

The Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1894.

THE NEW COUNCIL'S WORK.

The work which the new Council has to do is no holiday task. It requires for its due performance unremitting diligence, careful attention and the exercise of watchful intelligence. The Council has no time to waste in profitless wrangling or in laborious trifling. The months will soon slip by and unless there is good work to show for every week that passes, the account to be rendered at the year's end will be a poor one. The object which every member of the City Council should set before him is to make Victoria in every respect a model city. The task we freely admit is a difficult one, but it is not, we are satisfied, beyond the ability of earnest, public-spirited men who undertake it with a determination to succeed. "Rome was not built in a day," neither can this city be made what it ought to be—the best place of residence, as well as the most beautiful, on the continent—in a single year. But very much can be done towards that end in twelve months. The work can be well begun and the succeeding Council, no matter of whom it is composed, will find itself compelled by the pressure of public opinion, as well as the sense of duty of its members, to continue the good work.

Every effort should be made to give the city the three prime necessities of good civic management—a good water supply, well paved, well lighted and clean streets, and an efficient system of sewers. These once secured, it will be easy to get every other convenience and ornament that the city requires. In nearly everything that the Council does these objects should be kept well in view. Money and labor should not be wasted in mere patching. Permanence should be an element in all city work.

As the rate-payers know well that the value of their property greatly depends upon the permanent improvements that are made in the city, the Mayor and Council will find very little trouble in obtaining the money they require to carry out well-conceived plans of these improvements. But the rate-payers must be convinced both of the integrity and the ability of the Council. If there is any suspicion of jobbery, if there are grounds to believe that the Council does not possess the capacity to carry out its plans promptly, effectively and without waste, application for leave to raise money will be made in vain. The ratepayers are very properly cautious. They will not entrust their money with men who, they believe, will not make a good use of it, and give the city good value for every dollar they spend. The new Council should, therefore, be careful to act in such a way as to gain the confidence of the ratepayers. If its members really desire to do their duty, and if they show that they are in earnest in procuring for the city what it wants, they will have very little difficulty in this respect. The city greatly needs the honest service of men of practical ability, and if the Council elected on Thursday makes a good use of its powers and its opportunities, it will do work which will benefit its inhabitants as long as it endures.

DISHONEST TACTICS.

Some of the Liberal newspapers reproach the Dominion Government with "looking to Washington" because the meeting of Parliament has been deferred to February or March. This is very stupid, or rather, as we are inclined to think, very dishonest. As is now well known, the principal business of the next session of the Dominion Parliament will be to revise the tariff. Upon this both Conservatives and Liberals are agreed. The Liberals of the baser sort are afraid that in this matter the Government will take the wind out of Mr. Laurier's sails and effect such a revision as will satisfy moderate men of both parties. They, consequently, are annoyed to find that the Government are determined to proceed deliberately and cautiously in the matter—to do nothing without due enquiry, or before they have all the knowledge necessary to enable them to perform the work thoroughly and intelligently. They have already found out what is wanted by the industries and interests of the different provinces, but they do not know what changes the proposed tariff reforms in the United States will render necessary. It is plain to everyone capable of thinking that the trade policy of the Dominion must necessarily be modified by that determined upon in the United States. If there was no understanding between the two countries this would be the case. The countries are so near, and their trade intercourse so intimate and so extensive, that any important change made in the fiscal policy of one must to a greater or less extent affect the other. It would be wise, in any case, for the Dominion Government to postpone the revision of the tariff until they know what the Americans have done in the way of tariff reform.

But there is an understanding between the two countries. Sir John Thompson, in one of the speeches which he made during his tour in the provinces, said: "Step by step as the United States makes a reduction of duties on articles of Canadian produce the Canadian Government will take a corresponding step in lowering the duty on United States products." This declaration constitutes a pledge which both the people of Canada and the Government of the United States will regard as binding on the Government of the Dominion; but how can it be fulfilled before it is known what steps the Congress of the United States has taken? Common sense, therefore, and good faith require the Dominion Government to wait until the action of Congress with regard to the tariff is known.

ANOTHER ECCENTRIC GOVERNOR.

Colorado, like Oregon State, is blessed with an eccentric Governor. This Governor has peculiar ideas with respect to constitutional law and political economy. Like a good many other eccentric men—and men who are not eccentric for that matter—he sets a very high value on his own opinions, and places a very low estimate on those of other people when they differ from his. He consequently despises advice which is contrary to his ideas of what he ought to do and what he can do, and he takes his own way no matter how much it is disapproved by the people of the State of Colorado and the United States in general.

Governor Waite is disgusted with the legislation of Congress with respect to silver. He believes that the representatives of the people of the United States in the extra session of Congress deliberately and with malice aforethought set about depreciating silver, and that it is his duty to undo, with regard to the white metal, what they have done. With that intention he has convened the State Legislature in special session. But the members of the two Houses are giving him practical proof of the truth of the proverb, that any one can take an ox to water, but no one can compel him to drink. Governor Waite is finding that, although he has power to call the Legislature together, he cannot force its members to legislate when they are assembled. When his message was read to the Senate, that body, on a division of twenty-one to twelve, refused to have it printed. Then the members, indignant at being called together at an unusual time and for what they believed to be an improper purpose, declined to work. They almost as soon as they met began to talk about an adjournment. The Governor tried to prevail upon the Populist members to make a stand in his favor, but the greater number of them, unable to stem the current of popular opinion that had set in against the Governor and his views and methods, forsook him.

It is not surprising that the Governor of Colorado is abandoned by all but the most senseless of the members of his own party. He proposes to make a radical change in the currency of the State. His object is to monetize silver in a very peculiar way, which is to allow "coins of any country carrying 371 quarter grains of silver to pass current in this State." On this subject he says: "The free coinage of gold and silver was designed and expected to be continuous, and Congress had no right to demonetize either gold or silver or to close its mints to the free coinage of either metal. Upon a proper case made in the United States court we are bound to presume that the courts would so decide. Another clause absolutely prohibits a State from coining money. This clause has prevented me from recommending anything like token money or bars stamped with weight and fineness, but the right of a State to declare foreign coin a legal tender is unquestioned."

It is not surprising that the Legislature of Colorado would refuse to attempt to create a currency for the State composed of foreign coins to be taken at nearly twice their intrinsic, or gold, value. The silver dollar of the United States under the present system is worth 23 1/2 grains of gold. That is its purchasing power in any State of the Union. But the dollar which the eccentric Governor would make a legal tender in Colorado is worth only twelve grains of gold. The mechanic who had deposited one hundred dollars in a State savings bank would, if Governor Waite's proposition became law, when he wanted his money receive one hundred foreign coins worth little more than fifty cents each. Yet this Governor professes to be the friend of workmen.

Governor Waite has declared war against the bankers, the politicians and the newspapers of the State. He calls them "a corrupt and venal crew," and the members of the Legislature will now be in his black books. It is surprising that such men as Waite and Penneyer get elevated to the highest offices in the States. That they do does not say much for the intelligence and the discernment of the electors or for the institutions of the Republic.

THE FRENCH ANARCHIST.

The trial of Vallant, the French anarchist, was of great interest, not only to Frenchmen but to the men of every other civilized nation. The anarchists are almost everywhere, and they have shown that they have the power, as well as the inclination, to do much mischief. It was believed that the jury before whom Vallant was tried would succumb to intimidation. It is said that every one of the jurors had received anonymous letters threatening him with death if he dared to find the prisoner guilty of a crime punishable with death. As this was generally known, it was feared that the jury would find that the offence was not a capital one. This they regarded as a misfortune in no sense than one. It would be an encouragement to anarchists; for if throwing a bomb into the Legislative Chamber when it was in session with the intent to kill some of the members and to spread terror among the survivors is not deserving of the severest penalty that the law ordains, it is difficult to imagine a crime that should be punished with death. Then if Vallant escaped with a light punishment, the conclusion would be that the courts of law were no protection from crimes committed by anarchists; and if judges and juries were afraid to do their plain duty, society would lose its best safeguard. Fortunately the French jury had the courage to do what they were convinced was right, regardless of the threats of the anarchists, and this example will encourage other juries to act with equal fearlessness.

We find that in France and in other countries the anarchists who incite to violence are to be dealt with summarily and severely.

ly. This is nothing but right. Society must protect itself, and if the authorities hesitate to put down violent men whose object it is to accomplish their ends by indiscriminate slaughter, it is hard to tell where the evil may end. In the case of the anarchists severity is really enlightened and far-seeing humanity. A little pain is inflicted at present to avert much greater pain, with its attendant evils, in the not distant future.

A SUGGESTIVE ADDRESS.

We trust that the Minister of Education's able and timely address to the Mainland Teachers' Institute will be carefully read by teachers and all others who are interested in the work of education in the Province, and that it will be followed by the improvements which he foreshadowed and which are greatly needed.

We are particularly pleased with the Minister's vigorous condemnation of the cramming system, too prevalent in this Province and almost everywhere else. To such an extent is this carried that the aim of education appears to be not to improve the minds of the pupils and to fit them to perform the duties of life well, but to get the greatest possible number of marks. This principle upon which the learner in these days is almost compelled to act may be expressed in this modification of the old moneygrub's advice to his son: "Get marks; honestly if you can, but at any rate get marks."

What Col. Baker said on this subject is so good and so appropriate that we cannot refrain from reproducing it. He said: "It is gradually being realized by students of the educational question that the system of frequent competitive examinations falls to create a healthy thirst for knowledge. It crams the student with a mass of facts upon a great variety of subjects which are so numerous that it is impossible for his young and unformed brain to be able to digest them or to absorb from them that strength which is necessary for their future development and application. These frequent examinations excite, but they do not nourish, the mind, moreover they tend toward conceit in knowledge instead of humility. Socrates, the greatest sage who ever lived, when asked upon his deathbed, to what conclusion his great learning and vast experience had led him, replied, 'It has taught me how little I know.' Again, these oft-recurring examinations have a tendency to induce teachers to measure the amount of their success by the number of marks their pupils may gain, instead of by the amount of that kindled light which should never fade in the young and untutored mind. Under the present system of education, when a student reaches the age for leaving school his mind is too often exhausted by frequent examinations; he feels as though he had already touched the goal of education, and that there is no necessity for further effort. This is altogether an unhealthy symptom, and it should be replaced by a system which would give strength and desire for further explorations along the manifold paths of knowledge."

The ability to answer a number of questions on a given subject or to get up a passable paper upon it is by no means good evidence that the examinee knows much about it. The facility of examinations can be understood when it is remembered that the green youth fresh from school would most likely win a larger percentage of marks on most subjects than the professional man who has gained a reputation by the successful performance of difficult work requiring the constant exercise of the highest faculties of the mind. The teacher should never forget that studying a subject with the intention of mastering it, and studying it for the purpose of being able to answer questions are two very different things. One is a slow and gradual process requiring the assimilation of the knowledge acquired, the other is the hurried bolting of facts and truths in order to be given out again in very much the same shape as when they were swallowed. The Minister of Education will do the cause of education in this Province a service of incalculable value if he encourages honest and profitable study in our schools, and discountenances specious but profitless cram.

The Minister of Education laid his finger on another weak point of our school system when he insisted on the necessity of a school for the training of teachers. A normal school is greatly needed. To establish one, however, will require a larger expenditure of money than it may be well to spend just now. But there is something that the Government can do to encourage and reward proficiency and success in teaching that will not require the expenditure of a single dollar.

It will be observed that the qualification to entitle a candidate to license to teach a public school is almost purely literary and mathematical. If a candidate who has just left school, although he has had no experience in teaching, gains more marks than an experienced and successful teacher, he gets a better certificate and ranks higher in the teacher's profession than the man who has proved his ability to do the work of teaching. Success in teaching receives no official recognition in this Province. Professional skill and ability go for nothing in deciding a teacher's grade. The system, in fact, works in such a way as to make it impossible for the young teacher to devote the whole of his attention to his work. If he obtains a low grade certificate he is obliged to undergo another examination at the end of the year, and no matter how he has acquitted himself as a teacher, if he fails to obtain the specified number of marks, he is plucked, and must relinquish the teachers' profession. It can easily be understood that thoughts of the terrible ordeal he has to face at the end of the year, and the serious consequences of failure, prevent his devoting as much time and attention to his school work as justice to his pupils' demands and the acquisition of skill in teaching requires. In this way the system under which the teacher works does very much towards pre-

venting his making a good use of the first and best—as far as learning the art of teaching is concerned—year of his career. Now, we believe that if proficiency in the art of teaching were made one of the grounds of the classification of teachers, and if teachers were not only allowed but encouraged to devote the whole of their first year to obtaining a knowledge of their profession and acquiring skill in its practice, the want of a Normal School would be much less severely felt than it is now. To make a teacher's standing dependent on the number of marks he makes in a purely literary examination is not the way to encourage teachers to become proficient in the art of imparting knowledge.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

A passage in the speech which the Governor-General delivered at the Toronto Board of Trade banquet is well worthy the attention of Canadians in all parts of the Dominion. After having spoken of the position taken by the Province of Ontario at the World's Fair, His Excellency went on to say:

"I do venture to express the hope that Ontario will take the lead also in other respects, the lead in discouraging anything that savors of bigotry or intolerance. (Loud applause.) The lead in promoting the broad, tolerant, sympathetic spirit which is the true and necessary result and sequence of true civilization, enlightenment, and especially of true Christianity. (Loud applause.) I will venture to go more to read than from a speech of that distinguished man who has already furnished me with a text for some of my remarks. On a very important occasion—the last time he spoke in Canada—the Marquis of Dufferin used these earnest words: 'Divided as you are into various powerful religious communities, none of whom is entitled to claim either pre-eminence or ascendancy over the other, but each of which reckons among its adherents enormous masses of population, what hope can you have except in mutual forbearance and generous liberality of sentiment? (Applause.) It is in the application of that principle of religious toleration to public affairs, as well as to private life, that we alone can look forward to that condition of happiness, equality and peace to which we all aspire. (Applause.) I shall earnestly hope that nothing ever in Ontario will be so prominent which would imply a contrary spirit to that tolerance and that broad, comprehensive, sympathetic spirit which is the best kind of patriotism. (Loud applause.)"

Applause was never better deserved than when it was accorded to this exhortation to the widest tolerance and the most brotherly forbearance in matters connected with religion. Unless the religious denominations into which the population of the Dominion is divided are at peace with each other, unless they resolve to work together for the common good, in political as well as in social matters, Canada cannot prosper as it ought to prosper. Communities in which religious dissension is rife are most unhappy. The effects of such strife are felt in every class of society and in every relation of the life. They narrow the mind, they sour the temper, and in place of the sweet charities of life they engender bitterness and hard feelings. The Governor-General of Canada are never better employed than when they use their influence to prevail upon men of different creeds in this Dominion to bear with each other and to live side by side in peace and harmony. It requires no sacrifice of principle on the part of the members of any denomination to do this; to live together in this way is, in fact, carrying out the fundamental principle of the religion in which they all profess to believe.

A SINGULAR CASE.

How far is punishment an expiation of crime is a question that is not often considered. If a man commits a crime and is punished for it how is he to be regarded by society? Is his punishment to be considered a full atonement for his offence, and is he to be kindly received by society and afforded every opportunity of retrieving the reputation he had lost? This is certainly the Christianlike way of dealing with offenders, and it is also the common-sense way.

Our thoughts have been directed to this subject by a strange and interesting narrative which has appeared in the Sound papers. It has been discovered by some curious persons that a gentleman who occupies the responsible position of receiver of the Oregon National Bank, had served a year in the penitentiary for the crime of obtaining money under false pretences. This person, whose name is Stagg, gave a check on a bank in which he had no funds for a small amount. His offence was discovered, and he was arrested, tried and punished. After he was liberated, he sought and obtained honest employment, and conducted himself in such a way as to win the respect and confidence of his employers and others who came in contact with him. He was employed by Mr. Pittock, of the Oregonian, among others, as solicitor. He remained on the paper two years, and was perfectly honest and upright in all he did. He conducted a periodical, the Pacific Banker and Investor, which many of our readers no doubt have seen. Some time ago he went to Washington on business connected with his magazine, and there made the acquaintance of Comptroller Ekeles. From him he had the offer of the receivership of the Linn County National Bank, but he failed to get the position for the want of the requisite security. He was appointed bank examiner and performed his duties admirably. He was sent to Spokane to take charge of a bank there which had failed, and he did so well there that he was sent back to Portland to take charge of the Oregon National, which was in difficulties. The position is a lucrative one, and there were many candidates for it, some of whom were backed up by strong local influences. Comptroller Ekeles, however, knew that Stagg was a good man for the position, and gave him the appointment in preference to any of the others. It was one of these disappointed men who discov-

ered that Mr. Stagg, under another name, had committed the offence we have mentioned and had been punished for it, and they published the fact far and wide. But the revelation had not the effect which those who published it intended. His bondsmen, who are some of the wealthiest men in Portland, declare that their confidence in him is unshaken, and it is not likely that he will be displaced by the Government.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

The Parish Councils Bill was a long time before the House of Commons. It was introduced in March by Mr. Fowler, Secretary of the Local Government Board. The Home Rule Bill and the Employers Liability Bill delayed its passage through the House, but when these were disposed of, and the House could devote the whole of its attention to it, it made good progress. It has been amended by the Opposition, but no attempt was made to obstruct its passage. A few years ago it would have been considered an ultra radical measure. It is democratic to the last degree. It gives to women whether married or single, who have the necessary property qualification, the right to vote. Singular to relate, it was the Radicals, who were most strongly opposed to this feature of the Bill. It extends the principle of popular suffrage to the election of vestrymen and poor-law guardians. It invests the control of charitable bequests, except those of an ecclesiastical character, in the Parish Councils, and it gives to those bodies the right to purchase and to rent land for allotments, and under certain prescribed conditions to borrow money to build laborers' cottages thereon. It abolishes ex-officio poor-law guardians, and applies to the parishes the principles of popular local government. It was expected that the Parish Councils Bill would be rejected by the Lords, or that they would expunge from it what they consider its most objectionable features. But the opinion seems now to be that it will be allowed to pass pretty much as it is. It is said that this is really the most radical measure that ever passed through the House of Commons, and from what we have seen of it we have no doubt that it is.

AN OLD PRESSMAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—James Hinobill, who died recently in London, aged 63, and for whom a memorial meeting attended by representatives of all the leading papers was held in that city last night, was once well known in New York. He left this city 32 years ago to take charge of the first of Hoe's ten-fer machines, which was set up in London for the printing of Lloyd's Weekly News in 1861. He remained in charge of the mechanical department of this paper until 1891, when his health failed and he retired on a pension. He was the inventor of many valuable devices in connection with the printing press, and was considered the leading authority on these machines in the United Kingdom.

HONDURAS NICARAGUA.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 13.—President Vasquez yesterday ordered his troops to advance towards the position lately occupied by the Nicaraguan allies of the Honduran rebels, but from which they had fallen back. This movement was followed in the evening by an attack on the left flank of the enemy, who were repulsed with 20 killed. New arms have arrived from the United States, and a battery of artillery has already been sent to the front. The Nicaraguans have had the advantage in the matter of artillery, but the arrival of Hotchkiss and Gatling guns will soon change the aspect of affairs.

PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The report stage of the Parish Councils bill was finished at midnight, and the Right Hon. Henry Fowler, president of the Local Government Board, moved the bill in charge, moved at once the third reading. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen said, for the Unionists that the jaded state of the House caused the Opposition to refrain from debating this reading. He predicted that the Lords would mutilate the bill closely before allowing it to become a law. The bill was passed amid loud Liberal cheers, and the House adjourned until February 12.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—In the Reichstag the provisional commercial arrangement with Spain received its second reading yesterday. Count Padosdowsky, secretary of the Imperial treasury, in a two hour's speech proposed the first reading of the new tobacco tax bill. Herr Fritzen, on behalf of the Centre, declared the bill not acceptable. He said that he considered the Fritzen's declarations settled the fate of the bill.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12.—Premier Bernart yesterday afternoon reported to King Leopold the determination of the Cabinet to resign unless the Right made requisite concessions. A meeting of the Right has been called for Monday to consider the matter.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Warsaw says that the postal officials in Prussia, as well as in Rindniki, were arrested for forwarding nihilist circulars which emanated from the students' revolutionary society in Warsaw. Many citizens of Warsaw and Praski who have been comprised are said to have fled to escape arrest.

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—Thomas Beer, a printer aged 50 years, was taken to the county jail yesterday and will be examined to-day before Judge Langley as to his sanity. Beer has been rooming at the Merrimac house, on Second street, near University, but for the past several days his actions have been so peculiar that complaint was made to the police and the old man was arrested. Beer is a member of Seattle Typographical Union, No. 202, and a year ago was connected with the Sunday Mercury, and published in this city. It is said that he has property in New Westminster, B. C., but when arrested he was penniless. He is an Englishman and believes that he is pursued by a ghost in the shape of a tottering old woman, which in his boyhood haunted an old building belonging to his mother.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whites does its work thoroughly, coloring a uniform brown or black, which, when dry, will neither rub, wash off, nor soil linen.

TENNYSON'S DEATH.

The Late Sir Andrew Clark's Interesting Story Concerning It.

He Also Tells Why the Laureate's Life and Death Were Peaceful.

Lord Tennyson was dead; from Haelemere came confused rumors that the death-bed scene had been of unearthly beauty, and that Sir Andrew, who had watched with his dying friend and patient through the whole of the last day and night, was on his way back to London. When I stepped out of my hansom at his door, Sir Andrew drove up from the opposite direction. He could not see patients just then, the servant told me very politely. I wasn't a patient, I replied, and gave him my letter of introduction from the editor. And then I was told Sir Andrew would see me presently. I had to wait some time, and then he himself came in full of apologies, and ready to listen to my requests. "Come along into my den," he said, very kindly; "I am tired, but I would like to oblige your editor. Your editor is my editor, for yours is the only evening paper I read regularly. And then, by the way, was in the last days of the former incarnation of the Westminster Gazette. "And now listen and I will tell you what I think I may say," he said, as we had settled in the famous smoking room. A reddish light from the fire lit up the gloom of the dull, wet autumn day, and in the perfect silence of the house Sir Andrew's account of that most wonderful of deathbed scenes was almost as a story from another world. He looked very tired, as he was sitting in front of his bureau, incessantly twisting a pencil between his fingers; but for one moment he brightened up, then looked frowningly at me and said: "Do you know what you are asking? You are asking me to do what in the medical profession is considered an awful breach of etiquette." And then he got up, and in bitter disappointment I rose to go, with only sufficient courage left to say that certainly if this was so I was sincerely sorry. In one second the frown turned into a genial smile, and with his hand on my shoulder he said, "Sit still, I don't mind committing a breach of etiquette this time, but you must promise me faithfully not to mention my name as that of your informant."

"Keep my name out, and then tell the world what I tell you, as far as you can tell such things, of that glorious death-bed scene on the Surrey hills," and then, with glowing emotion, with a voice that rose and fell, and often grew husky and unsteady, he told me of the last watch by the bedside of the poet. "I have stood by the bedside of thousands of fellow-creatures," he said, "and have seen very grand and solemn death-bed scenes, but never, never one like that from which I have just come." Sir Andrew, when he grew animated, had a certain magnetic power over his hearers—I have heard of students, medical men and private friends of his often observe this—and I sat in spell-bound silence as he told of the glorious day, which, in the midst of the autumn storms, had swept over the world as the poet lay on his death-bed. One sentence I remember of the description which he then gave me. "The distant hills, shrouded in the mists of perfect white, could be seen through the oriel window of the room. Tennyson lay like a piece of breathing marble. He was dead, describe the night flooded with moonlight, the perfect stillness, the dying man's request for his Shakespeare, and 'after that the dark,' and then he rose again and walked up and down the room. I also rose to go.

"Sit still!" he thundered, suddenly. "Shall I tell you why Tennyson's death was so peaceful? This is not to be put into the papers to-day. Probably it would not interest them at all. But the secret is this: He lived a quiet, laborious, simple life. It is a secret which few men know in time to profit by it. I was his friend before I was his physician. Metaphysics drew us together. Gladstone, too, is deeply interested in that subject, and we all three agreed in our taste for a simple life, and a life of work."

"Half of the disease of the generation is due to people's idleness. Idleness, the beginning of all evil. The mother of a pampered dandy of a daughter sends to me. The girl sills, and regular mess, and come and prescribe. I know before I go what is the matter with the girl. 'Go to your local medical man,' I say. But no, it must be Sir Andrew, the grumpy Scot, and Sir Andrew prescribes long walks, and less rich food, and regular mess, and early hours. And presently, when the young lady has regained her red cheeks and high spirits, they think I have performed a wonderful cure."

"Now let me tell you how I myself have managed to live at all. I am 62. Over thirty years ago, when I was young and obscure Scotch practitioner in London, I applied for a place on the medical staff of the London hospital. The authorities there said: 'Oh, let us give the poor chap a chance. He is competent, he won't last long. Let us, in pity, give him the post. Well, I have outlived nearly every one of them. All my life I have been delicate; I have several times been at death's door; but, by reason of a simple life and a life of work, I have managed to get very close to three score years and ten."

"I got up once more to take my leave. 'Sit still,' he commanded once more, as he put on his glasses and a professional air. 'And as you are one of those ladies who write? They tell me all the younger generations of women write and smoke. Do you smoke?' (with a terrible emphasis on the personal pronoun). 'No, Sir Andrew, I don't.' 'You don't smoke? Look here, let me tell you one thing. Don't do it.' I took my leave, and jumped into my hansom; but I was recalled. 'Come back! Make haste! Young woman, come back this moment!' Sir Andrew called after me, and showed me again into his room. 'I only want to tell you one thing. If you breathe my name in connection with what I have told you, I'll—I'll haunt you. Now shake hands, and forgive a garrulous old man for keeping you so long.'

I never mentioned Sir Andrew's name at the time in connection with the information. He sent his 'Well done!' to me when he saw my article, and that was the last I heard directly from him. But if the threat of haunting me was for revealing who was our informant about Tennyson's death-bed scene meant to be indefinite, then—but I do not think Sir Andrew went so far in his prohibition.—Westminster Gazette.

PERFECTLY CURED.

Srs.—I have been greatly troubled with headache and had blood for ten or twelve years. I started to take Buckle's Blood-purifier in July, 1892, and now (January, 1893) I am perfectly cured. HUGH DRAKE, Norwood, Ont.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Stead in Chicago—Charges Against California Judge—The Unemployed.

A Postmaster Boycotted in Pennsylvania—Mgr. Satelli on Church Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Serious charges affecting a member of the local judiciary have been filed in the Supreme Court. It is alleged that the case of Mary Fletcher Ryer vs. the estate of Dr. Washington Ryer, the deceased millionaire, was transferred from the department which it is said has been assigned to the department presided over by Judge Levy, in violation of the rules, and that such a transfer is calculated to defeat the ends of justice and was made for the purposes of fraud. The matter will be argued before the Supreme Court next week, when interesting disclosures are expected.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 12.—Mgr. Satelli has written Father P. A. Baart, of Marquette, Mich., approving his course in advocating the Roman Catholic and secular press the holding of church property by trustees chosen by clerical corporations and opposing the plan of vesting such property in the hands of laymen. This question has been most agitated, both in New York and the west, and those who have advocated the trustee plan have been bitterly attacked by partisans of the older method. The apostolic delegate sharply criticises the priest who has assumed Father Baart and sustains him at every point.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The directors of the Produce Exchange at their meeting this morning voted to give \$25,000 toward the fund for the relief of the unemployed.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—William Cordray who was shot on Wednesday last, is improving, and the physicians attending him are much pleased with his condition to-day.

He now has intervals of consciousness, during which he is able to answer questions. The shooting was accidental, and the result of his own carelessness.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—W. T. Stead has secured the names of those owning property which is leased for disreputable purposes, and proposes to publish them in his book on Chicago. To make certain of the ownership he has sent circulars to all who pay taxes on the property asking if his information is correct. He will issue next Tuesday night a circular to the proprietors of the question, "Who Are the Disreputable of Chicago?"

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Postmaster Thomas R. Bitting, of Ambler, Pa., will appeal to Postmaster-General Bissell for relief from a boycott. Keasey & Mattison, chemical manufacturers at Ambler, have forced him in eighteen months to cancel a million of their stamps purchased elsewhere and attached to circulars and letters mailed at home. His salary has thus been cut from \$1,700 a year to \$1,100.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Again the Transcontinental conference has come to naught, owing to the impossibility of making satisfactory terms regarding the Canadian Pacific's differential. The latter claims \$75, but discards California lines are not willing to concede so much.

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 12.—George W. Harvey, of Iowa, died on Wednesday evening in terrible agony. He was celebrating the anniversary of his golden wedding. While surrounded by his children and grandchildren he died peacefully in the arms of his wife. A hair lodged in his throat and a severe conical splintered Mr. Harvey suffered greatly, and at last burst a blood vessel, dying in a few minutes. Mrs. Harvey, who is past 70, fell unconscious upon hearing of the death of her husband, and never since. It is feared she will not long survive the shock.

JOLIETTE, Jan. 12.—The jury in the Hooper case, who are all farmers, having entered a strong protest against the court sitting at night it has been decided to dispense with night sessions hereafter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—E. M. Field, who has been here in custody having been discharged from the Buffalo State asylum for the insane as cured, against whom there are five indictments for forgery and grand larceny, was on day held in the sums of \$50,000 on one charge and \$15,000 on another. As no bondsmen were forthcoming he went back to Ludlow street jail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate was in session three hours to-day, but only half an hour was passed with open doors, the remainder of the time being given to the consideration of executive business. A large number of nominations were confirmed, among them being Robert E. Preston, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Mint; John M. B. Hill, of Michigan, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General in Corea, and Indian Agent Wooten. During the open session no business of any importance was taken up. The Senate adjourned at 3 p. m. Hill Monday.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 12.—An improvised bridge over Newton creek at Meeker avenue in this city collapsed to-night, precipitating a large number of pedestrians, variously estimated at from 50 to 75, in the water. The greater number of these were rescued or succeeded in reaching shore through the efforts of five persons who jumped to the rescue. The bridge was fifteen feet high and the water where the accident occurred is nine feet deep.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Rear Admiral D. McNeill Fairfax, U.S.N., retired, died on Wednesday. Donald McNeill Fairfax was a great-grandson of Baron Fairfax, the friend of George Washington. He was born in Virginia, August 10, 1822; became a midshipman in 1837; served under Dupont on the west coast of Mexico and California during the Mexican war, and was at the capture of several towns. He was promoted to a Lieutenant February 26, 1851; made commander July 16, 1862, and served on the Cayuga, of the West Gulf squadron, from June, 1862, till February, 1863, under Farragut, when he was transferred to the command of the steamer Naumuck and Montank, of the South Atlantic squadron, in which he made several attacks on the defenses of Charleston harbor, under Dupont and Dahlgren. In 1864-65 he was in command of the naval academy, and was promoted to commodore in this city in 1866, serving until 1867 on the flagship Rhode Island, of the North Atlantic squadron. In 1873 he was promoted to the rank of commodore, and made a rear-admiral July 11, 1880. Admiral Fairfax was in the service forty-eight years and five months of this time twenty years and four months were spent at sea, his last cruise ending in 1868, when he was on the Susquehanna.

EL PASO, TEX., Jan. 11.—The band of