# The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, August 25, 1893.

BIMETALLISM.

Our brethren in the silver region seen to be firmly grounded in the belief that any man who condemns the Sherman act is an enemy of silver and therefore an enemy of Kootenay. Perhaps no greater service can be done these mistaken economists than to call their attention to the following remarks of the New York Evening Post on the subject of international bimetallism: "The bimetallists will probably be encouraged by the speech of Mr. Balfour, the Tory leader in the House of Commons, who has at last pronounced in favor of the double standard. They should bear in mind, however, that what Mr. Balfour means is international bimetallism, and that the only way to make that effective is for the United States to stop buying silver and stop trying to go it alone. All the instructed bimetallists in the world agree on this point. General Francis A. Walker, President Andrews and S. Dana Horton in this country, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Houldsworth in England, Mr. Cernuschi in France, and Mr. Allard in Belgium, are all at one upon this subject. Most of them have been urging the suspension of silver purchases by the United States ever since the experiment was begun in 1878. They believe that the stoppage of silver purchases here would put a pressure on the countries of Europe—and especially on England— so severe that the latter country would be the first to call for an international monetary conference. It would be well worth while to try that experiment, even if there were no other reasons for repealing the Sherman law. In no other way can the services of Mr. Balfour as an auxiliary to the silver cause be made available. If Mr. Bland and his dwindling cohorts do not pursue this policy it is because they are not really in favor of bimetallism, but are in favor of the single standard of silver. That this, is what Mr. Bland individually favors was made very clear by his sneering article in the North American Review a few months ago on the Brussels conference. We observe that Mr. Bland is still confident that the Sherman law will not be repealed unless a free coinage bill at the ratio of 16 to 1 is passed simultaneously." It cannot be too clearly kept in mind that the Sherman law is a most dangerous system, inasmuch as its ultimate effect would be to confine the United States to a silver standard instead of securing a double standard. That would not help the price of silver, while it would do incalculable harm to the business interests of the states and less directly to those of Canada. Whatever possibilities there are in the line of inter- the members of the tribunal had supthe Evening Fost States cannot adopt the system alone without the prospect of losing all its gold and being reduced to a single standard of the wrong kind.

### THE "POACHERS."

Judging from the following paragraph, which we find in an eastern exchange, there is some fearful and wonderful "information" on the sealing question dealt out to Russian readers:

Strong complaint is made in the St Petersburg Vedomosti of the depredations. of American and British seal pirate ships in Russian waters since the special license granted to the American Alaska Co. expired in 1891. In 1891, says the Vedomosti, there were 85 English and American seal pirates in waters under Rus sian jurisdiction, who took 60,000 seals. Last year there were 76 such ships engaged in the same unlawful procedure: these carried away 50,000 seals. The Russian consul-general at San Francisco vouches for these facts. The Russian cruisers Aleut and Sabiyaka last year seized fourteen pirate ships, of which two were retaken by American cruisers, three were sunk and two damaged by wreck. This year, we fear, our own cruisers will arrive too late to prevent The Sabiyaka is still at Vladipiracy. vistock and the Wityas has been wrecked on her way to the fisheries. The Vedomosti advises the admiralty to station a swift and strongly armed cruiser near the Commander Islands from March to October inclusive next year in order effectively determine the exploits of British and American ships.

But this, after all, is not very much worse than the performance of the Montreal Witness, which talks in this way apropos to the Behring Sea award: "Canada had, it is said, comparatively little but honor to fight for if it is true, as has They said rather scornfully that the been averred, that the sealers under the United States government would not con-British flag were largely American capi- sent to the tribunal regulating business talists emplyoing California hoodlums on United States territory; it must conand misusing Canadian Indians. This fine itself to neutral waters. The Colmay be an over-statement of the case, but onist on this point said: from the point of view of who was carrying off the profit of Canadian sealing it is not unlikely that there is some color for it." The Witness has evidently been giving too much heed to the lying stories and untruthful reports which are sent out from time to time in the interest of fur seals," in the territorial waters around the sealing monopoly. We are rather surprised at the Witness being misled so easily, when it could have arrived at the truth without much trouble.

# THE U. S. MARKET.

H. Folger, a prominent and successful business man of Kingston, was interviewed the other day by the New York Times and expressed opinions that will likely draw down upon him the severe condemnation of the Tory organs. He said: "The United States is the natural market for the greater portion of everything Canadians raise, but they are excluded from it by the McKinley tariff and forced to degree of latitude. export to England. Two years before The phrase "inclusive of territorial wathe McKinley act went into force, that 'ters" is evidently introduced for the pur-

again, in spite of the American duties, the States is the chief purchaser of Canaducer to avoid his best market and seek animals alone in the water. a second best is manifestly injurious. The people are unable to make the most of their labor and resources, and emigrate in enormous numbers across the line. The high tariff stimulated industry for a while, but it is now a burden. It is impoverishing the farmer, fisherman, lumberman and miner, while the manufacturers, in whose interest it was devised, are not making money. The Conservatives deserve credit for what they have tried to do, but they have been contending against the irresistible force of nature and have consequently been baffled." Mr. Folger was speaking as a man of matters. The Tory organs will no doubt goods, and thus make the farmer pay a ing to the depression across the line ments. Strangely enough, some of these occur to them to argue that because British agriculture is suffering from depression, therefore the British market is of no use to the Canadian farmer? Happily, perhaps, for themselves, the organs have little of the logical faculty, so they are free to content themselves with strong assertion in place of argument.

#### A COMPLETE DELUSION.

The Colonist will have it that sealing on the Pribyloff islands is prohibited by the arbitrators' regulations because it is prohibited in the surrounding vaters. Of course our neighbor is at liberty to retain this pleasing belief if it so chooses, but other people will be inclined to laugh at the peculiar reasoning by which its conclusion is reached. It is surely absurd to argue that the regulations apply to the islands because they apply to the waters surrounding the islands. Does it not occur to the Colonist that if the arbitrators had intended to prohibit scaling on the islands they would have said so as explicitly as possible? Then, if national bimetallism, it is very plain, as posed that their regulations would stop have looked extremely stupid in them to recommend that the two governments should "come to an understanding to prohibit the killing of seals on land or sea for a period of one to three years?" But more conclusive even than this is the wording of that paragraph in the award which deals with the fifth point and precedes the regulations. It is as follows:

"On the fifth point we, Baron de Courcel, Lord Hannen, Sir John D. Thompon, Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta, and Gregor W. W. Gram, being the majority of the said arbitrators, decide and determine that the United States have no right to protection of, or property the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea, when the same are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit. And, whereas, the aforesaid determination of the foregoing question as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States leaves the subiect in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of fur seals habitually resorting to Behring Sea, we, Baron de Courcel, Lord Hannen. Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta and Gregor W. W. Gram, being a majority of the arbitrators, assent to the whole of the nine articles of the following regulations as necessary outside of the jurisdiction limits of the respective governments, and that they should extend over the waters hereinafter mentioned.'

The phrase "outside the jurisdiction limits" should satisfy even the Colonist that its contention is wrong. Then we have to repeat that in the course of the discussion before the tribunal the representatives of the United States most uncompromisingly rejected a proposal that the arbitration should regulate sealing on the islands as well as in the water.

But we see that it must consent to permit the regulation of sealing on part of its territory at any rate to pass out of its hands, for by article 1, American citizens are not allowed to kill, capture or pursue at any time, or in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called those islands. Our contemporary knows that the three-mile limit belt is as much American territory as the soil and rocks it surrounds.

If the Colonist will look again i may find it has misread article 1 and that Americans are not prohibited from taking seals within the three-mile belt around the islands, any more than upon the islands themselves. Article 1 reads: The United States and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture or pursue at any time or in any manner the animals commonly called fur seals within a zone of 60 miles around the Pribyloff islands inclusive of the territorial waters, the miles being geographical miles, 60 to a

is the fiscal year 1888, I find by the re- pose of defining the zone more particuturns that the United States took \$15,- larly, and not for the purpose the Col-000,000 worth of certain farm products, onist supposes. That is, the arbitrators while of the same products Eng- were anxious to make it plain that the land purchased but \$350,000 worth, sixty miles are to be measured from the this nothwithstanding that shores and not from the outside of the United States duties had to be three-mile limit. If article 1 is read in paid at the frontier on all except hides connection with the preceding paragraph, and eggs, whereas England admitted which we have quoted above, the mean everything free. For such commodities ing should be perfectly plain to every peras wood, barley, horses, beans, hay, po- son. There is no profit in hugging a detatoes, etc., the States is the only profit- lusion to one's breast, and this idea that able market the farmer has, and he the Americans are in any way restricted either makes nothing or loses when he in their operations on the seal islands is tries to sell across the Atlantic. Then, most clearly a delusion. The American government can permit 100,000 or 200,-000, or any number of seals it pleases, to dian minerals, fish and forest products. be killed on the islands, while the Cana-A state of things which compels the pro- dian sealers will be obliged to let the

Winnipeg Tribune: - Protectionists sometimes have the audacity to tell us that the tariff does not raise the price of goods manufactured in this country. This audacity may be born of want of knowledge, but more frequently it appears in political orators who know perfectly well that the duty on an article enables the home manufacturer to exact an artificial profit from the consumer in addition to the natural price of the goods. We were told for many years that the price of binder twine made in Canada would be no lower if there was no duty, that the business and one qualified by his posi- manufacturers did not take advantage of tion and experience to deal with trade the duty to put up the price of their On one side panels illustrate old modes endeavor to answer Mr. Folger by point- tax on his twine, not to the Government but to the manufacturer. But now that and to the Taylor expedition's state- the duty has been lowered, what has happened? Has it not lowered the price same organs have recently been dwelling of the article manufactured in Canada upon the troubles of the British farmer as well as of the twine imported from and pointing to them as an argument elsewhere? Every farmer knows that it against free trade. Why does it not has, and members of the Patrons of Industry know that their order has been enabled to bring about a reduction which could not have been attained in equal measure but for the lowering of the duty. What has taken place in the instance of binding twine is only what would happen with all other goods on reduction of their respective duties, and a further reduction of the tariff on binder twine would result in a further reduction of its price.

> 1 Dr. Dawson, who was a commissioner with Sir George Baden-Powell to investigate seal life in Behring Sea, and who returned yesterday from Paris, where he had been attending the arbitration, says: 'The Lord only knows why the arbitrators fixed a sixty-mile zone around the Pribyloff islands, when only a 20-mile belt was suggested." He thinks the wrong time has been selected for a close season and that good fishing may be had during the open season left.

> Christopher Robinson, Q. C., counsel for Canada during the Behring Sea arbitration, has arrived home from England. Being asked what he thought of the decision, Mr. Robinson said: regulations are, no doubt, the result of the best judgment of the arbitrators, succeeded on every legal question. and in the regulations the claims of United States received fair and full consideration." In Mr. Robinson's opinion the indications are in favor of the sealing industry being still profitable under the new restrictions.

We produce these opinions merely to illustrate the glibness with which men can talk of this sealing business from a distance. If Dr. Dawson can tell the sealers how they are to secure "good fishing" after the close season, and Mr. Robinson can show them how to prosecute the industry with profit under the new restrictions, surely the sealers will be ready to bless them.

The Colonist this morning entered upon a very elaborate argument designed to prove that the Behring Sea award will stop seal-killing on the Pribyloff Islands as well as in the sixty-mile zone around them. This looks like a decided waste of grey matter of the brain, since it has all along been understood, that the regulations of the tribunal were not to apply to the seal islands. The United States government would not for a moment thnk of consenting to the regulation of sealing on its territory being taken out of its own hands. The fur company is therefore left to pursue the methods condemned by Prof. Elliott and Prof. J. M. Macoun, so long as it keeps to the 100, 000 limit and "whacks up" the government's share of the spoil.

The Montreal Gazette is still laboring to foster the impression that the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was harshly dealt with by the Liberals in the matter of leadership. It would be more to their credit if the Gazette and its confreres were to express regret for the mean lies and slanders they invented to annoy Mr. Mackenzie while in power, instead of inventing more lies about him now that he is dead.

## 'TAINT LIKE CARIBOO.

(Respectfully dedicated to the Victoria Col-He was an ancient prospector, Relic of days of yore, The kind that's found abundantly In lands of precious ore.

They showed him chunks of richest quartz The bright gold running through, "Oh, yes, that's middling decent rock, But 'taint like Cariboo." Let one but make a startling strike

The millions shining through, 'Oh, yes, this country's very fair—But 'taint like Cariboo." He died, this ancient man one day

Peter saw him coming and vas pondering on his fate. The ancient man was passing through When, lo, beneath his feet, He spied the blocks of solid gold The paving of the street.

He paused—"It's rich I must allow, But 'taint like Cari—" well St. Peter dropped him o'er the edge Just where, we need not tell. -Nelson Miner.

Children are fond of Eseljay's Liver Loz enges. 25 cts. at druggists.

Another Interesting Letter From the the Journal asked the question it had Times Correspondent.

IN THE TRANSPORTATION PALACE

the Victoria.

Exhibits of Every Kind of Vehicle Under the Sun-An Electric Railroad-The Boat in Which Grace Darling Made (From our Own Correspondent.) Chicago, Aug. 13.—Stanley said no wo man could cross Africa, but Mrs. French-Sheldon has convinced him otherwise. She has a most comprehensive exhibit iu the woman's building. It is contained in huge glass cases and occupies a whole She shows the grand costumes room. which she wore to impress the natives with her importance, and side by side are to be seen their rude imitations. I saw some common egg-shaped glass beads about an inch in length, five of which, among some tribes of east Africa, will buy a woman. It takes ten to buy a cow. Draw your own inference. Passing from the woman's building we cross to the transportation palace and enter by "The Golden Door." This term hardly conveys an adequate idea of the impressive magnificence of this approach, which consists of a series of receding arches overlaid with gold leaf. The exterior arch is ornamented with striking alle gorical figures and groups in bas relief. and on the other modern modes of transportation. The corners above the arch are decorated with mural paintings of marine and railway themes. The statuary, the fresco work, the decorations are getting the information first? in themselves worthy of a special journey, even if one were not to enter the building itself. Within are shown every thing that man has used for transporta tion since written history began from the rude ox-cart and dug out to the most modern railways and steam palaces. It would take a week to see this building properly. I'll merely mention a few of the striking exhibits. From Mexico come Aztec antiquities, native costumes, wagons and rare old paintings. We seem to be set down in some quaint old Mexican city. so real does everything appear. by, so closely does the modern jostle the ancient, is a collection of bicycles that would make the hearts of the "Wanderers" warm within them. There are big wheels and little ones, old ones and new, high stately cycles and shining safeties. Some are incredibly cheap and others are silver-plated and cost hundreds of dollars. A model of the celebrated Forth bridge is interesting to us in the new world. Directly to the right of the main entrance is the British section. In front is a carriage and saddlery exhibit. Then come the marine models contributed by all of her great shipbuilding firms. The Fairfield company show their new Cunarders, the queens of all merchant marine. Naval armament and coast defence are fully represented. All Canadians are proud of the palace cars of the A complete transcontinental train is here shown. The ears are of solid mahogany and lighted by electricity

a wagon 150 years old. This quaint old carryall belonged to Nancy Standish Welles, a direct descendant of Captain Miles Standish, the Puritan. It has a solid, self-assertive air as befits the family it represents. The Madeira exhibit is instructive. It contains no boats, no vheeled conveyances, only sleds. Maleira streets are paved with stones, so smooth as to make a model skating rink, and over these the natives glide in sleds drawn by bullocks. They say these clumsy conveyances make the good time of 35 miles a day. A model of another mode of travel which the inventor claims will give a speed of 150 miles an hour, had a fascination for me. It is an elevated, suspension electric railroad in full operation. It gives a startling effect to see the little model flying around in the air, depending from what seems to be so slight a support. The road is held by wire cables after the fashion of a suspension bridge. The cable is supported at intervals on heavy steel posts connected by a girder or truss, to which the wire cables themselves are firmly fastened. The rails are held in position by steel stirrups with horizontal top bars and vertical arms hanging from each end of the bar. These stirrups take the place of the cross ties on the ordinary railroad.

There is no noise, no rumbling and no

and in my opinion they eclipse everything

shown. All the great transatlantic

exhibits. The White Star line has a

special building. I liked the many odd

things in this building. There is shown

steamship companies make magnificent

smoke or steam, because electricity is the motor power. There appears to be no jar, the motion is so uniform. How the passengers are to be landed from this queer contrivance the inventor didn't Maybè he will use parachutes. The Bethlehem Iron company show a model in full size of the largest hammer in the world. The weight of the hammer and its foundations is 2400 tons, and it strikes a 125-ton blow. This great steam ham-mer towers up 90 feet into the air. A model of the ill-fated Victoria is a beautiful thing. At the time of the Mediterranean disaster this exhibit was draped by British soldiers. This miniature war vessel, 30 feet in length, is the finest marine model ever made. It is a complete copy down to the smallest detail of its great and ill-fated original. I never saw such delicate workmanship as it exhibits. What I wanted a chip of, but couldn't get because a Columbian guard stood over it, was the real boat made world famous by Grace Darling. came back again and again to look at this weather-beaten, heavy old thing and to wonder how a young girl and an old man could propel it through the night and darkness when the tempest rolled those great billows in mountains-high. It s an old boat, for it was on the morn of September 7, 1838, that Grace Darling, then just 22 years old, with her father, rescued nine people from the "Forfar-

shire" on Farne Islands. Little did that brave girl think that half a hundred years after her brave deed fathers would be lifting their little children up that they might stand in "Grace Darling's boat" in the transportation building of the World's Columbian Exposition. A. D. CAMERON.

Attack on Prof. Saunders. Ottawa Journal:-The Journal yester day drew attention to a remarkable attack in the columns of their newspapers by reporters of certain Conservative organs upon the director of the Experimental Farm, and asked the reason why. The question was in point, nothing less than that Prof. Saunders was to blame for

Government newspaper men — vague alarms about tattle disease at the farm before he knew the exact facts. When very strong suspicions as to the true answer. It has long been a notorious matter to the newspaper world in this country that the representatives at the capital of Conservative party organs have come to consider official news as a preserve which should be reserved for the selves. Not merely official news in the sense of decisions of the Government, but of all occurrences which transpire through Governmental or departmental channels. It has been notorious to the newspaper world that not only is this view entertained by some correspondents and employees of papers which conside themselves to be Government organs. but that these correspondents are prepared to resent any occasional aberration of Government men during which officers of the Government happen to favor with bits of news the papers outside the pale. It has been a common experience of de partmental officials to be complained to and of for having allowed a news item to go, not so much to a representative of a Liberal paper or of a paper supposed to be independent in its political views, but even to other Conservative papers. The question which now arises, which renders necessary a vigorous protest against the lengths to which some correspondents may be allowed to make departmental officers the victims of personal and professional animus, is this Is Prof. Saunders now publicly attacked in a manner misleading to the public by representatives of certain Conservative papers because he failed to run to them with the earliest news of occurrences at the farm? And because, he not having done so, and their own enterprise not be ing sufficient to get the news otherwise some other newspaper man succeeded in

ot publishing to the world-alias to

#### THE IRISH BILL.

Friday Will Mark the Close of the Hom Rule Debate.

London, Aug. 21.-In the house commons to-day Mr. Gladstone moved the adoption of the resolution, notice of which was given on Friday last, to apply the closure to the report stage of the ome rule bill on Friday next.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Unionist eader, then submitted is amendment, declaring that the government proposal was in 1891. This indicates progress in the calculated to degrade the house into a voting machine, depriving the British majority of its constitutional rights, and ought therefore to be withdrawn. In speaking to his amendment Mr. Champerlain said he could not recognize the necessity of passing the home rule bill 30 1-2 per cent, in asylums in 1881 to at one session. The real necessity of 37 per cent, in 1891; Manitoba, from rushing the bill through was that the government did not dare to stand on Ontario, from 63 per cent. in 1891 to one measure, the only chance of the adoption of which, if any such chance had ever evisted, had been destroyed by the government's alteration of the ninth clause of the financial arrangements. If | the provinces with the exception of Onthe government went to the country tomorrow, Mr. Chambrlain added, it woulld meet with crushing defeat. Knowing this from its own agents, it wanted the bill hustled out of the way in order to enable it to patch up its reputation with head per annum according to the public other measures.

Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, replied to Mr. Chamber-lain for the government. In 1887, he vatives had thought closure proposal a good one, and the Liberals had thought it a bad one. The Liberals thought the present proposal a good one, and the opposition thought just the opposite. It was plain, then, to everybody who would see that the question at issue was whether or not a reasonable time had been allowed for the discussion of the home rule bill. twice the time ever before given up by parliament to any one measure. clusion, Sir William illustrated Mr. Chamberlain's inconsistency by quoting from an article written by Mr. Chamberlain several years ago to advocate the American plan of placing a time on a

parliamentary obstruction. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Conservaives, felt forced, he said, to remind Sir William that in America the provisions against sweeping alterations in the constitution would prevent such a measure as the home rule bill from being law by a majority of but five per cent. of the people's representatives. The house then divided on Mr.

Chamberlain's amendment. It was jected by a vote of 200 to 162. Mr. Gladstone's resolution to closure the home rule debate on Friday was adopted with the same division.

In the house of commons to-day the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, replying to a question asked by Mr. Robt, L. Everetf, Liberal member for the Woodbridge division of Suffolk, said that the government had found nothing in the ourse of events in India that would induce them to interfere with the single monetary standard.

Absentee Landlords of Ireland.

London, Aug. 22.-An interesting debate took place in the House of Commons to-day on a proposal made by Rt. Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland. This proposition was offered as an amendment to the Home Rule bill, and provided that the Irish parliament should be forbidden to impose liabilities or confer privileges on anybody on account of parentage or birthplace. The amendment brought up the question of taxing the absentee landlords of Ireland. The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gorst, Conservative member for Cambridge University, moved to amend Mr. Morley's proposal by adding the words "or place of resi dence." The government opposed the latter amendment. Thomas Sexton (Anti-Parnellite), contended that landlords were drawing millions of pounds from Ireland and spending the money elsewhere. Ireland, he declared, ough to receive some compensation for this practice. William Redmond (Parnellite) attributed the recent existence of the land league to absenteeism. Mr. Gladstone maintained that a tax upon absentee landlords would be sound in principle. Nevertheless, the question of the tax had not been made as a definite proposal, and therefore it would be left to the discretion of the Irish parliament. Sir. J. E. Gorst's amendment was rejected without a division. Mr. Morley's carried.

About the 1st of October a new time table will go into effect on the C.P.R. main and branch lines.

The secret of the great success of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges is in the fact of their not reacting. Other laxative medicines destroy the normal powers of the digestive system. They build it up. They are sold at 25 cts. a box, or \$2.50 per dozen boxes.

UNSOUND IN MIND.

of the Census on the Insane Part of Our Population. Ottawa, Aug. 15 .- Of the 13,355 inane persons reported by the census enumerators as the number in the Dominion of Canada in April 1891, there were 7029 who were represented as inmates of asy-lums. Thus over 32 per cent., or somewhat more than one-half are sheltered. cared for and supplied with medical attendance within the thirteen or more asylums provided for their reception. I say 'or more' asylums. There are really thirteen worthy of the name the province of Nova Scotia having one of them, but having in addition a system of country retreats partially intended for the poor and partially for the insane and

The province of British Columbia stands at the head of all the provinces, having in asylums 90 per cent. of the total number of insane reported in the province. Ontario comes next with 59 per cent. in asylums. New Brunswick comes third with 52 per cent. of its insane sheltered and cared for in the provincial asy-Quebec is fourth with just 50 per lum. cent. in asylums. Prince Edward Island has 38 per cent. in asylums. Nova Scotia has 37 per cent. in asylums, if we include only those who are in the provincial asylum and those who are in four of the county asylums, which seem to be specially appropriate for the insane, or 44 per cent. If we include those in the the other eight county poor farms. Manitoba has 25 per cent. of its insar housed and protected in the provincia asvlum.

British Columbia has 130 insane withn her borders, all in the provincial asvlum except 13. Manitoba has 49 in the asylum and 147 not in. New Brunswick has 465 in asylum and 421 not in any public institution. Ontario has 3450 in her five public institutions and 2405 outside of them. Nova Scotia has 506 in asylums and 867 outside. There are about 100 housed in the county poor's farm already referred to. Prince Edward Island has 128 in asylum and 205 outside. Quebee has 3254 in her asy. ums and 2296 outside. The Northwest Territories have 32 insane in all, but 110

public asylum. The returns of 1881 gave a total of 9889 insane in Canada of whom 4655 were inmates of asylums. Thus in 1881 there was 47.1 per cent. of the total number within asylums and over 52 per cent. duty of caring for the insane, on the part of several provinces. Taken by provinces, the changes indicating progress or otherwise are: British Columbia. from 74 per cent. in asylums in 1881 to 90 per cent. in 1891; Nova Scotia, from none in 1881 to 25 per cent. in 1891; 59 per cent. in 1891; Prince Edward Island, from 30 per cent. in 1881 to 38 per cent. in 1891; Quebec, from 35 per cent. in 1881 to 50 per cent. in 1891. All tario, have made great advances in respect to providing for the care of the in-

The annual expenditure on account of the insane amounts to about \$121 per accounts. In the province of Ontario the yearly cost per patient is about \$142. Ontario has adopted the cottage system in Mimico. Nova Scotia has the county farm system in part. Quebec

With the exception of Nova Scotia and Quebec the principle adopted in the Dominion is state care, and even in the case of these exceptions, the institutions are subject to the supervision of government

In the United States, the states of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota. Mississippi and both the Dakotas the prin ciple of state care has been established as against that of county care. New York after long years of trial of it abolished the county care system and enacted, in 1890, "The State Care Act." As to causes of insanity, the average

returns for England, France, Denmar

and the United States combined give this result: Hereditary, 24 per cent. drink, 24 per cent.; business, 12 per cent. loss of friends, 11 per cent.; sickness, 10 per cent.; various, 19 per cent. It difficult to specify the causes of insanity in Canada in the same comprehensive way. But analysis of returns by our best alienists indicates that in Canada heredity is responsible for at least 25 per cent. of the insanity, and drink for about 4 per cent.; sickness produce about 11 per cent. of the insanity in Canada. Drink has comparatively little ef fect as a factor in the development of insanity in Canada. The corresponding table for Canada is as follows: Hered ity! 3.45 per cent; drink, 3.8 per cent. business, 5 per cent.; loss of friends, 2.2

per cent.; sickness, 11 per cent.; various

43.5 per cent. We have not the means of discovering the relative frequency of congenital and acquired insanity in Canada, nor are we able to tell how many persons given as insane by the enumerators were aments and how many were dements. Investigation leads to the conclusion that some of those given in the census returns as unatics-that is, persons in whose case the insanity was acquired-ought rather to be classed as idiots. This seems to e more particularly the case in the province of Quebec, where the idiots in the institution at St. Ferdinand d'Halifax. numbering 124, have been classed as insane in three census takings. If these were given their proper status as aments. and not ranked as dements, the lunatics of Quebec would be reduced from 4550 to 4426.

Slept Two Years. Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 23.-Bridget

Pendergast, after having been asleep at the Central Hospital for the insane for two years, is awake. She is dying. Her case is so remarkable that it has been the subject of much investigation and examination by physicians. She was admitted to the Central Hospital in September, 1890. In February, 1891, she fell into a cataleptic slumber that has been uninterrupted until last Thursday. When admitted she was 26. She was first treated at St. Vincent's hospital, where she was listless and would scarcely talk to anyone. After her removal to the insane hospital she took food for a short time, became more cheerful and expressed a desire to go to her home and relatives in Ireland. After she passed into the stupor she had to be fed artifi-cially, and Dr. Frank Ray has given her from 60 to 90 ounces of milk daily. attitude she maintained was that of quiet, peaceful sleeper, with eyes closed, and upturned pupils, contracted and not responsive to light. The doctors think she may live a few days longer.

iousl TALIAN AUTI

Citizens of the

That the Ou

But Offenders,

Punished -

Terms-Th the Gauls-Not Reache Rome, Aug. 2 tried to start a ed by the police and many arre

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international League, to be Chicago, next a call for the Auxiliary Lea ance temple sent out fron in this city, a is deluged w throughout th this morning be the largest perance organ een invited cepted. Fro Keeley clubs The body. chartered a which will picthrough Kans Home delegat enworth, and Joseph contin present advice that that the gates, and the will celebrate Fair.

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