

tolerate Houston as a crown. The same reason will make them anti-unblushingly boasts "practical" politician, and in Martin ever dared to we are tired of "practical" that Martin, Prior, others have been so down. The only thing that Houston from the last elections was the province was too busy is quietus. If Martin active politics when was disbanded, Mcould have sat again on ches and Houston would but to remain in oppo pockets.

LESSON TO B. C.

ates of the new comAustralia are complainloss of population. The colony has become so is now one of the chief sion in the newspapers are many lamentations off in population, but suggestions as to how the colonies can be

first six months of the emigration from Vicounted to 1,747, all peoes of most value to the ang, energetic men in life, well educated and for the struggle for exall departed for South g that there are better here than in the land ty; not because the es of South Africa are because that country caped the radical socialts which Australia has They are disgusted with ntry, and are seeking herein individualism has

st, is the explanation stralian newspapers are gira which threatens to ew commonwealth of est of its young blood, of another British col-

ondition will eventually ish Columbia if Martin and Houstonism is not e background where it less to the public.

ONIAL BARGAINS.

the New York dailies there series of articles on the rnational marriages. The s. John A. Logan, Mar Margaret van Eton and at newspaper writers. are large and scareome. to an unbiased mind rank e centre of each article e run a picture of some erican girl while undrns may read "Miss So tiful American bride who onorable American to a husband."

themselves are lengthy oes which pursue and in- the unfortunate American ry into foreign titled famy become expatriated, lose fence, are browbeaten and nes brutally treated. and foreign noblemen are cking to the United States Margaret Sangster—a e way, who is usually

only herself to blame. If she is not bid for, she probably returns home sadly disappointed. If a title and a place in society in Europe is what she wants she has a right to take it when opportunity offers and she has an equal right to be disappointed should the opportunity be lacking.

As for preferring "an honorable American to a foreign husband with a title" that is rather amusing. It is safe to say that there are relatively as many untitled poor young American who are cads as there are titled foreigners who are cads. A man may be a rake and a prince at the same time or a man may be a rake and a hobo. Ethics are really not a question of position or lack of it.

Last but not least, it is a pretty fair exchange any way you look at it, and the American girl of today is not unsophisticated; she knows what she is about. She goes abroad, she sees the conditions of social life there and she marries with her eyes open.

MODEST MR. DUNSMUIR.

"Mr. James Dunsmuir says that he will not extend the E. & N. railway from Wellington to Comox for the amount of the subsidy the Dominion government has granted for the consummation of that project. As announced in dispatches from Ottawa, the government is willing to give \$200,000 for the extension of the E. & N. railway from Wellington to Comox, a distance of sixty miles. Mr. Dunsmuir states that he will not build unless the Dominion grant is practically doubled. He says he wants \$6000 a mile. If he gets that amount he stands ready to proceed with the construction at once." This is the information conveyed in a Victoria dispatch, and Mr. Dunsmuir's modesty as therein set forth cannot fail to excite admiration. He might have demanded the whole Dominion surplus of fifteen millions for the eminent service of extending his road to Comox. His moderation is all the more striking when the fact is borne in mind that the extension of the road would lie wholly within the land grant which the province obliged his company to accept for the building of the road from Victoria to Wellington. Mr. Dunsmuir's request for aid to the extent of \$6000 a mile for a road that will add much to the value of his own property ought surely to commend itself for its extreme moderation, seeing that other public gifts to the Dunsmuir interests are worth only a few millions.

THE JUDGESHIP MATTER.

Kootenay's request for a resident member of the supreme court bench is acknowledged to be reasonable by the Vancouver Province, which says: "It is patently absurd that that immense district should be without a resident supreme court judge. It should have had one long ago." But the Province proceeds: "Under the present circumstances, however, it is difficult to see how the request can be granted. Vancouver, at which there is more litigation than at any other point in the province, is still without a resident judge, and is very little better situated than Nelson or Rossland. The claims of this city, therefore, are paramount and must be satisfied before those of any other district are considered." The force of this contention is not apparent to those who understand the geography of the country. Vancouver is within easy distance of Victoria, and is visited at week-

attendant with oversight over this section.

In the men's refractory ward there should be a fire escape placed at each end of the ward; it is now a veritable fire-trap. The same applies to "C" ward. There should be a central fire escape from the alcove in "A" ward.

The corridor between the women's section and the convalescent ward is in a very dilapidated state and should have immediate attention.

The main entrance, including the hallway and offices, also need extensive repairs.

It is apparent to the grand jury that the institution is overcrowded in some sections. Taking the whole accommodation and comparing it with the number of patients in the institution we find only ten (10) male beds vacant, and accommodation for only one more female.

In case of fire and the disability of any section of the institution, the superintendent and officers would be paralyzed to deal with the difficulty.

In going through the various wards, especially the refractory ward, and seeing the dangerous occupation of the attendants, we are of opinion that the amount paid them per month is out of proportion as compared with their duties.

They have to work thirteen (13) hours per day, seven (7) days per week, with only (3) days off per month. To our surprise their salaries range from \$23.75 to \$50 a month, the latter sum being paid to the chief attendant only.

In this connection the Vancouver World very well remarks: "The presentment which has just been made by the assize grand jury at New Westminster demands the thoughtful consideration of the public, as well as that of British Columbia's government. While Premier McBride in his campaigning speeches has invited the admiration of the people on the score that he has risen in statesmanlike fashion to his duty and made the salaries of the asylum attendants commensurate with the danger and the peculiarly disagreeable character of their duty, it is officially shown in the document presented to the presiding judge at the assizes yesterday that salaries at the hospital for the insane rate as low as \$23.75 per month. And Premier McBride believes that this is justice to the workers and recognizes the increased cost of living in this western province! His view of what is meant by adequate remuneration will not be generally shared. The neglect which exposes the provincial jail to the ever-present danger of a general delivery, and the asylum to the continual menace of a tragedy by fire, calls for severest censure and that immediately."

A FRIENDLY CRITIC.

At a time when the British subjects of King Edward are in a very chastened mood of modesty as to their achievements in the arts of peace—and war—they are receiving some unexpected encouragement.

Mr. Foulney Bigelow, the well known literary man and traveler, who hails from New York, has been writing to a London journal making some very complimentary comparisons as to the British versus German and American system of dealing with the native populations in recently acquired territories.

Dealing with Wei-hai-Wei and Kiaochau, the two new ports in the China seas, which Britain and Germany respectively wrested from China as a set-off to the Russian occupation of Port Arthur, Mr. Bigelow on his visit found the former place clean, wisely and economically administered, though the only officials he saw or heard of were eight white men and twelve native police. At Kiaochau he found officialdom represented by something like two hundred policemen and fifteen hundred men in

A USELESS INSTITUTION.

In the Colonist appears the following statement: "C. Wentworth Sarel, of Vancouver, has initiated a movement looking to the better advertising of British Columbia. The idea is to have the government help the whole province in having the respective districts written up, the government to contribute two-thirds, and the districts one-third. These pamphlets will set forth the products and needs of the different districts. It is also suggested that a British Columbia agent be placed at Winnipeg to induce proper and desirable persons to settle here. It is an open secret that the Dominion authorities in London, and certain persons in high standing in Winnipeg advise probable emigrants to British Columbia 'not to come,' and because there is a laxity in encouraging desirable immigration, many solid men with money are induced to stay away from the best province in Canada, the province by the Pacific." There is involved in this a very severe reflection on the London agency of the province, though the Colonist is not likely to have so intended. For what purpose does British Columbia spend thousands of dollars annually on this institution if not to encourage desirable immigration, to combat any hostile influences and to disseminate correct information? Surely we have no funds to waste on an agency that exhibits nothing but laxity and secures no useful results whatever. If other means are to be tried, the money now uselessly spent should be diverted to their support instead of laying a new burden on the already distressed exchequer. In the News-Advertiser appears another bit of testimony as to the inadequacy of the present methods of making British Columbia known to the outside world. It is in the form of an interview with a Mr. Lindsay of Winnipeg, representative of the Farmers' Advocate newspaper. Following are some of Mr. Lindsay's statements:

"I had heard that there were some pretty good farm lands here, and that the farmers were fairly prosperous and I had also heard some reports which I thought were probably fairy tales about the big yields and prices, but I was not at all prepared for what I have seen. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that in the lower Fraser valley there is some of the richest land in America; in fact to say that I have been astonished at the crops which I have seen, combined with the prices received for produce, is putting it very mildly indeed. Even your rocks seem to be productive. I ate some of the finest looking and tasting apples I ever saw, last week, on Howe sound. Under no conceivable circumstances could the land be ploughed, as it was all boulders and rocks, yet there was a magnificent orchard. We never see apples in Manitoba, and Ontario grows nothing superior to your apples."

"It is a decided surprise to anyone from Manitoba to find men paying \$10 per acre per annum rent for an ordinary mixed farm, but, judging from appearances the tenants must be doing remarkably well, and when you hear they are growing year in and year out from 80 to 120 bushels of oats to the acre, and getting from 35 to 40 cents a bushel for it, and the amount of other produce that can be raised, one is no longer surprised, but filled with enthusiasm. We have nothing in Manitoba to compare with this, either as regards the yield per acre or price, and I am afraid that when I return and write up the account of what I have seen they will say I am either a weak copy of Ananias or that some one saw me coming. I have seen a number of small farms where there are not over 10 acres under cultivation, but the owners seem to be making a nice living. They were not close to the city, but out in the country districts, more particularly around Langley, Matsqui and Agassiz. Eggs, chickens, hogs and cream seem to be the main products. Eggs from 20 to 40 cents per dozen would make a prairie farmer turn green; he gets

cific province. He likes it so well that he gets mad whenever he ponders the fact that it is under the British flag and not a possession of Uncle Sam. He declares that the failure of President Polk's administration to grab the whole of what is now British Columbia and assert United States authority over it was the biggest blunder ever made by an American administration—forgetting that there was a lion in the way of that heroic policy. However, the enterprising senator has hopes with regard to B. C., and Harper's Weekly hopes that his hopes are well founded. We quote from that periodical:

What surprises us is Mr. Penrose's assertion that at this day a majority of the residents of British Columbia share Secretary Seward's regret at the divorce of their country from the great American republic. We knew that a considerable section of the population consists of emigrants from the United States, but we have taken for granted that the sentiment of the majority was pro-British, and our impression has seemed to be confirmed by the fact that a delegation from British Columbia is supporting the view of the Alaskan boundary which is advocated by the Canadians before the commission now sitting in London. We have no desire, however, to question the accuracy of the statement made by Senator Penrose with the authority of an eye and ear witness.

The Herald wants to know how this is, and calls on British Columbians to show the truth or falsity of Mr. Penrose's assertion. It further advances the conjecture that the Pennsylvania man may have been "jollied" while at the coast by some of the past-masters of the art who dwell there. The Miner would respectfully hazard another theory, namely, that the senator had been sampling some of the numerous brands of "dope" that are to be found in certain parts of Victoria and Vancouver when he conceived his extraordinary opinion in regard to the majority of British Columbians. Certain is it that nothing more like a "pipe dream" could be found. Eye and ear must have been thoroughly under the influence of the drug to make him a witness such as Harper's Weekly describes.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Silver has passed the 60-cent mark and seems inclined to climb higher. It will have plenty of good wishes in reaching for a better record.

Our Victoria dispatches point to the probability of Mr. Macdonald being chosen leader by the Liberal members of the house. The choice will be a wise one.

John Houston does not believe in being the majority of one for nothing. Nor does he regard the title of "practical politician" as being merely an empty honor.

Lord Dalmeny, the Earl of Rosebery's son and heir, is to be placed in nomination by the Liberals for the historic constituency of Midlothian, long represented by Gladstones. Lord Dalmeny has but recently reached man's estate.

At the recent meeting of the International Congress of Actuaries a delegate from Amsterdam reported that during the last fifty years the maximum expectation of life has risen in Holland from 46.1 to 56.1 years for men and from 48.6 to 57.8 years for women. An English delegate reported the same increase in the average length of human life in Britain. Mortality among men of all ages has fallen from 22 per 1000 in 1828 to 19 per

rages during the winter season, when the poor people are deprived of fresh vegetable foods. Celery and onions are good for this purpose, but there is such a long interval between their being gathered and being eaten that they lose most of their anti-scorbutic properties. Lettuce is served shortly after it is picked, and hence contains the valuable properties which will prevent smallpox. We say without the least hesitation or reserve that lettuce will prevent smallpox. It has no liabilities, like vaccination, to produce other diseases. We are willing to stake our professional reputation on the broad statement that any one who eats lettuce daily will not catch smallpox, whether he be vaccinated or not."

FROM THE ORIENT

LOSS OF A STEAMER WITH HER CAPTAIN AND TWENTY-TWO MEN.

COMMANDER HUGHES' FUNERAL—GENERAL TAMURA OF JAPAN DEAD.

VICTORIA, Oct. 13.—The steamer Empress of Japan brings news from Yokohama that it is feared there that the over-due steamer Finsbury, reinsured at 90 per cent, was lost in a typhoon which raged at the close of September and must have foundered with all hands. The steamer, laden with explosives, left Kobe for Yokohama on September 22nd. H. M. S. Espley went from Kobe to search for the missing vessel, but failed to find any trace of her. She was a steamer of 1230 tons, commanded by Captain Jones, and carried 23 men.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 30, via Victoria, B. C., Oct. 13.—The funeral of the late Commander Hughes, of the United States steamer Annapolis, who died at the United States naval hospital at Yokohama on September 26, was held with all naval honors. An escort of 200 bluejackets in charge of Captain Nazro of the Raleigh, attended Christ church, which was crowded. The men were from the flagship Wisconsin, the Raleigh and the Cincinnati, the Annapolis having gone south. The Wisconsin supplied the band and firing party of forty marines. The coffin was covered with wreaths. The pallbearers were Captain Sebree, U. S. S. Wisconsin; Inspector Green, U. S. naval hospital; Pay Inspector McDonald, U. S. staff, and Lieutenant Commanders Dodd, McElroy and Harlow. The French warship Gueaud sent a company of sailors. The body will be cremated and the ashes sent to America.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 2, via Victoria, Oct. 13.—The U. S. S. Kentucky, New Orleans, Oregon, Wisconsin, Cincinnati and Annapolis are among the United States vessels in Japanese ports. Admiral Evans is on the Kentucky. With several British vessels expected to arrive in time, they will probably assist in celebrating the emperor's birthday on November 3rd. Major General Tamura, vice-president of the general staff, is dead. He was one of the most famous organizers of the Japanese army.

Official advice from Peking announces the outbreak of an insurrection near Chia-Yo, in Yunnan, where several officials have been killed.

The French mail steamer Australien has been wrecked near Imabara, in the inland sea, 120 miles southwest of Kobe, being swept on the rocks by a current. Passengers, crew and cargo were saved. Efforts to float her had been ineffectual and it was feared that with the winds she would break up. A salvage equipment from Kure is working on the big steamer.

NOW IT IS ROSEBERY

the protection system, which had brought it to the verge of famine and ruin, into the better and freer conditions now prevailing. They could not risk this splendid result on a hazard of the political die.

A storm of cheers greeted the earl's closing remarks.

Lord Rosebery made no attempt to refute Mr. Chamberlain's contentions by argument, statistics, or a detailed examination of his proposals. He evoked applause by describing Mr. Chamberlain as the real head of the present government. In reference to Mr. Balfour's attempts to gag a parliamentary discussion of the "island policy," he said: "You cannot prevent a storm by sitting on the barometer."

His lordship was loudly cheered when he declared that the prospect of worse relations with the United States, Germany, Russia and France was not alluring to him.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Victims of the Storm Along the Coast of Carolina.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13.—The first news from the Carolina coast since the beginning of the hurricane last night dispels the hope that the treacherous shoals between Currituck and Hatteras have not claimed their quota of missing craft. Two schooners and a barge, in addition to those wrecked between Cape Henry and Danneck, were lost during Thursday and Friday. The crews of the schooners were rescued, but the barge went down with all on board.

The tug Buccaneer, Captain Joseph Lane, reports that the barge Oracle foundered off Cape Henry with Capt. Cookson, her cook and three seamen, all white.

Observer A. W. Drinkwater of the Currituck reached Norfolk today by the inland route and reported the loss of the schooners Mabel Rice and J. W. Holden Thursday and Friday. The life savers had seen the Rice about 2 p. m. Saturday with her crew in her rigging, but she was then two miles out at sea and nothing could be done for her.

At 4 p. m. Saturday the life savers had succeeded in stretching a line across the wreck and rescued the captain and crew of seven men. It is estimated that the cargo of lumber carried by the schooner Rice was worth more than \$50,000.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

The Little Republics Indulge in Another Squabble.

PANAMA, Oct. 13.—There are reasons to believe that Nicaragua and Guatemala are on the eve of declaring war on Salvador and Honduras. Boundary and land concessions are involved in the differences between the countries.

PANAMA, Oct. 13.—According to news received here from Central America, President Zelaya of Nicaragua and President Estrada Cabrera are preparing to declare war against Salvador and Honduras. Ten thousand Guatemalan soldiers are reported to be marching toward the Salvadorean frontier with a powerful force of artillery. At Santa Ana, thirty-five miles northwest of San Salvador, a Salvadorean army is being organized. Many war implements have been transported to La Union, near the Nicaraguan frontier.

TURNED BACK TO CANADA.

An Italian Afflicted With Trachoma Stopped at Northport.

NORTHPORT, Wash., Oct. 13.—The importance of the board of immigration here was illustrated yesterday. On boarding the train from Nelson, B. C., the inspector found an aggravated case of trachoma. The man was nearly blind and was being taken to Spokane for treatment. As soon as Dr. George Wells, the immigration board's examining physician, saw the case he pronounced it contagious and the man, an Italian, was returned to Fernie on the next train. Said Inspector Dooley:

"Frequently we find cases of contagious disease like this one, which, if permitted to pass into the States, would jeopardize any community where the person might stop. We stop them here, turn them back and that is the