The Colonist.

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STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

The Market Opens Irregular and Prices are Weaker.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The stock market to-day was in the main weaker. At the opening prices were irregular, owing to receipt of selling orders from London. The foreigners sold St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, on talk of reduced earnings. Soon after the opening, American sugar, whiskey and New England advanced ½@1½ per cent., and the general market improved in sympathy. The West bought distillers and Boston and Philadelphia purchased New England. After midday prices began to drop and the room traders at once started in to find weak spots. The covering of shorts recently has been pretty thorough, which is reflected by the falling off in the demand on the loan department and the decline at premiums exacted. The closing out of this interest robs the market of an important element of support. Professionals were quick to perceive this change, and in the afternoon, when the statements of the Louisville and Nashville and Missouri Pacific for the first week of September were reported, showing decreases ranging anywhere from $21,000 to $172,000, the whole list was attacked. It was reserved for Manhattan and Chicago Gas, however, which are not in the least affected by the shrinkage in earnings noted, to make the largest decline. Manhattan fell 4 to 129, and Chicago Gas 3⅜ to 58⅜. The last named was influenced mainly by talk of the organization of competing companies. Sugar, coal, Western Union cordage, Louisville and Nashville, Distillers, General Electric and Missouri Pacific, were all pressed for sale in the late trading. These stocks lost 1 to 2½ per cent.

The market closed weak. The total sales were 123,497 shares. Closing bids: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 84½; Canada Southern, 46½; Canadian Pacific, 75; Central Pacific, 22½; Wells Fargo, 130; Great Northern preferred, 112; Missouri Pacific, 26⅝; North American, 5⅝; Northern Pacific, 8; Northern Pacific, pfd, 24⅜; North Western, 99⅝; Oregon Navigation, 45; Oregon Improvement, 12; Pacific Mail, 14⅝; Southern Pacific, 19½; Union Pacific, 23⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 82⅞; Bar silver, 74⅜ per ounce; money on call, 1, 3 to 5 per cent.

AT CHICAGO.

World's Fair Banquet to Be Given by the Directorate—Claus Spreckels Speaks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The World's Fair directors will give a banquet on Oct. 12th. It is to commemorate the success of the fair. President Cleveland and his Cabinet and the Governors of all the states will be invited, as will also the army and the navy officers and all the foreign commissioners. The Auditorium has been secured. The parquet will be covered with a floor and covers will be laid for 600.

Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, with his son and confidential manager, Adolph Spreckels, is in the city. The latter, in discussing the situation in Honolulu, said that there was, as yet, no movement on the part of the Provisional Government of a permanent character, nor was there any well-defined movement towards restoring the deposed monarchy. He said that the opposition to annexation was not in opposition to the United States. The issue at stake was of vital importance to the planters and sugar raisers. "We can't raise sugar anywhere in the world without the cheapest kind of labor, and there is but one place where anything like wages is paid and that is Louisiana, where the planters receive a bounty which reimburses them for their large labor expenditure. In the Sandwich Islands we must rely on coolie labor. The laws of the United States forbid the importation of contract labor and annexation simply means the ruination of the sugar interests of those islands."

HANGED HERSELF.

A Port Townsend Woman Takes Her Own Life.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Nicholas Schlitch committed suicide yesterday by strangulation. Her husband, a bartender in E. Klinger & Co.'s saloon, went home at 9:30 o'clock, opened the front door with a night key, struck a light and was horrified to find his wife hanging to a banister, cold in death. She had fastened one end of a trunk strap to the upper end of a hall banister, fastened a noose around her neck, stood upon a chair, which she kicked out from beneath her feet and strangled to death, all alone in a dark house. About 8 o'clock this evening she sent her three little children to a neighbor's, John Gagen, and then deliberately took her own life.

THROUGHMANY LANDS.

Prince Galitzin Talks of Tolstoi and His Work—Across Tibet, Known and Unknown.

Customs, Religion and Civilization of a Strange Land—Siberia and Its Prisons.

Prince Galitzin, of Russia, after three years' wandering through the continent of Asia, has reached America, by way of British Columbia. He is a genial, approachable man—this Slavic nobleman—a soldier, a scholar, a diplomat, and a great traveller. Luckily, too, he is willing to talk of the strange things he has seen, though his English is far from perfect, and he therefore speaks very slowly, choosing his words with care.

"Yes, it is right to call me Prince," he said to the COLONIST correspondent, who so addressed him interrogatively, "although I have no connection with the present ruling family. Several centuries ago, before the Kingdom of Lithuania was joined to Poland, and Poland was merged into Russia, Queen Gidemin reigned. She was the founder of the dynasty of which the houses of Galitzin and Sanginkho are descendants. I am a representative of the former house and bear its name. I am also a soldier. As you see, I have lost my arm," and the Prince glanced at his empty sleeve, "in the service of the Czar and of Russia. But enough of myself. You want me to tell you something that will interest the public? What great readers your people of America are!

"I left St. Petersburg on May 2, 1890, and during my travels through Russia met many great men. Tolstoi? Yes, I know him quite intimately. What do I think of him? Well, I believe him to be a very conscientious man. He is thoroughly convinced of the truth of what he preaches. The young of Russia worship him; they call him prophet. To me, who am older, he seems a man of frenzy; what you would call a fanatic, although his fanaticism accomplishes good I have no doubt. If Tolstoi thought he could help on his cause one jot by any outlandish proceeding, no matter how ridiculous, he would at once do it. He cares for no one's opinion—not he—and, strange to say, he is imbued with the idea that he is the first to champion the cause of the peasant, the first to preach against war, the first to conceive the plan of uniting great forces to relieve the misery of Russia's million poor. All his splendid ideas he asserts originated with him—no other brain could give them birth. In spite of the great good and earnestness in him, Count Tolstoi is a self-important, egotistical man.

"When Tolstoi was writing 'Kreutzer Sonata' he was like one bereft of reason. I feared to approach him, but called upon him after he had finished his 'terrible' novel, and he was then as gentle as a child, sensible, talkative, and more agreeable than I had ever known him before. After all nothing serious can be said to his discredit, and he is doing a great good in Russia.

"Now, to continue the story of my travels. I crossed the Kara Korum pass in the Himalayas, October 6, 1890—my natal day—and reached the valley of Cashmere on November 20. There I was cordially received by the Viceroy of India, whom upon a short acquaintance I found to be a man worthy of all love and respect. Armed with passports from him, as well as from the Emperor of China, and with my own credentials as a member of the Russian diplomatic service, I continued my journey through Central India, and started on my memorable ride into Tibet in the summer of 1891.

"I rode on horseback seven days across the Linzitang plateau from south in a northerly direction, starting from Chang-la Pass and across the plateau—18,500 feet high it is, and over the path I chose no European had ever been before. Two Englishmen—Ramsay and Curry—have gone eastward and westward on the plateau by Pung and No Passes, but none have crossed Linzitang—only I, myself.

"I had with me seven servants and thirty horses, and our journey was marked by but one unpleasant incident. Near a Tibetan camp we bivouacked for the night and turned the horses loose over what appeared to be a delightful pasture. In the morning twelve of our horses were dead. The grass so beautiful to the eye was nothing else than a poisonous weed, deadly to taste and touch, and sown by the Tibetans on the outskirts of the village for military purposes. While in civilized and uncivilized Tibet I studied closely the customs and habits of the people, and my purpose is to lecture upon Central Asia before the geographical societies of Toronto, Boston and New York.

"The mysterious people that inhabit this strange world, though isolated from the rest of civilization, are the superiors socially and artistically of many nations living closely in touch with the great centres of modern education. During the four months I was in civilized Tibet I was impressed particularly with the cleanliness of the people, both in dress and in habits.

"Of course you have heard that the lot of married ladies in this ancient land is a peculiarly fortunate one. One woman is the common wife of several brothers and is permitted to have one lover, unmarried, as well. Beyond this the marital laws are never transgressed. I called upon several married ladies in the large towns. They were very reserved, but their pretty daughters received me with every mark of courtesy, offering me delicious fruit and delicate perfumed flowers.

"And such dainty meals they set before me! Everything arranged with exquisite taste! Then after the repast they would sing the songs of their country—songs of love or of hunting in the great mountains—strange, weird music, sung to the accompaniment of stranger instruments such as nowhere else in the world are seen. The voices of the women were pure and clear and rich, and oh! their songs were sweet to listen to.

"I was more particularly interested however in the religion of the people. Tibet in the civilized districts is said to be the seat of Buddhism proper; observing superficially, it appeared to me to be in a very low form, impregnated with childish superstitions. There were sacred stones you must always pass upon the right side—others that must be passed upon the left side—sacred articles that you must not under any consideration touch or handle—still others that you must both touch and handle—and so *ad infinitum*.

"I visited many churches and lingered for hours in the shadows of the great monastery of Kemis, where I saw the 'living god' Buddha incarnate in the person of Skoolhak, 'the worshipped,' a lad of thirteen, with dark, solemn eyes and a pale, sad face. When Skoolhak goes the way of all flesh, the spirit of the 'living god' in leaving his body will enter that of the first male child born on the fortieth day after his demise. If no child is born on that day, the high priest waits for certain astronomical manifestations, and the male infants born in the light of particular stars peculiarly situated are subject to a simple test by which the child quickened with the spirit of the 'living god,' is revealed. He is taken to the monastery of Kemis, numbers of ornaments are placed before him and around him, one of the ornaments formerly owned by the deceased incumbent among them, and should his chubby little fist light upon that particular ornament, he is at once proclaimed the 'true and only god.' For twelve and a half years before the present Skoolhak received his 'appointment' the high priests looked in vain for the 'inevitable manifestations' of the embodied spirit of Buddha in the person of the male child called Dalai or Grand Lama. The Dalai holds spiritual away over Tibet, although the country is civilly governed by China.

"To return to the plateau or uncivilized Tibet. Thirty years ago two caravans attempted to cross by the route I took. They never returned. The bones of seventy horses and a hundred men are buried in the snows of Linzitang. The plateau is inhabited in places by a race whose appearance and habits brought to my mind the stories I had heard and the books I have read of the Jewish patriarchs of olden times.

"On my arrival at one camp, four days on my journey, the people were holding a religious festival, and I was just in time to see the 'spirit of evil' driven into the wilderness in the form of a wild goat. The goat had been previously captured by the priests, who had proceeded then to exorcise all the evil spirits possessed by the inhabitants, their parishioners, and making a sort of composite spirit of them, drove the demon collectively into the body of unfortunate Capricornus, when the whole village turned out and with sticks and stones chased the goat into the wilderness.

"The evil gone they were now all without sin and sat down to the 'holy supper.' I was one of their number, in native dress—no matter how I got there, I came to observe. The faces of the guests were white, some of them ghastly with suppressed religious emotion. All were silent as the grave.

"Suddenly a priest sprang up and cut the throat of the struggling, helpless lamb lying bound upon the table. The guests sprang simultaneously to their feet, uttering a strange, sharp cry. They gathered the blood of the slain lamb in vessels and rushing from the dining apartment smeared the door of every tent on their way through the camp with the still warm life-blood of the slaughtered animal—for the Death Angel was about to come into their midst, and if one tent among them all did not bear the symbol of life upon it, there would the dread messenger enter to summon a spirit for reincarnation before it had had time to work out its salvation.

"I reached Siberia late in November, 1892, visiting the prisons, mines and other points of interest."—

"Is the treatment of political exiles in Siberia as bad as we in America are told it is," was asked.

The Prince nervously shrugged his shoulders. "Oh no," he answered, "that is, relatively speaking. If American bred people were subjected to the treatment we give our Siberian prisoners it would be bad indeed for them. But Russians are different from Americans; all their conditions of life are essentially dissimilar. The horrible stories that I hear have been published in some of your papers are greatly overdrawn. It is perhaps true that certain prisons are mismanaged. Nershinzk prison is most dreaded by political offenders, still at Nershinzk an ex-highwayman made this suit of clothes I wear and I paid him for them. He will be able to spend that money for tobacco and other luxuries.

"How about chaining living men to corpses? All rot—bosh—nonsense," exclaimed the Prince, excitedly. "And as for the ill-treatment of women, the prison of Saghaline for females is more like a home for the destitute. Women have been known to trespass for the sole purpose of being sent to Saghaline for a term of years. I left the prisons with their dreary associations, continuing my journey from Tomsk, and arrived in Japan in June of the present year. Everywhere along the coast prosperity was apparent, nor have I seen during all my travels a more promising country.

"The railroad? Oh, well, it is slow, but it will come, and I think in ten years one can travel from St. Petersburg to the coast by rail. As to my future movements—I go from here to the Sound cities, and on my way to England will stop at Detroit, Cincinnatti, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Boston—America's city of culture, so I read. There I will stay three months, putting my literary work in shape, and then continue my journey to Liverpool and Paris—thence home to Petersburg."

AMERICAN NEWS.

An Important Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The Supreme court in reversing the judgment of the lower court in the case of Chas. N. Shortridge convicted of contempt of court in having published divorce proceedings tried in San Jose with closed doors, held that in this country it is the first principle that the people have the right to know what is done in their courts and that if the legislature had intended to prohibit the publication of proceedings in cases tried with closed doors, it would have been easy to declare its will in that regard in express terms.

White Supplants Yellow.

SAN RAFAEL, Sept. 11.—White help are supplanting Chinese in the vineyards in this county. Considerable damage to fruit has been caused by rain.

Sheltering the Homeless.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Mayor Ellert this afternoon issued an order for 8,800 pounds of canvas to cover a shed for the unemployed laborers, on the new post office site.

No More Tick.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—There is a probability that the ticker service of the Gold and Stock telegraph service here will be discontinued shortly. Leased tickers have been so much reduced as to make business unprofitable.

Silver Issue.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury offices for the week ending September 9, 1893, was $425,569. For the corresponding period of 1892 it was $939,208. The shipment of fractional silver coins from the 1st to the 9th instant aggregated $242,645.

Sir Francis Drake Cross.

SAN RAFAEL, Sept. 11.—Ground was broken yesterday morning on Point Reys Peninsula by Bishop Nicolls, for the memorial cross which is to mark the spot where the first Caucasian, Sir Francis Drake, placed his foot upon the soil of the Pacific Coast in the name of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

BOARD OF TRADE.

An Enthusiastic Meeting to Discuss the Question of Cold Storage for Victoria.

Resolution Passed in Favor of It—Arrangements Made to Meet Hon. Mr. Bowell.

Cold storage was discussed at a large and enthusiastic meeting held yesterday afternoon in the B.C. Board of Trade rooms. The meeting was called by the Council and the result must have been very satisfactory to those interested.

Mr. F. H. Worlock, of Green, Worlock & Co., who was unable to be present, sent his regrets in the following letter:

September 11, 1893.

F. Elworthy Esq., Secretary B. C. Board of Trade.

DEAR SIR—As I have arranged to leave home for a few days with my family, I regret I shall be unable to be present at your meeting to-morrow afternoon. It seems to me to be quite premature to make any arrangements for cold storage so long as the C.P.R. authorities treat us in the abominable manner they are doing. The question is, have we not shewn ourselves to be a much too-long suffering community? And has not the time arrived when we should place ourselves in direct communication with the Dominion Government giving details of our many causes of complaint against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and asking that pressure may be brought by the Government to insure a certain amount of attention to the requirements of our port? If this course should fail to be productive of the desired result, then I would suggest that we carry our complaint to the Imperial Government. It is not the question of the delivery of a few bunches of bananas, more or less, but the principle involved, and the patience of our trading community is well nigh exhausted. Yours, very truly,

(sd) FRED. H. WORLOCK.

The president, Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, in calling the meeting to order, explained that when Mr. James Huddart, the managing owner of the Canadian-Australian line, was in Victoria, he told the Board of Trade that, before the company would undertake to put cold storage apparatus on the ships, it would be necessary that equal facilities for keeping perishable merchandise should be furnished at this end of the line. The matter had been before the Council of the Board several times, and it had been finally decided to call this meeting to see what support would be received from the business men in Victoria who would be interested.

At the president's request the secretary read the letter which had been received from Mr. J. B McKilligan, as the representative of British capitalists who had some idea of going into the business.

Mr. McKilligan, who was present, stated that after the meeting of the Board, at which Mr. Huddart was present, he had addressed his principals in the old country asking leave to lay the present proposition before the Board. What they wanted to know was—is the volume of trade sufficient to warrant the building of a cold storage warehouse, and (2) would the business men give it their support? Once they had this information they would know what to do.

Mr. Thos. Earle, M.P., did not see how it would be possible to give directly the information desired, which could be had from the Customs reports, while no doubt the trade would be more or less experimental. For instance, about 2,900 cases of fruit came in from San Francisco every five days, and a great portion of this would possibly be handled in this way. Butter, cheese and other dairy products were now handled without the cold storage, but he thought if there were the necessary facilities here, most of this could be more advantageously handled through cold storage. What trade might be worked up in Australian meats he was not prepared to say. He he had tried importing some canned mutton, which cost eleven cents per pound laid down here, and could only just compete with the American article. But, of course, there was a probability of working up a good trade with Australia in a great many products. So far as the bonus or land grant which was hinted at was concerned, he thought if a guarantee was wanted sufficient to enable the money to be raised, on the same guarantee the whole matter could be handled at home.

Mr. McKilligan wished it understood that his principals were not bonus hunting, as they had plenty of money to go on with the work, only if they had to provide for future requirements they would want some inducements.

Mr. L Goodacre did not think cold storage would benefit the butchers very much, except at certain seasons of the year, as mutton could be laid down here from the American side just about as cheap as from Australia.

Mr. C. E. Renouf recalled the fact that when Mr. Huddart was here he stated that mutton could be landed on the outer wharf at five cents per pound, which with duty added would be eight cents, or a good deal cheaper than it was sold here at present.

Mr. Wm. Wilson was sure the butchers would find the cold storage of great assistance.

Mr. McKilligan explained what the cold storage advocates were claiming, that it would not in any way interfere with the butchers but would assist them.

Col. Prior, M. P., drew attention to the advantage it would be to the butchers to be able to have prime cattle killed in the Upper Country and kept here for an indefinite length of time, so that it would always be available in first-class shape.

The President commented upon the fact that there were 661,000 dozen eggs imported into British Columbia last year. Why he wanted to know could not these be bought while they were cheap in the East, brought here and kept in cold storage and sold when the market demanded? He thought there would be money in this.

Mr. Wm. Wilson wanted to know the probable cost of storage.

Mr. Thos. Earle gave the figures charged by the Montreal Cold Storage & Freezing Company, which were as follows: Butter, 70 pound packages, 9 cents per month; cheese, 6 cents per box per month; eggs, ½ cent per doz per month; lemons and oranges, cases, 20 cents per month; provisions, tierces, 35 cents a month; barrels, 25 cents, and other charges accordingly. There was no question in his mind, he said, that if the cold storage system were introduced here it would revolutionize the meat trade. Even canned goods could not be kept here all the year round, and frequently there were heavy losses due to merchants having to sell at a sacrifice to get rid of goods at once.

Hon. Col. Baker drew attention to the fact that cold storage to be a success should be continuous, that is to say if goods were shipped from here to another point it was necessary that there should be cold storage all along the line. There was a movement now starting to have cold storage all along the line of the C.P.R., so that cattle could be killed on the prairies and shipped by cold storage on rail and water to Liverpool, thus effecting a great saving which would give greater profits to the ranchers.

Mr. Stephenson was sure the fish trade would develop very quickly with Australia if there was cold storage here. He thought something should be done, but at present every one seemed to be waiting for some one else to take hold.

Mr. Wm. Wilson thought private enterprise should take the matter up. Better go into the business in a small way and work it up, than to go into it on a large scale and make a botch of it.

Mr. D. R. Ker did not see how the cold storage plant was going to cost $100,000 to $125,000, as had been suggested in the letter from Mr. McKilligan. Figures he had obtained from a first-class company in Chicago, when he was there, placed the cost at $27,000 to $28,000, and the people he had talked to offered to put the whole plant in for this money. He was sure cold storage was a good thing, and the people of Victoria would be fully alive to its advantages.

Mr. McKilligan—The cold storage plant I mentioned was to have a capacity of 75 cars. The one you speak of would only hold about 16 cars.

Mr. Earle—Then, taking ten tons to a car, you would need 750 tons of freight all the year round to make it pay?

Col. Prior, M.P., moved that the President appoint a committee to make inquiries and report on the matter.

Mr. Renouf pointed out that the cold storage would benefit and assist the farming community.

The question was then put to the meeting, "Is it desirable that cold storage be established in Victoria?" and the answer was an emphatic "Yes," without a dissenting voice.

The President then appointed the following committee, viz: Messrs. D. R. Ker, Simon Leiser, C. E. Renouf and J. B. McKilligan. The committee will gather information on the subject for the use of the Board.

The following telegram from Hon. Mackenzie Bowell was read:

BRANDON, Sept. 10, 1893.

A. C. Flumerfelt, President B.C. Board of Trade, Victoria.

Expect to be in Victoria day before sailing. Would like to consult your Board; trade matters. (Signed) M. BOWELL.

Mr. T. R. Hall moved, seconded by Mr. Joshua Davies, "That the following manufacturers and others interested be asked to meet Hon. Mackenzie Bowell on his arrival here to discuss trade matters, and that they be asked to come prepared with facts and figures so that Mr. Bowell may be given an intelligent understanding of the different articles in their respective lines." The lines mentioned were boots and shoes, lumber, and its manufactures, leather, furniture, ready-made clothing, fish, soap manufactures, paper mill stock, oils, fish, fruit, canned, and natural products.

Mr. Hall explained that the idea of this resolution was that the business men should come to the meeting thoroughly prepared to discuss the question of trade with the southern colonies as to their respective branches. The merchants and manufacturers must remember that Mr. Bowell was to be here to obtain information and not to give it, and they should not fail to take advantage of the opportunity to have their case well stated.

Mr. Wm. Wilson said that, to his mind, it was a perfect farce to put on a line of steamers between Canada and Australia to try to encourage trade, while the tariffs of both countries were so high that they were practically prohibitive. He held that, when Mr. Bowell came, one of the first things he ought to hear was an opinion that the tariffs were too high.

Mr. Thomas Earle replied that if Mr. Wilson had any fault to find with the tariff he should attend the meeting and discuss the question with Mr. Bowell, who, he was sure, would be pleased to have any information Mr. Wilson could give, and hear his ideas.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting then adjourned.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

Reading the Signs.

MONTREAL, Sept 11.—La Patrie states that the manager of Chanteloup & Co. has gone to Ottawa to receive a considerable order for ballot boxes, and points out that this fact coincides with rumors of a general election which are flying around.

The Boys' Friend.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 11.—Dr. Barnardo, founder of the Boys' Homes in Canada, is here on a flying visit from England. He returns via Toronto.

A Day's Fires.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 11.—Gowenlock's elevator and engine house were burned last night at Griswold. The elevator had about 25,000 bushels of new wheat, principally owned by farmers who had it in store. The elevator is insured, but the wheat is not.

A fire occurred on the Ridout estate at Rat Portage. The residence of R. Wiggins was completely burned. No insurance.

Enjoying Himself.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—Sir Richard Webster, ex-attorney general of England, two daughters and son ran the Lachine rapids and viewed the city from the mountain top, Saturday. Sir Richard was tendered a reception and banquetted at the St. James club at night.

After the Fire.

TORONTO, Sept. 11.—A. R. McKinnell & Co., recently burned out, have assigned; liabilities and assets, $25,000.

He Won't Sign.

TORONTO, Sept. 11.—A strike of employes of the Toronto street railway is imminent, owing to the refusal of President McKenzie to sign an agreement submitted by them before a strike was precipitated. However, another effort will be made to induce McKenzie to sign.

The Boys Were Drilled.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—An unknown incendiary set fire to the Mt. St. Louis college at 11 last night in the garret, where 300 boys were asleep. All were removed safely through their discipline in drill before the firemen arrived. This is the sixth time the building has been set on fire, the last serious blaze being exactly one year ago. The damage is over $25,000, chiefly by water.

Hon. Edward Blake.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—The Hon. Edward Blake, who is on his way to Canada, on board the steamship Lake Huron, will land at Rimouski, and proceed to Murray Bay to join his family.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Much Business Possible, But Organized Effort Necessary for Its Development.

Cordial Welcome in Store for Dominion Ministers—Business Men's Conference Suggested.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Aug. 17, 1893.

Appreciation of the possibilities of trade between Canada and Australia grows with examination into the subject, but at the same time one is forced to the conclusion that much hard work and considerable expense will be necessary to secure its profitable establishment. A main barrier is the lack of information in each country as to the wants and capabilities of the other, and the utter indifference of the great majority, even of business men, to matters connected with people so far distant; but the absence of direct cable connection and the cost of electric communication by the present roundabout route is also a very serious difficulty. The materials for advantageous interchange are plentiful and easily available, the transportation facilities are convenient, direct and rapid, and the freight charges have been put at the most moderate figures. But as the business will necessarily be small in each line at first, and as its development will be retarded by the impracticability of sending the small orders other than by mail—two months, and sometimes three, being required to fill them—it will not be surprising if the merchants on each side hesitate about making a beginning, especially in view of the depression in all branches of trade now prevailing in Australia.

The value of advertising is well understood by the trade in Canada, and the suggestion of an effective and economical method of making Canadian wares known in these colonies may perhaps be serviceable. This would be the establishment of a distinctively Canadian office or warehouse, say in Sydney, where goods profitably exportable from the Dominion could be put upon exhibition, and details as to prices, etc., supplied by those in charge, who should be wide-awake business men, capable of pushing trade outside the office as well as of dealing with persons calling upon them. If a number of exporters associated for the establishment of such an agency, or permanent exhibit, the cost to each would be comparatively small, and all connected with the association would have the benefit of trading through known men upon whose reports and representations they could rely. It might not be out of harmony with the Canadian government's policy of development of outside trade, to give some financial assistance to such an agency as suggested. This is a subject which perhaps might engage the attention of the proposed Canadian ministerial delegation should it come.

Whether or not the ministerial visit is to be made this year, or at all, nobody in the colonies knows, as nothing has been heard from Canada since the message of inquiry as to the best time to make the visit. As little or no news relating to the Dominion is furnished in the cable service to the Australian press, there is no means of ascertaining the ministerial movements except through private advices. The impression got abroad that the delegation were coming almost immediately after the inquiry referred to, and there has been some disappointment at their non-arrival. When the Warrimoo came in, about ten days ago, one of her passengers brought an unofficial report from Vancouver that Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was coming by her next trip, leaving Vancouver in September, but there has been no confirmation of this.

MELBOURNE'S WELCOME WAITING.

In the course of an interview I had at Melbourne with Hon. J. B. Patterson, premier of the Colony of Victoria, he said he fully expected the Canadian ministers, and had already conferred with the Governor of Victoria with a view to securing for the visitors a cordial and fitting reception. He did not see that any immediate practical results could be expected from the conference between the ministers of the two countries, but it would help the members of the Governments to become acquainted, and to establish a friendly feeling, and it was the intention of himself and his colleagues to make the occasion as pleasant as possible for the visitors. He was not sanguine as to any special trade arrangements, for though he had for some time been engaged in an endeavor to secure reciprocal trade agreements between the colonies of Australasia that was as far as he could hope to go. Victoria, of course, had been long protectionist, but while adhering to a certain amount of protection they realized that they could go too far in that direction. One project he had taken a deep interest in might be advanced by Canadian co-operation, and that was the Pacific cable, which he was glad to hear the visiting ministers would be prepared to discuss. The agreement lately entered into—rather thoughtlessly, he considered—by Queensland and New South Wales relative to the cable to New Caledonia, was apt to jeopardize the interests of the larger project, as the French company looked upon this cable as part of the trans-Pacific scheme, whilst he felt that this connection with New Caledonia was not desirable for a through cable. The colony of Victoria did not want the cable to Canada to pass through a French possession, and if all the colonies were to contribute as expected he felt that it would be indispensable to have from end to end of the cable no connection except in British territory.

A HITCH AT BRISBANE.

Queensland occupies a curious position with respect to the Canadian steamship service. That colony for many years was a most persistent advocate of the project, recognizing the special advantages derivable. Though Queensland has been a liberal contributor to the mail subsidies to the lines running to Europe and to San Francisco, their vessels do not run to a Queensland port, the connection being made by train or by coasting steamer. The Canadian service, however, was to make Moreton Bay, the port of Brisbane, Queensland's capital, the last point of departure and first of call. Queensland accordingly offered a subsidy of £10,000 per annum, when, in 1891, the Canadian offer was only £15,000. Canada subsequently increased her offer to £25,000, and when the service was established it was looked upon as a sure thing that Queensland would make good the offer so long held out. In view of the prevailing depression, however, the promoters only asked £8,000. Much to the surprise of everybody, the Premier, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, announced, as already reported, that his government has no present intention of asking for any subsidy, and added that when a subsidy is given it should be conditional upon calling at Keppel Bay, as well as Moreton Bay. To make the call would so delay the steamers that it is out of the question. At a meeting of the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, held recently, an address was delivered by Mr. J. G. Huddart on behalf of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Co., pointing out the special benefit Queensland would derive from the service, the delay and expense incident to calling at her chief port, and the fact that if Queensland did not join in the subsidy, the Government of New South Wales would make it a condition of paying theirs that the steamers should sail directly from Sydney. The Chamber unanimously passed a resolution requesting the President to name a deputation to wait upon the Government and impress upon it the necessity for immediate action. The President, however, advised that in consequence of the financial embarrassments of the Government the deputation should not go until after the close of the session; and this was agreed to. It is altogether likely, therefore, that the call at Brisbane will be discontinued, and it certainly will be if the arrangement for a subsidy for calling at Fiji be completed, as expected. The business people of Queensland are much disappointed at this cloud upon their prospective increase in export trade, and the Government's policy is described as one of very expensive economy.

BUSINESS MEN'S CONFERENCE.

Hon. W. Horatio Wilson, Postmaster-General of Queensland, in an interview I had with him, said that personally he greatly regretted that the affair had taken its present turn. Had not the Government been forced by an inopportune question to make an immediate announcement on the subject it might have been better, as the present irritation would have been avoided should it, later on, have been found possible to make provision for the subsidy. The Government was still friendly to the line, and would assist it as soon as possible. He had noted with pleasure that the Dominion intended to send a delegation to discuss trade subjects, but if they were not coming immediately he thought that it would be well to have the leading Chambers of Commerce of the two countries confer together first of all, to ascertain, as only business men could, what their governments should do in order to make the trade as easy and as profitable as possible. Or the business might be done at a conference of the chambers, at which a member of each government should be present to hear the views of the delegates, and give them the benefit of his own opinions and advice. Such a conference, held either in Australia or in Canada, he felt would produce good results. This year would not, he considered, be the best time for a ministerial visit, as matters were so unsettled in all the colonies of Australia. He looked forward, however, to a rapid transition to prosperity, and he thought that the exceptionally severe ordeal through which the people had passed would tend to strongly impress upon them the necessity of self reliance, and would lead them to undertake new industries and to engage with new vigor in developing the internal resources of the country. As to the possibility of an arrangement for preferential trade with Canada, he did not think it was great. Reciprocity between the several colonies had been frequently discussed, and several attempts had been made to secure the interchange of natural products, but always resulted in failure. Local exigencies had brought this about; whether or not they would sink their local differences in dealing with Canada remained to be seen.

THE CABLE ROUTES.

The Pacific cable is a subject in which Hon. Mr. Wilson has taken a special interest, and he expressed the hope that in this connection at least the proposed visit would have immediate result. Queensland, he said, had been the most persistent advocate of a second line of cable to England, and that colony had refused to be a party to the recent agreement between the other colonies and the Eastern Extension company because they felt that such an agreement stood in the way of the other cable project. His government had lately entered into an arrangement with a French company for the laying of a cable from Bundaberg, in Queensland, to New Caledonia, which is to be put down within a few weeks from the present, and this he hoped would be the first link in the chain to connect Queensland with Vancouver. It should be distinctly understood, however, that no exclusive rights had been given to the French company, and though recent correspondence from the Government of Victoria would lead to the contrary conclusion, it was still quite open to Queensland to join in any other cable project, with a direct route over British territory, that might be determined upon. He had personally been a very earnest advocate of the cable via Canada, and he hoped to see it laid ere long.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

Emperor William Makes a Speech at Carlsruhe.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—V. D. A. Meunier, France's military attache in this city, whose absence from the manœuvres in Alsace-Lorraine was the subject of general comment, left Berlin, last evening, and joined the suite of Emperor William in Carlsruhe, this morning. Meunier will be present, tomorrow, at the sham battle of the fourteenth and fifteenth corps near Halenau, and will proceed, probably with the Emperor's suite, to the field of the Wurtemberg manœuvres, which will begin on Saturday.

The Emperor reviewed the troops at Carlsruhe yesterday. In response to a toast at the dinner given in his honor last evening by the Grand Duke of Baden, the Emperor referred to Carlsruhe last spring, on his return from Italy, saying at that time the thought occurred to him: will the German nation remain true to its task or deviate from the path indicated by Emperor William I., and show itself unworthy of the good deeds of the Emperor Frederick, as the decisive hour approached, and it became necessary again to direct the German people in the right way? He thanked the Grand Duke and other princes for their efforts to bring forward their men to assemble around the Imperial standard, and said that through their united efforts Germany stood arrayed in fresh armor, as the once divine hero Heimdal stood watching over the peace of the world.

Austrian Manœuvres.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—Emperor Franz Joseph, in spite of the fears for his safety and for that of the soldiers whom he levied during the past week in Galicia, left here yesterday to take part in the manœuvres of the Hungarian army. The review of the last week was held in a low, marshy country, and the Emperor was severely censured for exposing the men to these conditions in view of the impending pestilence of cholera. No evil results have been reported so far, and no change will be made in the plans for the Hungarian review, which begins to-day.