The Weekly Times

Friday, Victoria, August 3, 1894.

TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS.

The many facts in regard to tuberculosis in cattle now coming to public notice are not at all pleasant. One conclusion to be drawn is that the disease is much more prevalent among cattle than has been generally supposed, and another is that it may very readily be transmitted to human beings, through the mediums of the milk and the meat. How much of the dread disease commonly called consumption has thus been caused it would be hard to say. In Vancouver and its vicinity at the present time unpleasant discoveries are being made in regard to this plague. At the last meeting of Vancouver council a letter was read from Mr. Anderson, of the agricultural department, calling attention "to the existence of tubercular disease among cattle and specifying cases on Lulu and Sea islands, referred to in the report of Provincial Veterinary Hickinbotham, in which cows' udders were a mass of disease." Dr. Thomas, city medical health officer, also wrote, "calling attention to the fact that there are at present a considerable number of cases of tuberculosis among stock from which the milk supply of Vancouver is drawn; the disease being tuberculosis he considers it imperative for all consumers to scald milk before using it so as to destroy all germs." Scalding is an easy and effectual precaution in the case of milk, but cream and butter, through which germs may also be transmitted, cannot be thus treated. The only sure method of removing all danger is to kill off the infected animals and see that no more of their products are used. The World gives the following account of the steps taken towards this end in the vicinity of Vancouver:

Dr. Hickingbotham, provincial inspector of live stock, has entered upon a vigorous inspection, of cattle especially, in this vicinity, the result being that he has already destroyed a number of dairy cattle about whose condition there can be no doubt. He has begun at the west and will continue his work eastwards. Yesterday he made an inspection of three herds on Lulu and Sea islands and discovered the distemper to an alarming extent in each herd. In one a valuable Holstein, amongst the best in the province, one cow, a prime animal, and a splendid milker, costing her owner a short time since $150, was killed and a post mortem made, when it was discovered that she had been afflicted with the fell malady, and that it must have been present in her system for some time. There is no cure that we are aware of for tuberculosis. It is as contagious as is smallpox, or any other malady that becomes epidemic, either in the human family or the brute creation. We are pleased to learn that many in the districts where the disease is known to exist are determined upon stamping it out, no matter what the cost or the consequences may be. Their desire now is to be able to boast of a clean bill of health for their herds—or whatever is left of them.

The determination of the authorities to stamp out the disease and the readiness of the cattle owners to assist are equally to be commended. Another instructive set of facts in connection with this unpleasant subject is furnished by a Winnipeg contemporary's interview with Prof. Saunders, who has been investigating the recent outbreak of tuberculosis on the Dominion experimental farm at Brandon. The results of the investigation are thus summarized:

Early in the season four of the cattle had been ordered to be isolated on receipt of information from Superintendent Bedford that tuberculosis was suspected. On testing these animals it was found that three were diseased and that one animal was in a healthy condition. Before he left Ottawa he was instructed to make a thorough test of all the arrivals on the farm and stamp out the disease, destroying those affected. Hence all the arrivals at the Brandon farm were carefully tested, and the result was a surprise to the professor, Mr. Bedford and the attending veterinaries. Some of the most apparently healthy and vigorous animals gave characteristic reaction after the injection of tubercolin, and on post mortem examination the disease was found in each case, but in many instances in its earliest stages, thus confirming the reliability of the tubercolin test. Twenty-one animals were destroyed, nine of which were bred in Manitoba and twelve in Ontario. Nineteen were purebred cattle and two were grades. A calf four days from one of the grade cows was also destroyed as a precautionary measure against epidemic.

Tubercolin, it may be explained, is the lymph devised by the famous Dr. Koch, of Berlin, which created so great an interest as a possible cure for tuberculosis. Though his lymph has not proved a success in the line of cure, it has proved a sure means of detecting the presence of tuberculosis; its injection never fails to produce the characteristic reaction when the disease in any stage has obtained a foothold. Supplies of the lymph can be easily procured from Germany, and it should be kept on hand by the agricultural authorities everywhere for the purpose of detection.

We do not know that any signs of tuberculosis have been found among the cows from which Victoria's milk supply is drawn; but it is patent that the safeguard of inspection should not be neglected. Milk has been shown to be a fruitful producer of disease, and for the protection of the public health the source of supply should be kept free from dirt of all sorts and from disease.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Globe thus summarizes the results of the late session at Ottawa:

Curran bridges, estimated cost, $122,000; government commission's estimate of reasonable cost, $160,000; actual cost, $430,325, of which $394,000 has been paid.

Sheik's island dam, Cornwall canal, original contract cancelled and another given, without tenders being asked for, to a different firm of contractors; loss to the country, more than $125,000.

Little Rapids lock and dam, estimated cost, $44,000; actual cost, $260,000, and unpaid claims amounting to another $90,000; no traffic and no receipts from the work.

Tay canal, original estimate, $132,660; actual cost, $476,128; annual expenditure on it, $2,600; revenue, $135.

St. Charles branch, Intercolonial railway, fourteen miles in length, estimated total cost between $130,000 and $140,000; actual cost, $1,750,000, besides some unpaid claims.

Subsidies to railways, old and new, $4,000,000.

Fast Atlantic steamship service, $750,000 a year for twenty years.

Drawback of customs duties to Canadian Pacific railway on iron and steel for substitution of bridges for bridges of original construction, which may reach anywhere up to a million dollars.

French treaty, by which $150,000 a year of customs duties are thrown off, while France throws off $30,000 of duties from Canadian exports.

The Patrons of Industry believe in strict discipline in political matters, as the following dispatch from Woodstock shows: "At a recent meeting of the lodge of Patrons of Industry at Falden's Corners two members were blackballed and expelled from the order. The charge preferred against them was that of voting for and working in the interests of Dr. McKay, M. P. P., in the recent election. Failing to comply with the request of the lodge that in future they would support and vote for the candidate of the Patrons, they were expelled."

FREE TRADE AND THE UNION JACK.

To the Editor: To establish the truth of the proposition—That balances due by one country to another are paid either directly or indirectly in commodities and not in specie—it is only necessary to watch the movements of bullion to see that they are really insignificant compared with the balances in question. The ebb and flow of bullion is on far to small a scale to assist to any marked extent in the settlement of international balances. In fact, it is not used for any such purpose. A country rarely possesses much more or much less specie than is needed for the purposes of currency and ostentation, and never exports specie so as to trench, beyond a trifling extent, on the amount needed for circulation. On the other hand, a country never retains much of the specie that is in excess of its circulation requirements. In the first case a comparatively circulation are supplied lowers the rate of interest, lowers the price of goods, discourages importation and discourages exportation, so that the balance is soon restored. In the second case the surplus specie that remains after the wants of circulation aresupplied lowers the rate of interest, raises prices, checks the outflow and attracts the influx of merchandise, and finds its way abroad where its value is greater. Specie, like water, is continually findings its level everywhere by flowing from a point where its value is relatively low to a point where its value is relatively high, and so sensitive is the money market that a very small amount of gold either added to or abstracted from the amount needed for the circulation requirements of a country is sufficient to depress or raise the rates of interest to produce equilibrium. It is under the operation of this law that it is utterly impossible for specie to be used in the settlement of international accounts, and since it is not specie that we send abroad in payment of imports, or that we receive from abroad in payment for exports, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that imports are paid for by exports to the same amount. This is an economic truth which lies at the root of the whole question, and it is essential that it should be thoroughly grasped. The protectionist idea is that an excess of exports shows a national profit, whereas it really represents a national loss. The protectionist claims that the excess of exports is received in specie. This idea is utterly erroneous. For instance, England imports annually £150,000,000 in excess of what she exports. Now if the balance of trade theory were founded on a scientific basis, the British board of trade returns would show that England must have sent abroad £150,000,000 in specie annually to cover her loss through trading with the world at large! In the first place, for England to send abroad this enormous amount would sweep away every gold and silver coin, every piece of plate and every gold and silver ornament in the realm, because the amount of the entire circulation of the United Kingdom, togther with all its precious metals, from a gold tankard to a silver pencil case, barely exceed the £150,000,000 in question. In the second place, the British board of trade returns show that so far from exporting bullion, England has for a number of years been annually importing an excess of bullion to the amount of about £6,000,000 annually, which is the amount needed for wear and tear, for currency, increasing population and the arts. Again, if an excess of exports is received in specie and represents a national gain, the United States must have received over $200,000,000 in specie from abroad, because the exports of that country exceeded her imports by $214,000,000 for 1893-4, but instead of receiving specie from abroad the exports of gold from the United States have never been greater than during the last twelve months. The fact is the excess of exports shown by the United States for 1893-4 shows theirt indebtedness, as such excess was sent abroad in payment of national obligations, and for which no corresponding import was received. Imports are paid for by exports to the same value. It will bear repeating, because it is the keynote of the situation. But all importing and exporting is not the exchanging of goods. All wealthy nations which have lent money to other countries must of necessity import more than they export, since the annual income which they receive from these countries is paid for in goods. In the same way, the poorer nations who have borrowed money from other countries must of necessity export more than they import, since it is in goods that they pay the yearly interest on the money they owe. All rich countries import more than they export, and all poor countries export more than they import. The amount a nation exports without receiving a return for its imports goes to pay a debt that it owes. The amount a nation imports without sending away a return for it in exports represents the payment of a debt owing to it. Consequently, the larger the excess of imports the richer the country, and England is away ahead of every other country in the world in this list. If the balance of trade fallacy be regarded seriously, it follows that England is bankrupt and Englishmen are fools.

CHABLIS-SHIRAZ.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, July 31.—In the county court yesterday the case of A. Haslam v. D. C. McKenzie was heard. The defendant confessed judgment for $399.44 with costs. After the county court adjourned E. M. Yarwood made application in chambers for the detention of the defendant. In support of his application he produced an affidavit which alleged the defendant had adopted fraudulent means to escape the payment of the note for the sum of $399.44, made payable at the Bank of British Columbia on July 2nd to the account of A. Haslam; that he, Duncan McKenzie, had previously drawn from the bank the sum of two thousand dollars, which he had made over to his brother; also that he had conveyed a house and lot in the city to his brother, and further that he had disposed of certain notes in order to defraud plaintiff. It was also shown that the defendant was further indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $575, due on August 5th. The application was granted and a warrant issued for the arrest and detention of the defendant.

J. A. Caldwell, the leading tailor of Nanaimo, has assigned to G. Williams, of Wellington, for the benefit of his creditors.

The miners' mass meeting has been postponed until Wednesday, so as not to cause the detention of the steamship Crown of England.

Senator McInness' address will probably be postponed until to-morrow night, so that the miners will be able to be present in a body.

Louis Devos was arrested at Northfield on Sunday on the charge of seriously stabbing a Belgian named Francois Lepass. The affair was the result of an altercation while both men were under the influence of liquor. Lepass is now out of danger and the prisoner will be given a preliminary hearing this evening.

The Rambling club will go on their annual outing on Wednesday, their destination being the favorite resort of Mt. Benson.

Nanaimo, Aug. 1.—The Northfield stabbing case was brought before Magistrate Planta yesterday and the evidence was fully gone into. Devos endeavored to make it appear that Francois Lepass had stabbed him unintentionally, but the magistrate was of a different opinion, and committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the next court of assize.

It is now certain that the electric tramway scheme will not pass the council in its present form, so that time and money will be wasted.

The Temperance Literary association is now in full swing. They have secured a good assortment of periodicals for their reading room and are endeavoring to make the other departments as interesting as possible.

The lacrosse club have arranged for an entertainment to be given in the opera house next Tuesday evening. Miss Ella Lotta Swanson, the well known eastern elocutionist, has been engaged for the occasion.

While St. Andrew's Sunday school party were being conveyed in a scow to the picnic grounds the party had an unpleasant experience. The scow began to fill with water, causing great excitement on board. The people rushed from one side to the other and were with difficulty quieted. They had barely got on board the steamer when the scow sank.

D. C. McKenzie denies the statement contained in the affidavit produced before Judge Harrison in chambers, and claims A. Haslam treated him unfairly. The claims were settled in full yesterday.

Nanaimo, Aug. 2.—A mass meeting of the miners took place on the "green" yesterday. The first business done was the election of a district executive committee, and this occupied considerable time, as man after man refused to accept nomination. Finally the following consented to act: R. Rivers, J. Slavin, J. Horribin, M. Flynn, T. Dixon, T. Dawson, E. McNulty, R. Richardson, E. Mulholland, M. McNeil and J. Gibbs. No. 1 men then retired to hold a meeting by themselves to settle the question of allowing the Northfield men to share their work, and on taking a secret ballot it was defeated by 266 votes against only 15 for. The committee were then sent to interview Mr. Robins to see if he would make some provision to help the many men that are now thrown out of work, by the action of the town men.

In the afternoon the men reported that Mr. Robins had promised to put on about twelve hands in repairing roads and airways and he could so arrange it that the Northfield men would have about third time for a month; then other arrangements would be made. This offer was accepted and the meeting brought to a close.

The shipments of coal for the past month were as follows: New Vancouver Coal Co., 29,781; Wellington, 15,080; and Union, 7,400 tons.

The customs returns for July were: Duty, $4,571.75; sick dues, $124.62; steamboat inspection, $24.30; miscelleous, $20, making a total of $4,740.67. Imports—Dutiable goods, $16,875; free, $693; total, $17,568.

A meeting of the members of the Nanaimo District Agricultural society took place in Cedar District on Friday for the purpose of making arrangements for their annual show. It was decided to hold the show in the month of September.

Miscellany.

There is talk in Boston about a clergyman who, at a recent dinner, drank a quart of champagne under the impression that it was apollinaris and good for his digestion.

In the dominions of the British Empire alone some eight thousand individuals vanish every year without leaving any indication as to their whereabouts or ever appearing again.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals

THE WHEEL.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 20.—Differences between race meet promoters and abuses by incompetent officials have necessitated the formation of the American League of Racing Cyclists, which held a second meeting at the Denison House, this city, yesterday, and adopted a constitution and by-laws. Officers were elected as follows: President, M. L. Bridgeman, Boston; Vice-President, E. Bode, Chicago; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Kirkpatrick, Boston; Board of Directors—T. Eck, Minneapolis; A. T. Atkins, Chicago; Harry Tyler, the well known record breaker and W. F. Murphy of Brooklyn. Officers will be installed at a meeting in Chicago late this week. Fifty racing men, their managers and trainers and men interested actively in the sport were present and will compose the membership of the association. Class B racing men and their managers and trainers are the charter members. Class A racing men will be admitted to membership. The constitution gives as the objects: "The binding together for mutual protection; to increase interest in cycling and work in harmony with race meet promoters; to aid and assist the L. A. W. racing board in controlling the racing men through a direct representation which shall voice the sentiments of the racing contingent of the country, not only in regard to the proper management of race meetings, and in fact anything that is of mutual interest, such as improving transportation facilities and increasing of circuit, in order that the interest in racing may be more general throughout the country during the seasons; to facilitate the filing of entries with race meet promoters, etc."

A MEET AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—The hotels are crowded with bicyclists from all over the country, who have gathered to participate in the big meet of to-day, Friday and Saturday, at the South Side ball park. In every respect the meeting promises to eclipse that of last year, judges from the entries and the big purses hung up for the occasion. To-day is being devoted to trial heats for the races of to-morrow and the day following. For this reason the programme is of unusual interest, as all the riders will try to qualify for the final heats and thus get a chance at the prizes. The principal crack riders of the country are here and entered for the races, including such well known experts as Tyler, Sangee, Titus, Bliss, Johnson and Canary. The Rambler team, composed of Bliss, Lumsdon, Githens and Cooper are entered for Call B riders. Cooper is from Detroit, and has been doing some good work down the circuit. The Spalding team, composed of Titus, Miller, Hedfert and Wells will ride to-morrow. Cabanne, of St. Louis, and Brown and Johnson, of Cleveland, are also entered in Class B. Among the other enteries is that of A. Von Den Ende, the great German rider, who has not ridden in a race for three years, but who in 1890 and 1891 was the fastest man in his native country, winning everything easily. The total number of enteries is 596, which is by far the largest field ever seen in Chicago, and has only been surpassed by the entry list at Springfield, Mass., three years ago. Preparations indicate that the great attendance of last year's meet, 7500, will be eclipsed by every day of this tournament. On Saturday, Johnson, Bliss, Tyler and Sanger will try for the first mile unpaced. This is the first time that this event has been placed on a regular racing programme.

The provincial board of the C. W. A. met at the Hotel Victoria last night with C. H. Gibbons, chief consul, in the chair. The suspension of Bert Tiedeman was removed after a full explanation of the case. The Vancouver races on August 18 were sanctioned by the board.

THE GUN.

PROGRAMME OF TOURNAMENT.

The programme in full of the third annual tournament of the Victoria and Union gun clubs, which takes place at the Union club's grounds on August 11, is given below. The tournament starts at 9 a.m. and is open to all comers:

Event No. 1.—Ten singles; known trap and angle; entrance, $1.50—1st prize, $12; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $8; 4th, $6; 5th, $4; lowest score 5 lbs. trap powder, donated by Hamilton Powder Co.

Event No. 2.—Fifteen singles; known trap and unknown angle; entrance, $1.50—1st, $12; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $8; 4th, $6; 5th, $4; 6th, one pair cut glass bottles, donated by D. E. Campbell & Co.; 7th, one pocket dram flask, donated by J. Barnsley & Co.; 8th, one box of cigars, donated by M. Bantly; lowest score, 5 lbs. trap powder, donated by the Hamilton Powder Co.

Event No. 3.—Ten singles and five pairs; known traps and angles; entrance, $1.50—1st, $12; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $8; 4th, $6; 5th, $4; 6th, one box Famous cigars, donated by B. Levy; 7th, one pocket compass, donated by H. Short & Son; 8th, one valise, donated by W. J. Jeffree; lowest score, 5 lbs. trap powder, donated by the Hamilton Powder Co.

Event No. 4—Fifteen singles; known trap and angle; entrance, $1.50.—1st, $12; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $8; 4th, $6; 5th, $4; 6th, one rocking crair, by Weller Bros.; 7th, one box cigars, by A. Schnoter; 8th, one hunting knife, by Nicholles & Renouf; lowest score, 5 lbs. trap powder, by Hamilton Powder Co.

Event No. 5.—Ten singles; known angles. Ten singles; unknown angles, and five pairs; entrance, $1.50.—1st, $12; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $8; 4th, $6; 5th, $4; 6th, one parlor table, by Sehl, Hastie & Co.; 7th, one box cigars, by T. Sarantis; 8th, one electric door bell, by J. Braden & Son; lowest score, 5 lbs. trap powder, by Hamilton Powder Co.

Consolation Match—Ten singles; known angles; open to those who have shot in all previous events and have not averaged over 60 per cent.; entrance free.—1st prize, one hat, by Gilmore & McCandless; 2nd, one cigar holder, by H. L. Salmon; 3rd, one collar and cuff box, by Cochrane & Munn; 4th, one hat, by B. Williams & Co.; 5th two bottles cordial, by M. Powers; 6th, one pair slippers, by A. B. Erskine; 7th, one pipe, by E. A. Morris; 8th, pair cuff buttons, by Pennock & Lowe9th, one granite kettle, by Perry & Tutner; 10th, one box tea, by Speed Bros.; 11th, Weekly Colonist one year; 12, Weekly Times one year; 13th, Shaving tickets, by J. Monk; 14th, one box tea, by F. Carne, jr.; 15th, one cigarette case, by F. Campbell; 16th, groceries ($2), by Fell & Co.; 17th, picture frame, by C. Braund & Co.; 18th, one tin of coffee, by Erskine, Wall & Co.; 19th, one box assorted biscuits, by M. R. Smith; 20th, one dog chain and collar, by E. G. Prior & Co.; 21st, tooth brush, by Jackson & Co.

General Average Prizes—1st prize, one calendar watch ($40), by Mr. Virtue, Mount Baker Hotel; 2nd, one pair knickers ($12), by Geo. R. Jackson; 3rd, one pair pants ($10), by John McCallum, the fashionable tailor; 4th, 5 lbs. amberite ($10), by Robt. Ward & Co.; 5th, one case claret, ($8.50), by Pither & Leiser; 6th, one pair hunting boots ($8), by H. Mansell; 7th, one silk umbrella ($8), by J. Hutcheson & Co.; lowest average in events 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, one cake, by J. J. Wilson.

Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT?

Doctors highly recommend it to those

Who are run down;
Who have lost appetite;
Who have difficulty after eating;
Who suffer from nervous exhaustion;
And to Nursing Mothers,
as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

BASEBALL.

A CHALLENGE.

The hackmen of the city have authorized the publication in the Times of a challenge to the policemen. The hackmen will play the policemen a game of baseball at Kingster's plains, on Monday, 13th inst. Hackmen will convey both teams and others who may feel interested in the game to the grounds free of charge. An answer to this challenge is requested, when, if accepted, preliminaries may be arranged. The Times adds on its own authority that the hackmen feel confident that they can whitewash the "bobbies."

THE RING.

WILLING TO FIGHT.

New York, Aug. 1.—Pugilist Corbett arrived on the Majestic to-day. A Delegation in a tug went down the bay to welcome him and there were fully 5,000 of his admirers at the dock when the vessel arrived. They fairly mobbed him trying to shake his hand. He looked the picture of health. He was driven at once to his new home on Eighty-Eight street. He declared it was the ambition of his life to meet Jackson and he would fight Jackson if the latter wanted to.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Agriculture will be taught in future in the Manitoba schools.

Jno. Tanton, aged 65, for many years a leading produce merchant of London, is dead.

The Liberal club of Winnipeg are preparing for a reception to Hon. W. Laurier.

A. F. Eden resigned the position of manager of the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Co.

Archbishop Lewis has received a cablegram from Mr. Willis, declining the position of provost of Trinity College, Toronto.

The C. P. R. station on Queen street, Woodstock, was broken open and the safe blown open and its contents, some $250, stolen.

James Carling, of the Steel Bros. Seed Co., Toronto, and his wife were drowned near Sturgeon Point while returning from a fishing excursion.

To meet the cut in steerage rates between New York and Liverpool the Dominion, Beaver and Allan lines have decided to reduce the rate to $15

The Montreal liquor men are moving to organize themselves into a society similar to the Dominion Alliance, their object being to fight the latter.

A Michigan Central railway train at Fletcher struck a carriage containing two colored women, Mrs. Simpson and her daughter-in-law. The elder lady was killed instantly. The other woman died within a few hours.

Bill Poweley, the most notorious confidence man and gambler in America, and a pal, who gave his name as Geo. Giles, both of whom had been following Coog & Wilby's circus, were arrested at Galt and taken to Walkerton, where they are wanted on a charge of stealing.

The managers of the National Premium Life companies met in Toronto and organized an association which will be known as the Mutual Life Underwriters Association of Canada. The object of the association is the advancement of legitimate assessment insurance in Canada.

Capt. Miller, of the steamer Empire State, for an infraction of the Sunday observance act by stopping his boat and taking passengers from Brockville on Sunday was fined $140. It is likely the judgment will be appealed against by the Thousand Island Steamboat Co., the owners of the boat.

Some weeks ago a young fellow giving his name as Clarence Wilmot and his native place as Savanah, arrived in Montreal and managing to obtain the entree into Montreal society he soon cut a dashing figure. A few days ago Wilmot announced to his friends that he intended to marry Miss Marler, of Three Rivers, and proposed to do it in grand style. He chartered the R. & O. steamer Canada and issued over 300 invitations for the trip down the river, which was to have taken place the other evening. Great preparations were made for the trip. Champagne galore was ordered and many prominent people were to be present. Soon it was found out that Wilmot had disappeared and investigation showed no such person in Three Rivers as Miss Marler.

C. R. Hosmer, manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph Co., being interviewed, pointed out the serious position that Japan occupied telegraphically, being dependant for an outlet through China and Russia. He says that sufficient financial progress had been made in 1891 for laying a cable from Vancouver to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, and that if the Japanese government had taken any interest in the matter the cable would now be in operation, and might be the means, during the war alone, of saving Japan more than the cost of laying, which was estimated at about four million dollars. He believes that this war will lead to a complication which will result in the speedy laying of the Pacific cable, either to Japan or China and Australia, as this route appears the only safe outlet for eastern countries in case of war.

A somewhat odd circumstance occurred with regard to the Kingston election. Dr. Smyth was declared elected on a recount by one of a majority. A young man, who was only 20 years of age, having voted, and who considered that his vote placed Dr. Smyth at the head of the poll, was so elated over the matter that he wrtote particulars to his sister, who was on a visit to London. The affair was treated as a huge joke, and the sister, on getting the letter, told the story to the people of the house where she was visiting. One of these happened to be a very good Grit, and on the following morning, as in duty bound, at once communicated the information to his party manager in London, who in turn forwarded the same to Kingston. It is said that the statement is quite correct, it having been since verified that the young man cast his vote, and that he was not then of age. A scrutiny may therefore be said to start with an even race.

THE OPIUM BUSINESS.

Decrease in Crude Opium Imported Into British Columbia.

Ottawa, July 31.—United States officers are making every effort to discover the channel through which large quantities of refined opium are finding their way across the border without payment of duty. To-day Commissioner of Customs Watters furnished some interesting figures which go to show that in the importation of crude opium into British Columbia for refining purposes there has been a decline of 44 per cent. compared with last year. The figures also show an increased importation for the province of Quebec, which looks as if the field of operations was being transferred from British Columbia to that province. The total importation of crude opium into British Columbia in round numbers fell from 147,000 pounds to 82,000 as compared with last year. Taking the last quarter the quantity imported into Victoria fell from 29,000 to 7,120 pounds, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

The question of freight rates in the Northwest was brought up before the railway committee of the privy council to-day, but was again postponed, as it was held that the committee had no power to deal with the matter.

A popular London clergyman lately preached a sermon on Altruism. Whereupon a remonstrance was addressed to him by a devout member of the congregation that he ought not to introduce such topics into the pulpit, for, after a diligent search, the correspondent had been unable to find any mention of the word "Altruism," either in the Bible or in the prayer book.

Canada | Part 8 — Coupon.

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Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 17 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage. Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.