Weekly British Colonist.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1885. VOLUME XXVII NO 37.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1885.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL

BY D. W. HIGGINS.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY COLONIST—Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) ... Parts of a year at the same rate. Per Week (if delivered) ... 25 Cents.

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SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items [illegible]

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING [illegible]

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TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in The Colonist, must enclose with each notice Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION [illegible]

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 64 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year ... $2 50
For six months ... 1 50
For three months ... 75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be free. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, September 26.

Letters Detained for Postage at Victoria P. O.

September 25, 1885.

Wm. Merryfield, Cowichan, B.C.
W. Wald, San Francisco, Cal.
C. E. Bunting, Esquimalt.
Rev. Alex. Dunn, Langley.
Mekin Mayo, Seattle, W.T.
T. Sydney Dobbin, Esquimalt Navy Yard.
A. L. Fisher, Santa Rosa, Cala.

Rumored Disaster to the Swiftsure.

It was rumored last night that a telegram had been received stating that H. M. S. Swiftsure, while on her homeward voyage via the Straits of Magellan, ran on a rock and knocked a huge gash in her bottom. No particulars are given, but it is believed that the watertight compartments enabled her to keep afloat.

Victoria Theatre Company.

At a meeting of the shareholders of this company last evening it was unanimously resolved to pay up the remainder of the capital stock, some $21,000. It was announced by the mayor, who occupied the chair, that the work of construction would be completed on next Saturday. It would not be a bad idea to delay the production of the "Pirates of Penzance" until after the arrival of his excellency, who would no doubt extend his patronage on the occasion of the dedication of the new and beautiful Temple of Thespis.

The Missing Man.

A party of eight from the city went out early yesterday morning to the neighborhood of the Royal Oak hotel and Swan Lake in quest of the man George Coleman. The party scattered in all directions and made a most thorough search going most all around Swan Lake and through the woods; but there was not the slightest trace of the missing man to be found, though it was night before the party gave up. The probability is that Coleman has got into some out-of-the-way place in the woods, where he has laid down and perished from exposure. His wife still believes him to be alive and will not give up that belief until his body is recovered.

Personal.

Mr. Wm. H. Dixon, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and son of St. Paul; Mr. W. H. Marshall, representative of the same popular company at Portland, and wife, and Mr. C. A. Fuller, of Minneapolis, are at the Driard.

Alderman Carter, of St. Catherines, Ont., who was in Victoria six months ago, and remained here for some time, became so charmed with the climate and beauty of the place that he returned the other day with his wife and family and will take up his permanent residence here. He follows the business of contractor, and is now carrying out one on the dry-dock work.

Henry Hailbuth, late secretary of Judge McAllister, of Alaska, is at the Occidental.

What Some People Say.

That geese and ducks and bears are said to be very plentiful about Kamloops just now.

That a Western poet, it is said, thinks more of his wife than he does of his poems. So does every one that ever read his poems.

That the Tacomans fired off anvils when they learned that the old board of directors of the Northern Pacific had been re-elected.

That the Pall Mall Gazette says the hootings of the rag, tag and bobtailed mob must not be mistaken for the voice of public opinion regarding the course pursued by Mr. Stead.

That Thomas Boyd, the first white man to cross the Murray river, and the last survivor of the Hume and Hovell exploring expedition, has just died at Sydney at the age of eighty-eight years, and in poverty.

That the Seattle Call says: Hungry men walk the streets of Seattle. Barefooted children are to be seen. Contained misery exists in our city. We must be true to ourselves. Patronize only our home institutions.

That "Can't you give us some war reminiscences," asked a citizen of an old fellow in a party of ex-soldiers telling stories. "No, I believe not," the answered promptly; "you see I've only been married six months."

That a cotton-picker is reported at Chattanooga as the invention of G. Scott, which will, it is expected, do the work of thirty-five men, and will cost but $500. It will revolutionize the production of cotton and greatly cheapen it.

That a woman cured her husband of staying out late at night by going to the door when he came home and whispering through the keyhole, "Is that you, Byron?" Her husband's name is John, and he stays at home every night now.

That on a recent Wednesday the annual swan-plucking took place at Schildhorn, on a little stream near Potsdam, Prussia, when 550 birds yielded the handsome quantity of about 300 pounds of feathers for the benefit of the royal household.

That Lord St. Leonards, who was sentenced to seven weeks' imprisonment in the early part of July of last year for assaulting a servant girl named Emma Cole, has gone to Australia on a purse raised by his friends on condition that he will remain out of the country.

That an old gentleman of eighty-four having taken to the altar a damsel of sixteen, the clergyman said to him: "You will find the font at the opposite end of the church." "What do I want with the font?" asked the old gentleman. "I beg your pardon," said the clerical wit, "I thought you had brought the child to be christened."

That "The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby," with 14 illustrations, by Mr. Barnard, is now being sold about the streets of London for a penny. The story fills 160 octavo pages of very small type in double columns and has been [illegible] medium for the advertisement of an enterprising Leeds firm.

That the expulsion of Prussians from Galicia in reprisal for the expulsion from Prussia of Austro-Hungarians, continues. All German employes are being dismissed, and German products are boycotted. Russian authorities refuse to allow Prussians expelled from Russia to return to that country, if their absence has extended over a period of fourteen years. Great misery prevails on the Polish frontier.

That a person was taking leave recently of a congregation not a thousand miles from Whitby, Ontario, with whom he had not lived on the best of terms. He said "I do not regret separation, dear brethren, for three good valid reasons: The first is that you don't love me, the second that you don't love one another, and the third that God does not love you. You don't love me—my salary is several months in arrears; you don't love one another—or there would not be such a dearth of marriages amongst you; and God doesn't seem to love you as you ought to be loved, because there have been so few funerals among you lately."

That an almost incredible story of clerical intolerance comes from Little Leigh, in Cheshire, England. The resident Baptist minister reported at a public meeting that since coming to Leigh he had met with actual persecution from the rector. He had been unable to obtain a house in which to live, and having decided to build a dwelling, he found that his attempt to purchase land from Lord Leigh met with a protest from the established churchmen. In reply, the rector admits the truth of these charges, and declares that he but keeps his ordination vows, having sworn to do all in his power to prevent the spread of schism.

Scrofula, and all forms of scrofulous diseases, are rapidly purged out by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. dw

Extensive Sale.—Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co. will, at noon to-day, hold one of the largest sales of property that has ever taken place here. The fleet of steamers, steam schooners and schooners belonging to the estate of Capt. Warren, will be offered for competition.

The City Scales.—Mr. E. Jones, inspector of weights and measures, inspected the city weighing machine yesterday and found it correct. He says, however, that unless it is housed in from the weather it will be liable to the fluctuations noted yesterday, and it is understood that he will make a report to that effect to the city council.

Another Reason Why the Race Should be Off.—Henry Ward Beecher should not be allowed to interfere with the yacht race. He has threatened to, for besides writing a note in which he wished the Puritan good luck, he says, "All my breath shall be given to her sails." If Mr. Beecher undertakes to blow the Puritan over her course, we submit that the Genesta has a right to claim that the race is off. She never entered to race against Mr. Beecher.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Only a Farmer's Daughter" Co.—This fine company, at the head of which stands the beautiful Miss Curtisse, one of the most accomplished actresses of the day, will appear this evening at Theatre Comique. The roomy and handsome place of amusement has been placed in excellent order for the reception of the company and, to judge from the flattering notices in papers south of the line, the entertainment will be one of the pleasantest that our city has been favored with for a long time. Seats may be secured at Waitt & Co's.

Got Off.—Six Chinamen were arrested at Friday harbor last Saturday by Robert Douglas, constable of San Juan county, on charge of being illegally within the United States. They were brought to Port Townsend by Elias Matheson, inspector of customs, and a hearing was had to-day before James G. Swan, U. S. commissioner. There being no evidence to show that they came from British Columbia or were illegally in the territory, they were discharged and the case dismissed.

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

Evidently a Silly Hoax.

(Exclusive to The Colonist)

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Considerable excitement was occasioned here to-day by a report that an attempt had been made to blow up H. B. M. ship Constance with an infernal machine which had been smuggled aboard. H. J. A. Boez, proprietor of the Golden Gate market, who supplied the vessel with meat, stated that when he boarded the ship early this morning he was examined as to any probable knowledge he might have regarding an infernal machine, which the lieutenant who examined him said had been sent to the captain of the Constance. Inquiry at the British consulate regarding the affair brought forth a statement from Consul Stanley as follows: Captain Doughty received an anonymous letter warning him that an attempt will be made to attach an infernal machine to the ship. This letter was friendly and contained no threat, purporting only to warn him. He came to me with a letter and I instructed him what to do. It would be best to challenge all approaches to the ship, and at first fire blank and second ball. Stanley further added, so far as he knew, no attempt had been made to get an infernal machine aboard the ship. She left this afternoon on a cruise.

The Departing Alaska Regime.

The inhabitants of the capital city of Alaska were much disappointed with the removal of Governor Kincaid and Judge McAllister. The governor, on account of his absence, did not become so well acquainted with the people as the judge, who won his way into everyone's regard, being kind and courteous to all. Upon his departure by the steamer every man, woman and child in the village came down to the wharf and gave him a loving farewell. He had interested himself in the welfare of every class, and with the children was a great favorite, participating in their games and being generally the life of the place.

QUARTZ-MINING

in Alaska has progressed very much during the past year, the Treadwell mine notably, of course, though many others have been tested and will probably be worked during the coming year. Mr. Haley has a splendid mine in the neighborhood of Sitka, there being an immense body of quartz of more than usual richness. Mr. Haley will go to San Francisco by the next steamer and make arrangement for the opening up of the deposit.

Mr. H. Hailbuth brings down some excellent specimens of gold quartz from the neighborhood of Sitka, the

PRECIOUS METAL

being easily seen in the rock. The best is that taken from a ledge extending up the surface of the mountain for a couple of miles. This was formerly the claim owned by Joe Juneau.

A large number of capitalists have investigated for themselves the field Alaska offers for the investment of capital, and many of them have determined to utilize their surplus funds in working promising Alaska gold quartz.

Though Judge McAllister has had considerable work in adjusting mining disputes there have been very few criminal cases, the only important one being the commitment of the Indian Kai, who murdered his wife by stabbing her, and the jury found him guilty of manslaughter. He had been in prison for one year at the arrival of the judge, who sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment.

Supreme Court.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice McCreight.)

New Westminster, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Mr. Bole, on behalf of certain trust owners of real estate, applied for an order directing the registrar to issue a certificate of indefeasible title to petitioners. Notwithstanding the title was not registered in their names for seven years, the other provisions of section 47 of the L. R. O., 1870, having, it appeared by affidavits produced, been duly complied with, his lordship considered that registration of the chain of title, under L. R. O., 1870, had been proved for over seven years; ordered accordingly, that on compliance with other portions of section 47 a certificate of indefeasible title do issue. This decision is one of much importance on a long vexed question.

Mr. Bole for petitioners.

The Late John Charles.

The funeral of the late John Charles, son of Mr. Wm. Charles, took place from the family residence on Fort street yesterday afternoon. A large number of relatives and sympathizing friends were in attendance. Service was held at the cathedral and at Ross Bay cemetery, where the mortal remains were consigned to their last resting place. H. P. Helmcken, W. C. Ward, T. Tye, Arthur Jones, E. Crow Baker and S. Y. Wootten acted as pall bearers.

Marine.

Bark Moltke was towed to sea last night. Capt. Gardiner pilots her to Portland.

Bark Lakefield, from San Francisco, has arrived to load at Hastings.

Ship Majestic arrived last night from San Francisco for coal, and was towed to Nanaimo last night by the Pilot.

Mr. J. Sehl's Buildings.

The improvements being made by Mr. J. Sehl on Laurel Point, James' Bay, are of an extensive character. The three-story brick furniture factory is now roofed in, and will prove a most convenient and commodious building, well adapted to the requirements of a large trade. The wharf is also of extended proportions, giving easy facilities for receiving and shipment. Besides these practical and substantial additions to his property, Mr. Sehl is building a very handsome residence on the point close to the water's edge. A brick foundation has been built, part of which extends into the water, but any danger from leakage will be overcome by a cement wall, the intervening space being filled with earth, converting a seeming barren spot into a garden. The approach to the house will be terraced, and the grounds made as beautiful as art can make them. The building is designed by Mr. Apponyi, and will be a unique and costly residence. The upper portion will be wooden, with spacious halls and rooms, lovely windows and tower at side. A handsome stable and carriage-house has been erected, and when all the improvements contemplated are concluded, Laurel Point, besides being one of the busiest in the city, will also be one of the most attractive. The total cost of the various buildings, wharf, etc., will amount to over $35,000.

Wholesale Jewelry.—Mr. S. P. Kleiser, an energetic and well-known business man, late of Toronto, has opened wholesale jewelry rooms at 310 Government street, above the Albion House.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Probable Policy of England and Turkey.

The Farm Laborers' Lot Becoming Brighter.

Health, Marriage and Mortality Statistics.

Accomplishments Among the Royalty of Europe.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

London, September 5th.

The Earl of Wemyss (then Lord Elcho) and Mr. Joseph Cowen brought forward a motion in the house of commons, as an amendment to the vote of credit, to the effect that no attempt be made by Great Britain to interfere further in Egypt save with the co-operation of the Sultan of Turkey and in full recognition of the latter's suzerainty. The motion in question was the only one proposed during the Egyptian discussions implying a positive policy, distinct, on the one hand, from the course being pursued by the liberal government, and from the

POSSIBLY CRITICAL ATTITUDE

assumed by the conservative opposition on the other. It is interesting to notice that the substance of that motion has just been repeated in the authorized address of Sir Henry Drummond Wolffe to the Sultan. The motion in question summed up, two years in advance, the policy which both liberal and conservative must pursue, unless it be intended to continue anarchy in the Delta and have more bloodshed there.

The good stars of the English farm laborer are in the ascendant. Experience is showing that his chances improve with the multiplication of land schemes. The "small farm and laborers' holding committee" makes excellent proposals; better still, if possible, are those of the "Allotments and Small Holdings association;" but best of all is the published

PROPOSAL OF LORD TOLLEMACHE.

It is a bird in the hand to all caring to have it. For sometime back there has been on his lordship's estates a working arrangement by which the laborers may occupy three acres of land each. Lord Tollemache, in addition to the arrangement in actual working order on his own estate, has drawn up a scheme in competition with the other land organizations, which offers the laborers a holding on the most favorable terms. A document, setting forth the scheme, has been submitted for signature to landlords generally. The plan makes admissible provision for the multiplication of small holdings, offering any agricultural laborer in a dairy district land sufficient to keep a cow, or in an arable district half an acre attached like a garden to his cottage. Further, the number of small farms on the estate is to be double the number of farms above 100 acres, the leases are to be for 99 years or for ever, and the only condition is a good system of husbandry.

STATISTICS ARE INTERESTING,

but it is well to be able to make the proper deductions from them. Here are two facts established beyond all doubt, and testified on the authority of a government official. Kensington is the healthiest of all the London districts. Campden Hill had always a high repute with the doctors, partly because it was a hill and partly because the soil was gravel. It has had this year the lowest death-rate on record, an average of five below the death-rate of London as a whole, and of 4.5 below that of England and Wales.

Here is one fact. The second must be taken with it. In the Kensington population there is an almost incalculable majority of women. All over England there are

MORE WOMEN THAN MEN,

on the whole the excess is about 11 per cent; in London it is 13 per cent; but in the court suburb it has reached the incredible figure of 50 per cent. What is even sadder is that the large majority of these women are spinsters. No wonder Kensington is regarded as quite a dangerous parish for curates, and this would account for, if indeed it did not substantiate, the singular report that when a recent very popular and good-looking Kensington curate got engaged, four Berlin wool shops went bankrupt. There is even a sadder statistic yet connected with Kensington. The population increases from year to year, and female (numerical) ascendancy increases even in a higher ratio; but the figures that record the number of marriages show a decrease.

CHOLERA STILL CONTINUES

its ravages in Spain. There was a report on Friday that a case had occurred in London, but the report happily proved false. The medical congress assembled at Antwerp esteems it important that the strictest surveillance should be exercised at Suez. It also recommends that the international council at Alexandria be reorganized. It is so far fortunate that England is at this moment in a better position to cope with this malady than at any former period. But while this may abate alarm, it should not encourage inertia. Everything that skill and prudence can suggest ought to be done to turn the pestilence from our shores. That they still remain free from the destroyer is matter for thankfulness.

Spain is universally excited by the action of Germany in the Caroline Islands. Already all the towns have spoken out on the subject. It is not likely, however, that the excitement will issue in anything very serious. If Prince Bismarck is determined to carry out his ideas, Spain cannot present any effectual barrier. The tone of some of the German newspapers on the subject is not exactly what might be expected.

SPAIN IS TAUNTED

with saying nothing about England's possession of Gibraltar, while making a great fuss about islands which had never been occupied, and are of no intrinsic value to the country. It might surely be possible for Bismarck to carry out his colonial policy with less friction. Wherever he turns the prince excites animosity by his reckless disregard of the sentiments of rival nationalities. A day may come, sooner than might be anticipated, when this policy may receive a check. Arrogance, either in individuals or nations, is a source rather of weakness than of strength.

The recall of Sir Charles Warren from South Africa is an event which the country is likely to regard with mixed feelings. That Sir Charles has done his work well does not admit of controversy. He understood

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE BOERS,

and has managed very effectually to check their aggressiveness. His mission, however, was only half finished, and it is to be regretted that he has been called away before it was completed. It was not enough that Bechuanaland should be delivered from the oppression of the Boers; there was a necessity that it should be so settled that they would not be able to undo what Sir Charles Warren had accomplished. It would seem, however, that the government has accepted the policy of the Dutch rather than the English party at the Cape. It is possible that all may yet be well, but at present matters look somewhat suspicious. The Boers have long been oppressors of the Bechuanas, and unless care is taken the work of Sir Charles Warren may be undone. It was expected that Colonel Stanley would have pursued a rather different course.

It would just be as well if the French would allow the

OLIVIER PAINE BUSINESS

to drop. Not that one would venture to question their right and duty to inquire into all the particulars attending the death of a fellow-countryman, nor that under circumstances such as those of the Soudan campaign foul deeds might not be done. But M. Rochefort and his friends have been so harum-scarum in their agitation, so wild in their charges and so reckless in their attacks upon English officers that they are putting decent Frenchmen to shame and stirring up bitterness where there need not be a grain of it. Crushed up by the converging masses of the three empires, dismembered, partitioned, and dismantled of all the symbols of its ancient greatness,

THE POLISH NATIONALITY

is not yet suffocated, nor is its spirit utterly broken. The Poles have had dire experience of imperial conferences, and, like the rest the one at Kremsier is causing them to cry out. Nor are their plaints without good cause. The St. Kremsierville meeting was followed by the Czar's ukase against the Polish landowners, and the current imperial overtures are being signalized by the wholesale expulsion of the Poles from Prussia.

The other day the Emperor of Austria spoke at Pilsen, in Bohemia, beginning his speech in the Czech and closing it in the German language. This was done to conciliate the rival races; and had there been Magyars and Croats there, the emperor, it is said, could have divided his oration among their divers tongues. He is not alone among the royal personages of Europe thus accomplished; for the

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY

is not only equally at ease when speaking French at Metz and German at Berlin, but he can speak to the Wasser Polaken of the Upper Order, and the Polish of Posen, each in their own tongue. What is a rarer accomplishment still, the Crown Princes of Germany can converse in their own language with the old Lithuanians, who still survive on the south east coast of the Baltic, who remained idolaters down almost to the days of the reformation, and who still possess an all but unadulterated Aryan tongue. In former times, when kings and princes were the acting leaders of their own armies, and when every subdued province had to send in its tale of troops to swell the conquering host, the great generals were the greatest masters of language. Cyrus had that repute, and so had the Emperor Adrian, both of whom, like Scipio Asiaticus are said to have been able to

CALL EVERY SOLDIER

in their armies by his own name. It was because of that accomplishment that Otho was raised to the empire. But Mithridates, who had two-and-twenty different nations under his dominions, must have excelled all others as a linguist, for it is recorded of him that he could harangue each in his own tongue.

From the days of the court that tried [illegible]

It would not be easy to find a royal stock more royally wed than that of the house of Holstein-Glucksburg, whose head, Christian IX., sits on the throne of Denmark, and whose third son, Prince Waldemar, is about to be married to the Princess Marie Amelia D'Orleans. Of the other two sons, the elder is husband of the Princess Royal of Sweden; and the second, King George of Greece, wed Olga Constantinovna, Grand Duchess of Russia. King Christian's three daughters are Alexandra, Princess of Wales; Maria Dagmar, Empress of Russia; and Thyra, Duchess of Cumberland.

The following deaths have to be chronicled: The Rev. Frederick Buller, D. D., president of Magdalen College, Oxford; Mr. Thomas Thornycroft, the sculptor; Bernard Howitz

A FAMOUS CHESS PLAYER

of a by-gone generation; Gen. Frederick Brooke Corfield, H. M. Indian army; Lieut.-Col. Arthur G. E. Morely (retired) late of the 51st, 43rd and 9th regiments; Sir Edward Marmaduke Vavasour, Bart.; Sir James Walker, K. C. M. G., C. B., late governor of the Bahama Islands and formerly lieutenant-governor of Trinidad; Maj.-Gen. Richard Clarke Babington, late Madras staff corps; and Sir Charles Wetham. In 1878-79 he filled the office of lord mayor of London.

THE VITRIOL THROWING CASE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Particulars of a Horrible Incident.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

Our dispatches received from San Francisco at a late hour Thursday night briefly referred to the burning with oil of vitriol of one Martin Fuller by a girl named May Jackson, whom he had deceived. Fuller is loan teller in the San Francisco Savings Union Bank. He has always borne an excellent character and moved in good society. Although the event took place last Monday evening in a prominent restaurant on Pine street, the affair was kept so secret nothing was publicly known of it until it leaked out through the application made for the arrest of May Jackson. The girl says Fuller has systematically deceived her; that he told her he had been divorced from his wife, and promised to marry her, and treated her before friends of both as his fiancee. It was only when she saw he had determined to rid himself of her that she conceived the scheme of disfiguring him for life. While chatting over their dinner in the restaurant, Miss Jackson suddenly drew from her pocket a large mouthed bottle of oil of vitriol and without saying a word dashed it into Fuller's face. He rolled off his chair on the floor as if he had been shot, writhing and groaning in agony. His friends had him removed to his rooms at the Occidental hotel, while Miss Jackson was allowed to quietly return to her home. When it became known that Fuller would lose the sight of one eye, and perhaps of both, and retain on his face during his lifetime the scars made by the vitriol, one of his friends determined, with Fuller's consent, to have Miss Jackson arrested. The skin and flesh on the left side of Fuller's face are eaten into by the burning liquid in a frightful manner, and when sloughing sets in the destruction of the tissues will probably be so great as to leave deep holes in the flesh. The victim is thirty-five years of age, of medium height and gentlemanly in appearance. Miss Jackson is a tall, handsome demi-blonde, 20 years of age, and so modest in appearance that no one would suspect her of being capable of committing so horrible a crime. Her friends have succeeded in finding bail in five thousand dollars.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—The case of May and Lizzie Jackson, charged with throwing vitriol in the face of Martin Fuller, came up for preliminary examination. Owing to the inability of the victim to be present the hearing was continued for two weeks. The bail of Mary was increased to $10,000 which was immediately furnished. Dr. Clark stated in his testimony before the court that he could not give as a candid opinion that the wound would result fatally; but a change for the worse might occur at any moment which would in all probability cause his death. He said the victim would probably lose his eyesight entirely, and that he would be greatly disfigured for life. Dr. Gross testified that there was no immediate danger; but that the crisis had not yet come, and till that time he would not say positively what would be the result. If the acid reaches the jugular vein death will be inevitable.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

ITALY.

Rome, Sept. 25.—The pope has agreed to mediate between Germany and Spain with regard to the Caroline question, subject to certain conditions which have not yet been promulgated.

Cholera reports from Palermo for the past 24 hours show 178 new cases and 94 deaths. At Parma during the same period there were seven new cases and five deaths. Several cases are reported from other points.

GREECE.

Athens, Sept. 26.—Five thousand troops of the reserve force have been formed into an army corps. Seventeen thousand regular troops, including all branches of the army, are massing on the frontier bordering on Thessaly. A feeling of indignation prevails through Greece over the recent events in Roumelia. The king will be unable to land before noon on Sunday, owing to quarantine regulations.

INDIA.

Calcutta, Sept. 25.—A fearful cyclone has visited False point port, on the bay of Bengal. The telegraph lines have been swept away, and it is probable that many vessels have been wrecked on the bay. The government steamer has gone to render any assistance that may be needed.

London, Sept. 25.—Reports have been received here of the cyclone at Calcutta, in which several ships foundered and a great many persons were drowned.

ROUMELIA.

Phillipopolis, Sept. 25.—It is stated that Prince Alexander has telegraphed the czar that he will abdicate in favor of any successor the czar may select if he will allow Russian officers to remain in the Bulgarian army and guarantee that Russia will preserve unity with Bulgaria and Roumelia.

Prince Alexander has returned from an inspection of the troops on the frontier. He was received everywhere with enthusiasm. Numerous hospitals and ambulances are being fitted up voluntarily at public expense. Petitions are being signed in all towns asking the czar's protection.

Paris, Sept. 25.—Changes in the Turkish ministry are understood as having been made in a conciliatory mood. The Turkish government hopes to have the support of the great powers in its stand in regard to the revolution in Roumelia.

London, Sept. 25.—A cabinet council has been summoned for tomorrow. It is said the Roumelian difficulty will be the subjection of discussion.

CHINA.

New York, Sept. 25.—The Herald's Paris special says of the massacre of Christians in Annam: The superior of the college and a whole host of Christians have been slaughtered pell mell. Some were thrown into the sea with their hands tied behind their backs. Some of the missionaries tried to make a stand with muskets, but were soon defeated. Churches, schools and dwelling houses were everywhere burned, and the Christians who escaped had to walk for days without food or shelter in order to reach places of refuge. Gen. DeCourcy promised to send a gunboat which came to Quinhon. After the place was burned down he never fired a shot owing to the absence of orders.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 25.—Mary Anderson appeared as Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet" here to-night. In the stabbing scene she accidentally inflicted a slight wound in her bosom. It created a sensation which was only allayed by Miss Anderson's appearance before the curtain and assuring the audience that the wound sustained was only trifling.

AMERICAN NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—At the fruit-growers' convention to-day it was decided to organize a corporation to have the entire control of the fruit shipments to the east. The stock is to be $250,000 instead of $100,000, as suggested at yesterday's meeting, and is to be represented by 250,000 shares of $1 each, to be issued to the fruit-growers in rates of one share to each acre of bearing orchard or grapes fit for shipping.

COLORADO.

Denver, Sept. 25.—To-day's despatches from the field report Cockrell's ranch in the Magellan range surrounded by Indians. Settlers have taken refuge at the ranch and are prepared to meet the attack. New depredations are reported. Major Dickey's company of 22nd infantry is within eighteen miles of the ranch. No anxiety is felt for the safety of the settlements.

EASTERN STATES.

New York, Sept. 25.—The United States vessels Swatara and Zantic, engaged in transporting silver from the New Orleans mint to the treasury in Washington, arrived at Washington navy yard to-night. The work of transferring the silver from the vessels to the treasury will be entered upon to-morrow, and will consume the greater part of the week. When the coin is received by the treasury department it will be counted, a labor which, with the present force, will occupy about two months.

Capt. Montgomery, sailing master of the yacht Dauntless, which was so badly beaten by the English cutter Genesta in Brenton's race, attributes the fact to the light wind which prevailed during the first half of the race, and is confident that his yacht can outfoot the Genesta in heavy weather. He says he is authorized by Mr. Caldwell H. Colt, owner of the Dauntless, to match her against any yacht for a race across the Atlantic ocean, either way, for a wager of $10,000.

Washington, Sept. 25.—On the first October direct exchange of money orders will go into effect between the United States and Japan under the provisions of the money order convention concluded for that purpose by the postmaster-general with the postal authorities of the latter country.

The chief bureau of statistics report the number of arrivals of immigrants in the United States exclusive of those going by way of Canada and Mexico, as follows: For the eight months ending Aug. 31st, 1885, 241,035; for corresponding period of previous year 303,058.

Hilltown, Pa., Sept. 25.—Thomas V. Thompson married Maud E. Jones, an abandoned woman, last spring, and has been in trouble ever since. Some days ago, while drunk, the woman threatened to murder him if he did not turn away his aged father and mother. The husband locked her in a room for several days until her debauch wore off. She made threats of revenge when released, and to-day she carried them out by killing her husband with an axe, nearly severing his head from his body while he was lying on a lounge in his office. Mrs. Thompson wrote a note explaining she had consummated the murder, and then committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Sept. 25.—Moses Marrinella, a Christianized Jew, 106 years old, died to-day at the county poor-house. He came to the United States from Germany 70 years ago having travelled all over the world. In 1849 he walked to California and worked in the gold mines for several years meeting with success. For many years he took a prominent part in camp meetings and other religious gatherings and preached in Sunday schools or wherever he could secure an audience.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

London, Sept. 24.—An uneasy feeling prevailed on the Paris bourse to-day. Rumors are current to the effect that serious disorders have occurred in Macedonia. The Russian newspapers consider the situation in the Balkans is becoming more critical every day, and they doubt the possibility of restoring the *statu quo* condition. Prince Alexander has issued a circular to the powers, in which he announces the union of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria. He says he has accepted the popular election in no hostile spirit to Turkey; he recognized the Sultan's sovereignty, and holds himself responsible for the public security. He asks the powers to intervene in order that the union may be recognized as an accomplished fact, otherwise the people are resolved to do everything that lies in their power to uphold the union.

The Sultan presided at a council which was called on Sunday last to settle the question of sending troops to Roumelia. Pending the decision several battalions of troops have been ordered to concentrate on the Roumelian frontier. The ministry was divided and has been dismissed and a new cabinet formed with the following changes: Kianul Pasha, grand vizier, in place of Said Pasha.

Phillipopolis, Sept. 24.—All the Russian officers in the Bulgarian service have resigned and their places have been filled by Bulgarians. The country is disappointed at the action of the Russians, but the people are not discouraged. Two fully equipped battalions of volunteers have crossed the Balkans and are proceeding into the interior.

Prince Alexander, while inspecting a body of reserves, which were about to start for the frontier, made a brief address to the troops, concluding as follows: My braves, we have no quarrel with the Turks, but if they dispute our action we will fight them to the death, and be assured that I will always be found in the thickest of the battle. The prince's speech was received by the troops with the greatest enthusiasm. The whole province has been declared in a state of seige. Prince Alexander assumes the post of commander-in-chief of the entire army, and Major Nicoleff will command the forces of Roumelia.

The Austrian minister attended to-day's cabinet meeting. At a meeting of the leaders of all parties it was resolved to defend, forcibly, if necessary, Servia's claims to Northern Macedonia. Troops as rapidly as possible are being mobilized to start on the march to the frontier.

Constantinople, Sept. 24.—Several ironclads have been ordered to be in readiness for immediate active service.

Count Nelidoff, Russian minister, has assured his colleagues that Russia is innocent of any participation in the Roumelian movement. The Turks, however, are convinced that this is an answer to Sir Henry Drummond Wolfe's mission, which Russia interprets as a forerunner of an Anglo-Turkish alliance.

The excitement in Macedonia is increasing, and grave events are feared. The porte is embarrassed to obtain funds for the transportation of troops. Turkish vessels have been forbidden to enter the gulf of Boorgras. The Roumelians are tearing up railways on the frontier and fortifying other railways. They cut the telegraph lines and endeavored to blow up the bridge over the Martaza river, but were prevented by the timely arrival of a body of Turkish troops, with whom they had a slight skirmish.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25.—The feeling in St. Petersburg regarding the Roumelian question is hourly growing more warlike. The sympathy of the masses is strongly with the Bulgarians. It is stated that the czar has telegraphed the minister of war to prepare plans for a campaign in the event of the opening of hostilities between Bulgaria and Turkey, as he is determined to support Prince Alexander's unity between Roumelia and Bulgaria. A prominent Russian gentleman was interviewed to-day, and when asked if it was true that the czar seriously intended to support Bulgaria and intended going to war with Turkey, replied that Russia would declare war against Turkey the moment the porte attacks Bulgaria, and added that the czar is most emphatic in his resolutions to support Bulgaria.

The Novoe Vremya to-day, commenting on the Roumelian difficulty, hints that it is possible Russian troops may be called upon to occupy Bulgaria.

London, Sept. 24.—The signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin all favor a conference forthwith for the settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty.

Sofia, Sept. 24.—The Servian government has summoned all Servians who are now in Germany to return home at once for military duty.

Eastern Canada Mail.

Per Northern Pacific Railway.

Montreal, Sept. 16.—Napoleon Gauthier, charged with the manslaughter of young Monteith, son of a farmer near here, was acquitted, the jury believing the crime had been committed in self-defence.

Guelph, Sept. 17.—A fire broke out this morning about 1 o'clock in the outbuildings adjoining the American hotel, and quickly spread to the stables, threatening distruction to the hotel, but fortunately, there being no wind, such a disaster was avoided. The horses, etc., were got out safely.

London, Sept. 16.—At the Assizes to-day the case of the Queen v. City of London, for the abatement of the alleged nuisance caused by the sewerage system was tried and a verdict given against the city. In the course of the trial Judge Armour said that Toronto was the most stinking city in Canada, and just as foul a place as could be found anywhere. Yonge st. in particular was very bad and he always detested being in that city.

Tiverton, Sept. 16.—On the 8th inst. Joseph Cood, for many years one of the leading merchants of Kincardine, disappeared from his home, and up to to-day no trace of the missing man could be discovered. Search parties were organized, and the whole district was scoured by friends of and sympathizers with the family. To-day a public meeting was held and new plans for the continuance of the search determined upon, but shortly after the adjournment of the meeting the remains of the missing man were found in the harbor. The deceased had been partially deranged for some time, and no doubt wandered toward the lake in the darkness and was drowned.

A 10-year-old son of George Johnstone, of Euphemia township, was recently pounced upon by an enormous eagle and carried across the road and dropped close to the fence. The bird was the largest bald-headed eagle ever seen in Bothwell county.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—Yesterday was the closing day of the provincial exhibition. The receipts were $2,300. The financial result of the exhibition will not be so satisfactory as was anticipated.

A Sensation in Court.

Erie (Pa.), Sept. 17.—A sensation was created in court yesterday in the trial of Adam Brabender, the wrecker of the Erie County Savings Bank, when Mrs. Maguire, a depositor, rose in the witness box and cursed the defendant for robbing her son Michael, and thus causing his insanity. Despite the commands of the officers, she hurled anathemas upon the quaking prisoner's head until she was exhausted. The indignation among the spectators, who were nearly all victims of the bank failure, knew no bounds when it was shown that Brabender and his cashier, Petit, had forged the names of many prominent citizens to paper which was substituted for their own just previous to the audit. The fraudulent paper, representing more than $150,000, was spread before the court.

A Mystery of the Air.

Monmouth (Ill.), Sept. 17.—The spectacle of an enormous balloon swaying above the city a few hundred feet high drew people from their stores and houses this afternoon till the streets were crowded. The excitement became intense when the air-ship swooped down and impaled itself on the spire of the Catholic Church near the public square. The balloon at once collapsed and a hundred citizens helped to drag it to the ground. The basket was empty, barring a torn shirt sleeve, a cuff and some branches of oak, indicating a collision with tree tops somewhere and the possible death of an aeronaut. All efforts to discover whence the balloon came and the name and fate of its occupants have as yet been unavailing.

The Burch Mystery.—R. A. Proctor [illegible] son and further [illegible] Mr. J. Moore, who went up on the Idaho to seek proof, returned without securing any new light on the matter.

Street Car Travel in Scotland.

(Chicago Journal.)

In many towns in Scotland where street railroads are in operation, instead of charging a stated fare from which there is no deviation on account of the distance the passenger travels, the car routes are laid off into districts. When a man gets on a car he pays 1 penny, which takes him to the end of that district, then the conductor collects another penny, and continuing at each new district until the terminus of the line is reached. By this means a passenger only pays for the distance he rides, and is thus encouraged to enter the car when he has but a short distance to go.

Diplomacy in English.

(Chicago Times.)

The English language has had a wonderful experience lately. The negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese with regard to Corea was conducted wholly in English, because there was in English an ample vocabulary of clear and definite diplomatic terms which were possessed by neither the Chinese nor the Japanese.

An Old Banknote.

The museum at St. Petersburg has a banknote, probably the oldest in existence. It is of the Imperial bank of China, was issued by the Chinese government, and dates from the year 1399 B. C.

Indians Weaving Silk.

Indians at Saratoga have invented a more novel business than the time-worn basket weaving and fortune telling. They weave silk handkerchiefs to order for customers.

Badges for all Societies, police, firemen, &c.; also, presentation prizes or charms in gold, silver or metal, sold at society prices at the agents of the Universal Badge Manufacturing Co. Nathan Joseph & Co., 641 Clay St., San Francisco, California. Workmen, K. of P. and most any other solid gold badges, Price $1 each, sent by mail or C. O. D. 6mdw

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to *a walking skeleton*. Got a free bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 pounds." Call at Langley & Co.'s drug store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases. Large bottles, $1. 3dw

An Elegant Substitute

For oils, salts, pills and all kinds of bitter, nauseous medicines is the very agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Recommended by leading physicians. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal. For sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. dw5

If your hair is turning gray, don't use the poisonous dyes which burn out its life and produce many diseases of the scalp. Ayer's Hair Vigor is positively harmless, and will restore the natural color of the hair, stimulate its growth and bring back its youthful gloss and beauty. dw

When symptoms of malaria appear in any form, take Ayer's Ague Cure at once, to prevent the development of the disease, and continue until health is restored, as it surely will be by the use of this remedy. A cure is warranted in every instance. dw