

was ordained in due course as a Baptist clergyman, with a large congregation and a small salary. To whom he was married while in Ontario does not appear to be very well known, but that he was married is a certainty, for when later on in a state of single blessedness he arrived at Franklin Falls, N. H., and went through another ceremony with another woman, the police authorities made things lively. The second wife was a Mrs. Dr. Brockaway, a lady of some considerable means which would soon have disappeared under the reverend gentleman's manipulation but for the intervention of Police Inspector Richardson, of Boston, Mass., who was put on the case. "Smith" narrowly escaped punishment on the charge of bigamy, but managed to get away and moved to New Haven, Conn., where he was about to take unto himself a third partner of his joys and sorrows, when his previous record became known and he moved again with the same suddenness which had characterized his departure from Franklin Falls. The next place he was heard of was in Boston, Mass. From there he went to Montreal, Que., and here was liberally advertised in the local press. The threats he then made of big libel suits did not deter the newspapers from publishing his record and he found it convenient to change his address and place of abode once more. Going back to the States he was heard of in Allentown, Pa., South Putney, N. Y., Indian Village, Ind., and Macon, Ga., the police of each of the places named having had dealings with him on various charges ranging from bigamy and embezzlement, down to minor kinds of swindling. In Macon he got into serious trouble and was arrested, but managed to gain his liberty on bail furnished by some sympathizing friends, and thereupon took his departure under the same old conditions. A warrant was then issued for his arrest, and recent advices indicate the warrant to be still very much alive, so that if "Smith" ever goes to Georgia again he will be received with open arms and given free board and lodging for a limited period.

Several years elapsed between the Macon "incident" and the next escapade, which was in Melbourne, Australia. In the meantime, "Smith" was doing South America on the same general principles, although details of his career are lacking. In Melbourne, Chief of Police J. C. James took the medico-clerical swindler under observation, but, before he could make the arrest, his man had gone, and now Mr. James is another man who wants "Smith" with a yearning which cannot be satisfied. From Melbourne, the Rev. Dr. went to Auckland, New Zealand, and, after touring that colony, sailed hurriedly for Honolulu, where he did not remain long. As the climate and the peculiar mode of civilization in the Sandwich Islands did not agree with him, he went to Yokohama, where he was generally believed to be until September of last year when he again showed up, this time at a little village on the Fraser. Here he was making many friends, and, posing as a retired doctor of medicine, had worked his

way into the confidence of the community. On the strength of some money that was shortly to arrive from Florida, he made a purchase of a valuable ranch, which he was able to get without putting up any cash. The man from whom he bought the property was given a mortgage as security, but was assured it would not be necessary to register the document as the money would arrive presently. "Smith," having got the deed of the land, sold a portion of it for ready money, and then having been exposed in a Vancouver paper, left for parts unknown. Two months ago, he arrived here and rented a small house on the outskirts of the city. He has this place very decently furnished. It is adorned with a collection of curios of considerable value. These he has picked up in various parts of the world, the pile accumulating as he travels. The other members of his family are a wife, number —, and a Japanese woman who assists in the house work. The latter came with "Smith" from Japan, and has been living with him since.

The Rev. Dr. has been at various stages of his career a Mason, a Pythian Knight and an Oddfellow, but has now no standing in any of these orders, and is alleged to have betrayed them all. He is a man of about fifty years of age, tall, full bearded and of good address. Here, as in other places, he has made a number of friends, but it is not thought he has yet done them much damage, as only a short time after his arrival, a gentleman from Fort Moody who was visiting in the neighborhood, recognized him and told who he was. The police have since been notified, as stated above, and promptly communicated with the police in other places where "Smith" is wanted. No reply has yet been received, but, in the meantime, the man is under surveillance, and, as soon as definite instructions are received, he will probably be arrested. The Chief of Police receives letters from "Rev. Dr. Smith's" numerous wives quite often. Verily, brethren, this is a wicked world.

There is a matter in connection with the Quadra, to which I especially direct the attention of those of my readers who are anti-Chinese in their views. The Government have two Chinamen engaged on board as cooks, notwithstanding the fact that it is against every idea and principle of fair play to employ such men. What is the value of citizenship if the very ones who should soonest recognize and reward it are the first to insolently ignore the existence of such rights? Shame on a Government so lost to all sense of dignity of the country it rules as to employ foreigners to the utter exclusion of native born labor. I may be accused of speaking too strongly, but if those who are in power do not show a regard for the rights of citizenship, how are we to expect that any one is to remain loyal to our country? For my part, I consider the man who employs foreign labor an enemy to his country, and should be treated as a traitor.

In the same connection I might remark that it is not at all right that some of the best official positions in Victoria are filled

with foreigners—persons who have not the slightest right to them, and who now occupy positions under the Government which should have been given to Victorians. Loyal British subjects are excluded to give room to Americans. This giving offices to those who are antagonistic to us may be philanthropic, but it certainly is not justice to our own people, and a stop should be put to it at once.

It is remarked by an exchange that visitors from the east, are universally impressed with the poor qualities of vegetables on this coast, and wrongly attribute it to the climate or soil. At Tacoma, which is strongly supplied with garden truck by white men, a much superior quality of vegetables is found. In the east the people are supplied with better vegetables and at lower average prices than the residents of the Pacific Coast.

The poor quality of many of the vegetables which we use can be attributed to the excessive use of water and night soil by the Chinese, and the fact that they have little knowledge about many of the choice varieties of the vegetables. A contemporary remarks that under conditions such as exist out here it is a difficult matter for self-respecting white men to compete with the Chinese in supplying the cities with garden vegetables. Competition with such a race in itself tends to degradation. The white man cannot sling a couple of baskets over his shoulder and peddle his product, from house to house. Whatever may be said of the Chinese in other departments of industry, they are a blighting curse to the market garden interests of the Pacific Coast.

Ald. Belyea is on the right track. He has evidently grown weary of the puny efforts of the talking machines to wipe out Chinese labor, and now he proposes to get at the source of the evil. At the next meeting of the Council he will move to make it compulsory that not only shall Chinese not be employed on civic works, but also that material which is known to have been manufactured or produced by the Celestials shall not be used in the construction of civic works. I am watching with some curiosity the movements of one or two Aldermen who have heretofore posed as labor champions. Can they afford to support Ald. Belyea's motion?

It may interest collectors of old curios to learn that a very important archaeological find was made in November last in the harbor of Salonique, by a diver in search of sponges. When the diver came up from the bottom of the sea he displayed a handful, not of sponges, but of silver coins of a very antique date. He turned over the coins to the proprietor of the boat, who ordered him back to find some more coins. He went down to the bottom of the sea several times in succession. Finally he found, at the depth of about 110 feet, an iron box which contained nearly 18 pounds of silver coin. The proprietor of the boat