; J. Drinkwater $1.50; W. B. Springer, Sandall road, $10; G. W. Sterling, Yale road, $30; J. D. Cameron, balance contract, $7; G. B. Treguenne, Hunt road, $10; J. Connolly, on contract, $9.05; J. G. Barton, culverts, Clover Valley road, $9.75; Collector, taxes, D. McRae, $4.50; John Keery, indemnity $10; J. F. Galbraith, Secretary Agricultural Society, Surrey, balance of grant, $25. The Council adjourned for two weeks to meet Oct. 19th at 1 p. m.

Fac-similes of the first newspaper ever printed were distributed to the members of the press congress at Heidelberg. It is a sheet published at Strasburg in 1609 by Johann Carolus. In a letter from Venice, dated Sept. 4th, in the first number Galileo's discovery of the telescope is announced. "The Government has added 100 crowns to the pension of Master Galileo Galilei of Florence, professor at Padua, because he has invented an instrument which enables one to see distant places as if they were quite near."

A mail coach drawn by six mules that had been driven without relays by Count de Fontalva, a Portuguese nobleman, all the way from Lisbon to Paris, through the mountains of north-eastern Sain and the Pyrenees, a distance of 750 miles, recently made a sensation on the boulevards.

Baron von Thoemmel, who has just retired from the post of Austrian Minister at Belgrade with the rank of field marshal, is indebted in great part for his diplomatic success to a sewing machine which he presented to the Princess of Montenegro, teaching her to sew himself.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD