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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1889.

A MODERN CRUSADE.

Cardinal Lavigerie is one of the great philanthropists of the age. His object is to suppress the trade in slaves. The slave trade he knows to be the cause of incalculable suffering and of dreadful demoralization. He is convinced that the only way in which this abominable traffic can be effectually stamped out is to attack it at its source. He intends literally to carry the war against the slave trader and the slave kidnapper into Africa. The Arabs are the slave traders of the "Dark Continent," and he exhorts Christians to take measures as will make it impossible for the Arab slave hunter and slave trader to carry on his nefarious business in its interior. The King of Belgium is the Cardinal's zealous co-laborer in the good work. Other Christian men of all denominations and some lovers of their kind who are not Christians are ready to co-operate with Cardinal Lavigerie. In order to form a plan of operations, a conference is to meet in Brussels. It is hoped that measures will then be taken which will result in the complete suppression of the African slave trade. It will take time and money to carry out the work successfully. There must be also men of courage and intelligence, who are ready, at the sacrifice of all that men usually hold most dear, to engage in this work. There is no doubt that both the money and the men will be found. There are heroes still in the world, and when the project is ripe for execution there will be no scarcity of men ready to enlist in the crusade against this horrible evil. Missionaries are on the ground already, and the knowledge which they have gained, and are every day gaining, will be of the greatest use to Cardinal Lavigerie and those who are working with him for the suppression of the slave trade in Africa. Very few have any idea of the extent of that trade and of the abominable cruelties which are still perpetrated by the traders. The Arab slave hunters have already taken the alarm, and are doing their best to prevent Europeans gaining a foothold on their slave preserve, but they will not be able to withstand Christian zeal, united with European energy and intelligence.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Yesterday's despatches seemed to indicate that the war cloud was again rising above the horizon in Europe. Germany and Russia appear to be threatening each other. It is to be hoped that the signs have been misinterpreted, and that the movements of the troops on both sides of the German frontier mean nothing unusual. A European war would be a fearful calamity. It would not long be confined to the two nations that began the contest. There is no knowing how far it would extend, or what results it would produce. The nation that precipitates such a struggle will incur a fearful responsibility. A consideration of the dreadful consequences that must follow the outbreak of war in Europe cannot but deter any single Power from doing anything that is calculated to disturb the peaceful relations that now exist between the nations. Europe at the present moment may be compared to a magazine filled with explosives. He is a bold or a reckless man who will throw a spark into it. It is impossible for any mortal to tell what damage it will do, who will be destroyed or who will escape. Lord Salisbury, in a recent speech which he delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet, dwelt with great effect on this aspect of the subject. He said:

"We live in a state of things to which there is no analogy. Mankind has never seen such vast armies as are now being assembled together. Mankind has never seen such deadly weapons as the sinister ingenuity of science has now put into our hands, and we cannot prophesy what the result of this terrible accession to our powers of evil as well as of good will be. Your lordship in your speech indicated a danger that might come from the caprice or greed of any single Power. At least let me offer to your consideration this countervailing thought. These tremendous armaments, these terrible instruments of death, must mean to the eyes of any statesman who contemplates the future, and has to decide the fearful issues of peace and war, that when once two nations are locked in the deadly grapple of modern war the end must be destruction to one of them. The victim in such a struggle will be almost bound, when he is victor, to take care that never again shall he from the same quarter be exposed to the same dangers or subjected to the same evils, and every statesman who is casting the horoscope of the future and meditating on the consequences of his acts knows what a fearful stake it is that he is now casting down upon the green cloth of destiny. He knows that if he fails the nation which he seeks to defend will practically disappear. I cannot, my lord, but feel that that thought, which must be in the mind of every responsible man, is one of the great securities for peace in the present day. The issue is so frightful that men will shrink from challenging it. Men, as they peer over the fearful abyss to which public rumor is inviting them, will shrink back appalled from the terrible fate which, owing to the strength of modern armaments and modern science, awaits them, should any accident foil their calculations; and therefore, my lord, I indulge in the hope and confident belief that year after year, though from time to time the scare of war may revive, men will shrink from engaging in its fell and terrible reality. I believe, that all the time we gain by that natural and legitimate terror, the growing prosperity and flourishing industry of mankind will be every year making war more and more difficult and more and more impossible, and will be accumulating and multiplying and rivetting the precious securities of peace."

If men in such matters were guided by reason and principle there would be great hope that the considerations set forth by the British Premier would prevent any Power bringing upon the nations the awful calamity of war. But there are times when men are deaf to the voice of reason and when the promptings of principle are disregarded. Blind and reasonless passion takes possession of them and they submit to its sway and obey its behests without taking time to consider consequences. A rash act or a passionate utterance has before this plunged nations in war, and we are told that history often repeats itself. The men who, humanly speaking, to-day hold the issue of peace and war in their hands are those over whom the voice of the people have the least control. If either the Emperor of Germany or the Emperor of Russia makes up his mind to put an end to the armed peace which now exists, and if the comparatively few men who advise him and have influence over him approve of his determination it is of little consequence what the many millions who must bear the burdens of the war and endure its afflictions may say or do. The men who are to do the fighting are trained to obey, and when they have the word of command they advance to meet the enemy without hesitation or question. The spark will then have fallen and the explosion will be inevitable.

THE EASTERN FISHERY QUESTION.

In order that our readers may see the precise position which American fishermen occupy in the British waters of the eastern coast of the continent, what restrictions they are under and what privileges they can claim as matters of right, we reproduce the principal clause contained in the fishery treaty of 1818. After setting forth specifically where Americans can fish and on what part of the shores of British America they may land and dry their fish, the article reads:

"And the United States hereby renounce FOREVER any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions in America not included within the above-mentioned limits; provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

It would be difficult to use plainer or more perspicuous terms than these. The most ingenious of hair-splitting lawyers would have great difficulty in misconstruing this article of the treaty of 1818.

It is not contended that Great Britain or Canada has withheld from American fishermen any of the privileges specifically extended to them by the treaty. It is admitted that all which Great Britain bound herself to give she did give immediately and unreservedly. But what the Americans claim that they ought to have are privileges which their government have, in the clearest terms, renounced. They can, the treaty says, enter the bays and harbors of British America "for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and FOR NO OTHER PURPOSE WHATEVER." But they claim in addition to these the privilege of buying bait, of purchasing food supplies, and of transhipping fish; that is, they claim the privilege of using the harbors of Canada and Newfoundland for fishing purposes precisely as if they belonged to the United States. It is evident that no straining of language can make the admission of their fishing vessels into British American bays and harbors for the purposes of shelter, repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, cover these and other privileges which they claim.

It will be observed that the treaty of 1818 affects fishermen and fishing vessels only. Ordinary trading vessels are entitled to all the advantages and privileges which, by the general comity of nations, one country in times of peace extends to the trading vessels of another country. Our American neighbors do not complain that their trading vessels are badly treated in Canadian harbors. On the contrary, they readily admit that nothing is denied them that they have a right to obtain. Their complaint is that the fishing vessels which are specifically excluded by the terms of the treaty of 1818 do not, in direct contravention of that treaty, receive the same treatment in Canadian harbors as their trading vessels. In order to evade the treaty Secretary Bayard hit upon a not very ingenious device. He gave American fishing vessels trading certificates and contended that the Canadian authorities were under obligation to recognize such certificates. When those authorities refused to admit the secretary's power to transform fishermen into traders a howl was set up in Gloucester and some other of the New England fishing ports, but it did not last long. The trick was too transparent altogether. The Americans themselves had not the impudence to maintain that the American Government had the power to perform the miracle of changing a fishing vessel into a trading vessel, and so their government ceased to issue these certificates.

The binding nature of the treaty of 1818 was admitted by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 and the Washington Treaty of a later date. By both these treaties the American Government consented to give a substantial consideration for the privileges that were withheld from American fishermen by the treaty first named. Both those treaties were abrogated by the American Government, and when the Canadian authorities enforced the original treaty which then again came into operation, the Americans began to grumble and growl. But they complained, as our readers see, because they were not allowed privileges and advantages from the enjoyment of which, by their own act, they had debarred themselves. The British on the East Coast set up no claim that has not been secured to them by treaty with the United States. This is very different from the arbitrary claim, contrary to the law of nations, which the United States makes in Behring's Sea.

DILATORY AND NEGLECTFUL.

The complaint respecting the manner in which the Johnson street sewer is being constructed is loud and general. The business men of that street consider that they are being shamefully used by the corporation and nearly all their fellow-citizens are of the same opinion. The contractor is allowed to do exactly as he pleases. What he considers his interests are preferred to the public convenience. The contractors are permitted to open large sections of the street and to obstruct it by piles of offensive earth and to proceed with the work with snail-like slowness. A very large portion of the street is now obstructed and the contractors have ceased operations altogether on the part of the street opened up. The residents on the street must suffer loss, the extent of which it is exceedingly difficult to calculate, and the public are greatly inconvenienced, all because the corporation will not or can not do business in a business-like way.

The contractor should have been under bonds to proceed with that work with all possible speed. Gangs should have been at work on it night as well as day. The contractors should not have been permitted to open up more than a certain length of the street at one time. The least possible obstruction should be placed in the way of traffic. The short section opened up should have been completed and closed with all possible despatch. The materials should have been all on the spot and carefully inspected by an officer of the corporation before the street was opened. There should be no delays for want of material or for any other cause. The Corporation should have placed the work under the superintendence of an energetic, capable man, who would not permit a section of the street to be opened before the contractor was in a position to proceed with the construction of the sewer, and he should not allow the contractor either to slight his work or to dawdle over it. But instead of taking measures to have the work proceeded with energetically, the Corporation allow the contractor to take his own time, and a precious long time it is. The citizens are disgusted with the way in which the job is being done, and they set the Board of Aldermen down as a lot of imbeciles; and no wonder.

The evidence of want of business ability which they see leads them to suspect that there is an equal, perhaps greater, want in the parts of the business that are hidden from observation. It is natural that they should ask about the nature of the agreement which the contractor has made with the Corporation. Is that contract sufficiently binding? Does it compel the contractor to do his work in a certain way and within a certain time? Has sufficient security been taken for the proper fulfilment of the contract? If there is a time stipulation in the contract why is it not carried out? If the contractor is under bonds, as he ought to be, to do the work speedily and to keep the thoroughfare clear, why is he allowed to go on in such a dilatory fashion, and why are the obstructions permitted to remain before men's doors for such an unconscionable length of time? Then, as every one knows, the contractors' work is hidden from sight as soon as it is completed. Have the proper measures been taken to see that the material is all good and is put together in a workmanlike way? The engineer of the city of Montreal stated, not long since, that it was almost impossible to get the sewers of the city honestly built by contract. Bad material was put into them in spite of the best inspection he could obtain. This fact should put the Corporation on their guard. The work is an expensive one, and it is their duty to see that everything connected with it is properly done. If they are as careless about the matters that are not open to observation as they are with respect to those which obtrude themselves so unpleasantly on every one's attention, it would be folly to expect that the Johnson street sewer will be in any respect satisfactorily done.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE improvement that has been made in naval architecture and in the construction of ship's engines in the last quarter of a century is wonderful. When the Scotia crossed the Atlantic, in 1866, in little better than eight days the feat was considered a wonderful one, and so it was. The "ocean greyhound" was not then thought of. But competition and the necessities of traffic set men to designing new models and perfecting marine engines, until now the phenomenal voyage of the Scotia would be regarded as an alarmingly slow one. If the Etruria or the Umbria or the City of Paris were to be now eight days out, a thousand rumors would be raised and serious fears would be felt for the safety of the vessel. Short as the passages are now there is every reason to believe that before very long they will be shorter still, and that the normal passage from New York to Liverpool will be five days, or perhaps less. The following statement shows how, year after year, the time taken to cross the Atlantic has been becoming less and less:

		D.	H.	M.
1866	Scotia	8	9	48
1873	Baltic	7	20	9
1875	City of Berlin	7	15	48
1876	Germanic	7	11	57
1877	Britannic	7	10	53
1880	Arizona	7	7	23
1882	Alaska	6	21	46
1882	Alaska	6	18	37
1884	Oregon	6	11	9
1884	America	6	10	00
1885	Etruria	6	5	31
1885	Umbria	6	4	58
1887	Etruria	6	4	36
1888	Umbria	6	1	36
1889	City of Paris	5	23	7
1889	City of Paris	5	19	18

The last-named ship, like the Alaska, has the distinction of having broken the record twice within the year, and may make still better time.

THE New York Maritime Register has something like a proper appreciation of the value of the Canadian Pacific route to China to the Imperial Government, and it expresses its view without showing the small-minded jealousy exhibited by its Western contemporaries. It expresses its preference for the route through the United States, but that was to be expected. This is what it says:

"The new English route to the East by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway is certainly receiving excellent support from the Imperial and Dominion Governments. Its value to England as a direct and protected road to her Indian empire is enormous, warranting any support that the mother country may give. The real commercial route to the East, however, is through this country, and although success is for the moment with the more northerly route, yet trade must in the end take its natural course."

A Cure for Toothache.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum is guaranteed to cure toothache instantly. Prepared by J. A. Gibbons & Co., Toronto, and sold by druggists. Price, 15 cents.

july20-12m-w

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment instantly relieves and permanently cures Piles, Pruritus and all hot and itching sores and eruptions. Price, $1. Of druggists. je13-d&w

OUR CABLE LETTER.

England's Relations with Germany and Italy.

The Aim and Object of the Triple Alliance.

Scarcity of American Cotton Affects the English Market—The Gas Companies Adopt the 8-Hour System.

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LONDON, Sept. 7.—Mr. Labouchere may claim the credit of reviving speculation in regard to matters of foreign policy among the comparatively few members who are at present in London. The persistent questions which he has addressed to Sir Jas. Ferguson, under secretary for foreign affairs, with regard to the supposed understanding between England and the Central European powers, coincides with the rumor which has obtained currency in quasi-official quarters that England's relations both with Germany and Italy have again entered on a phase of diplomatic activity. The member for Northampton has excellent means of acquainting himself with the current talk in foreign office circles, and is qualified to judge of the amounts of credit to be attached to it. There is a persistent belief in quarters closely connected with the government, that the bill in regard to the Eastern Question will be of very short duration, and that the usual crop of autumn war rumors may be expected earlier than usual this year. The belief of pessimists is that the period of actual danger will set in with the close of the Paris exposition, which will remove the chief grievances for the absolute inertia in regard to

INTERNATIONAL MATTERS

which French diplomacy displays at the present time. It has always been asserted that when Lord Salisbury wishes to distract attention from Ireland, a sudden change in his foreign policy would be announced. Politicians generally are now of the opinion that the English premier has reversed this order, and put forward Balfour to proclaim an Irish Catholic university bill, that he may draw attention from his foreign policy by keeping Ireland in the foreground. Very few of the leading politicians, however, have seriously entertained Mr. Balfour's proposal. The question whether Lord Salisbury has made binding agreements with the Triple Alliance is of more importance at present, even to the Irish members, than the proposed remedial measures for Ireland. It has been well said that the "greatest of British interests is peace," and the German statesmen who are so anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain are never weary of describing their alliance as a "peace league." Such expressions are misleading. A war, it is true, is accompanied by misfortune and sufferings which it is almost impossible to exaggerate, and

A EUROPEAN WAR

would in any case be little less than a disaster to England. But to avoid war is not, and cannot possibly be, the paramount object of any policy. It is not the object of the triple alliance. The allied powers aim at the preservation of their territories, and to secure this have agreed to make war at any moment. Even in England's case there are considerations to which the preservation of peace is secondary. Peace, then, cannot be guaranteed by a policy which aims only at the advance of war. But unnecessary quarrels and unnecessary wars can be avoided by keeping clear of those aims and those interests with which England has no direct concern. This is the meaning of Gladstone's maxim that it is a principle of foreign policy to avoid needless and entangling engagements.

The strain in the regular autumnal squeeze in the market for raw cotton this year is more than usually severe. The present price of middling American, 6¾d., carries one's mind back to the days of

THE COTTON FAMINE.

It is, indeed, a famine price, and the questions which suggest themselves to practical people are how so high a point came to be reached and how the descent from it, or from some higher point, is to be accomplished without serious disturbances. The main cause is, as everybody knows, the scarcity of American cotton.

The action of the directors of the London Gaslight and Coke Co. in conceding their employes an eight-hour day is of considerable interest at the present moment. In their current report the directors recognize that "during the past half-year a movement took place among the stokers employed by the company in favor of

SHORT HOURS OF DUTY."

Under the system now in operation, the gang have worked in two shifts of twelve hours each. The carbonizing staff, however, although nominally on duty twelve hours, have never actually worked more than six, the remaining six hours being devoted to rest and meals. The Sunday working between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. has been reduced to a minimum, and is practically abolished, except in cases of exigency of the weather, when the men engaged secure additional pay at the rate of 50 per cent. The directors state that there is some ground for supposing that the three-shift system of eight hours in place of two shifts of 12 hours each would, though necessarily be more expensive to the company, be better for the men and enable them to carry on their work under less trying conditions. They have, therefore, reduced the day's work from 12 hours to 8 hours, with a proportionate reduction in the number of retorts to be charged and drawn, and they believe that under the new system they will, while improving their condition, obtain more efficient work from the men. The increased cost of carbonizing in consequence of more men being required, will amount to $50,000.

SHOT AN EX-CONVICT.

The Cause of the Murder Was a Beautiful Girl.

DENVER, Sept. 6.—At an early hour this morning, Timothy Stocking, a faro dealer in the Arcade gambling hall, shot and instantly killed Billy Murphy, an ex-convict of Joliet, Ill. The cause of the murder was a young woman, Miss Williams, a beautiful young girl, who came to Chicago from a small town in Wisconsin to visit friends. Shortly after her arrival she met Billy Murphy, a plumber, who fell madly in love with the lady, who did not return his affections. Soon after, she met and married Timothy Stocking. A member of Pinkerton's took a drink with the couple a few months after the wedding. Shortly afterwards he was caught burglarizing the residence and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Stocking being the principal witness for the prosecution, Murphy swore he would kill both Stocking and wife as soon as he could regain his liberty. After his release he followed the couple over the country, finally locating them in Denver. He came here a couple of months ago, and meeting Mrs. Stocking on the street, nearly frightened her to death by threats of violence against herself and husband.

Stocking, however, appeared to pay little attention to the threats, and laughed at them whenever he spoke of the matter. Then the police were notified of the state of affairs, and had repeatedly driven Murphy from Stocking's premises, where he had been found skulking around at all hours of night. This morning Stocking was awakened by some knocking on the front door, and on going to the entrance asked who was there. Being informed it was Billy Murphy, Stocking looked between the blinds and saw a man with a huge knife in his hand. Stocking picked up a shotgun and fired the contents in Murphy's neck and face, literally tearing them to pieces. Murphy staggered out of the gate and fell on the walk a corpse. Stocking was arrested and locked up in the Central station.

Deceased has a father living on Blue Island avenue, Chicago, and a cousin and brother in the same city, all of whom are quite wealthy and influential citizens.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Wm. Murphy, who was killed this morning at Denver by Timothy Stocking had rather an unsavory record in Chicago. His father, Edward Murphy, lives at the corner of Harrison street and Blue Island avenue, and is 74 years old. About four months ago Thomas Murphy, a rich uncle, died and left $300,000 or $400,000 each to William and his three brothers, Frank, John and James. The latter is a plumber at 21 Blue Island avenue, John is a conductor on the railroad and Frank is a butcher in Colorado, about 100 miles from Denver.

The money was not to be paid to the boys until both were of age. Their brother William, who was about 39 years old, has been discarded by his family on account of his many misdeeds. He has been in the penitentiary three times, the last time being sent up for knocking down and robbing his brother-in-law. His relatives in this city had heard nothing from him for about three years. They have decided to take no steps in the matter of the killing, having long ago decided to have nothing more to do with William.

A LEGAL SENSATION.

Two Men Charged With Offering to Sell a Judge's Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—A sensation was created in the police court this morning by Prosecuting Attorney Long, who openly charged that Phillip Crimmins and Fire Commissioner Martin Kelly, two well-known Republican politicians, had offered to sell Judge Joachimisen's decision in the Kenny murder case for $1,000. The father and another relative of young Kenny, who stabbed and killed James Moses several weeks ago, were placed on the stand to corroborate Long's charge. They testified that ex-Senator J. N. R. Wilson, who was retained to defend young Kenny, had told them this morning that Crimmins and Kelly had called on him last evening and offered for $1,000 to obtain a decision favorable to the prisoner, and promised if the grand jury should take the matter up afterwards that they would reach District Attorney Page.

Judge Joachimisens instructed Prosecuting Attorney Long to lay the matter before the grand jury at once and push an investigation.

Crimmins and Kelly both deny the charges of corruption brought against them by Prosecuting Attorney Long.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

The Superintendent of Education Visits all the Mainland Schools.

Mr. S. D. Pope, Superintendant of Education, returned on Thursday evening by the Islander, having made a tour of inspection to the various schools of the mainland.

Starting on his trip on the 12th of August, he first visited the Vancouver schools, which he found opened with a large attendance in all divisions, with every prospect of its being largely increased before the close of the term. The twelve teachers employed, and the board of trustees seemed fully alive to the educational wants of the district in urging the immediate establishment of a High School. Their claims will receive the early attention of the Education Department.

From Vancouver Supt. Pope went to Westminster, where he also found a large number of scholars present at the different schools. An additional school in the western portion of the city had been opened during the month with a very creditable attendance. The increased attendance at the Central school had necessitated the appointment of an additional teacher on the staff, and the New Westminster city schools were now in charge of nine teachers.

At Ashcroft, a newly created district, the school is open with seventeen pupils, and every prospect of a considerable increase in the attendance. Cache Creek school, next visited, was attended by about twenty pupils, from all parts of the district, the majority of whom boarded at the school.

The attendance at the Clinton school is small, but the progress of the pupils in every way satisfactory.

Donald school had an attendance of over twenty, which number will be largely increased during the winter months. The people of this thriving town are justly proud of their school, and giving the teacher every encouragement in their power.

Revelstoke school had an average attendance of twenty-five, with an enrolment of 28, and the prospect of a rapid increase. The school in this district before long will doubtless be one of the largest in the interior. From Revelstoke, Supt. Pope passed to Okanagon Mission, where the number of pupils was small but growing daily.

The Vernon school had a good attendance, and keeps apace with the growth of the town in all matters. At Spallumcheen the attendance was small, yet the advancement made by the pupils was most marked. Seven of the last term pupils were able to take the papers for entrance to the high school.

At Round Prairie the school had a large attendance, steadily increasing. This is the only rural school east of Ashcroft in charge of a lady teacher, and she was found to be doing good work. The Enderby school had over twenty pupils present. The school property in this district was a credit to the trustees and parents, and the interest taken by them in the school was equally noticeable.

The Kamloops school was found to be nearly doubled in attendance since the same time last year. The teacher was popular with parents and scholars, and was doing excellent work. Rev. Principal Grant, of Kingston, paid a visit to the school during the superintendent's inspection, and examined the pupils in Canadian history. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the answers received.

From Kamloops Mr. Pope went to Lytton, where he found the school well attended. As a change of teachers had recently taken place, nothing definite could be said in regard to the progress of the school, although there was every reason to believe that the young lady in charge would give satisfaction.

The school at Yale had an attendance of 25, whose progress during the present year was alike creditable to them and their teacher. Hope school had a small attendance, only 15, at present, but this figure will doubtless be doubled before the close of the year.

At almost all of the schools the trustees and many of the parents were present during the Superintendent's visit. Whenever possible, notice of his coming was given in advance to the teachers and trustees. From the constant accessions being made to the population of the interior, it is but reasonable to expect that increased demands will be made upon the Education Department for school facilities during the present year. There are now over 1,200 pupils attending the schools of the Mainland.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

OUTLAW CAUGHT.

Sylvestro Morales, the Bandit, Found at Last.

Morales Tells How He Killed His Partner, "Bunch," About Four Months Ago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—A Chronicle special from Los Angeles says: Sylvester Morales, the noted outlaw, was captured this afternoon at the head of Alimatos bay, five miles from the town of Long Beach.

Keno Wilson, constable of Oceanside, John McGowen and Manuel Cassila have for several days been watching for Morales near the old Alimatos, where the outlaw's sister lives and where it was though he was being sheltered. On several occasions they had seen a woman carrying a basket supposed to contain food.

About four o'clock this afternoon they saw a man come out of the brush near the head of the bay and approaching the water stoop down to wash his hands. Immediately the men recognized him as Morales, the outlaw, and leveled a Winchester at him and ordered him to throw up his hands. Morales raised one hand slowly, when Wilson shouted for him to hold up both hands, and both of the outlaw's hands went up. The men then advanced upon him, and while McGowen and Casilla kept him covered Wilson placed the handcuffs on him. Morales was not armed.

Constable Wilson asked about Nymphia Brown, the girl abducted by the bandit from San Diegnito. The outlaw pointed to the brush near by, and on going there the girl was found. She refused to state whether or not she had willingly accompanied him from home.

Morales has very little to say, but told of putting three bullets into the body of his partner "Bunch," during a quarrel four months ago at Oceanside.

He was taken, in company with the abducted girl, to San Luis Rey, where he will have to answer the charge of killing Henry Charles. The girl will be restored to her parents there.

A NOVELTY FOR SAN FRANCISCO

A Skating Rink to be Built With a Floor of Ice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—An ice skating rink is soon to be built on Eighth and Market streets, this city. The building is to be 90 by 275 feet, and in this will be a smooth floor of ice, 70 by 225 feet. The ice is made as in an ordinary ice machine, by evaporization of liquid ammonia on a water-tight floor having raised edges. A series of iron pipes will be laid, the floor will be flooded with water to the depth of several inches, liquid ammonia will be forced into the pipes, and the vaporizing will cause such intense cold that the whole body of water will be frozen solid.

A CANNERY BURNED.

Rumors of the Destruction of Other Establishments Unfounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—A telegram was received in this city to-day that several canneries had been burned in the vicinity of Loring, where the steamer Ancon was wrecked. The fire is thought to have occurred last Sunday. One of the canneries was said to be as long as the cannery on Tongass Narrows, and it was also stated that the Cutting Packing Company had been burned out. The manager of the latter company in this city, was seen to-night, and said that the report was exaggerated. Cutting & Co. was uninjured, and as far as can be learned only the cannery of A. Berry, which was located about thirty miles from Loring, was burned. The loss is thought to be about $12,000.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CRICKET.

The match between the Victoria Club and the Fleet, probably the last of the season, played Saturday afternoon at Beacon Hill, resulted in a draw. Clinton's fine not out innings of 77, which will rank with the best of his many grand displays of sound batting this season, was the feature of the game. The Navy men as usual fielded well, setting an example that the club players could imitate with advantage. The following is the score:

The Club.

H. F. Clinton, not out	77
J. W. Sinclair, b Kethrow	9
H. J. Martin, c Thomas	4
W. B. Ransom, ht wicket	0
H. S. Sharpe, c Thomas, b Hodges	3
H. Jones, b Kethrow	0
J. E. Martin, b Kethrow	0
C. W. Rhodes, c Finch, b Vaughan	3
E. A. Wylde, c Vaughan, b Kethrow	8
G. A. Goffin, c Hodges, b Thomas	7
H. B. Rogers, b Thomas	0
Byes	12
No balls	1
Total	124

The Fleet.

J. Hodges c. Rhodes, b. Martin	0
Raxworthy c. Rhodes, b. Sinclair	3
Lieut. Thomas r. o.	3
Dr. Fitzgerald b. Sinclair	16
Lieut. Colmore b. Jones	9
Mr. Dawson b. Sinclair	3
Mr. Church b. Sinclair	13
Kethro b. Jones	6
Mr. Vaughan c. Sharpe, b. Martin	11
F. Finch, not out	19
Lieut. Rewett, not out	4
Byes	8
Leg byes	4
Wides	0
Total	99

No balls.
For 9 wickets.

BASEBALL.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

At New York—New York 12; Indianapolis 4.

At Washington—Second game—Washington 2; Chicago 1.

At Boston—Boston, 5; Pittsburg, 3.

At Washington—First game—Washington, 4; Chicago, 3.

At Philadelphia — Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 4.

At Brooklyn — Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 4.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 4; Louisville, 4.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Cincinnati, 5.

At Columbus—Columbus, 5; Kansas City, 0.

At Lowell—Lowell 13; Newark 2.

At Hartford—Hartford, 5; Worcester, 5.

At Hamilton—1st game, Hamilton, Buffalo, 8. 2nd game, Hamilton, 15; Buffalo, 13. Game called owing to darkness.

At Toronto—1st game, Detroit, 5; Toronto, 2. 2nd game, Detroit, 6; Toronto, 14.

At London—London, 8; Toledo, 3.

At Rochester—Rochester, 1; Syracuse, 5.

ROBERT TODD STABBED

By a Drunken Printer at Seattle Who Wanted Four Dollars.

Robert Todd, a printer well known in Victoria, and who started the Courier newspaper at Nanaimo, was seriously stabbed at Seattle on Friday night by Thos. Strawbridge, a drunken fellow-craftsman. After severing his connection with the Nanaimo Courier, Todd went to Seattle and secured a position on the Seattle Morning Journal, where he has since been employed. On Friday night Strawbridge made a demand upon Todd for $4, which he claimed the latter owed him. Todd, who was working at his case, went into the hallway and told Strawbridge he could not then let him have the money. The latter, who was drunk, became furious, and with a knife

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TWO SHI

The Fiery Cross Beats th and Wins $5.

PORTLAND, Sept. 6.—Sic the New York financier an magnate, left yesterday for a t the Oregon Railway & Navigatio accompanied by Manager Smith company. They will separate at H ington, and Mr. Dillon will proce east.

The British ship Fiery Cross, which started from Astoria several months ago on a race to England with the British ship Hornby Castle, has arrived at Queenstown in a passage of 121 days. The race was for $500 a side.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

It reported that seventy of H.M.S. Bellerophon have deserted at Quebec.

Justice Licotte, who has been ailing for some months, died at St. Hyacinthe on Friday.

John Johnson, a crazy Swedish carpenter in Chicago, locked his wife in an office, Thursday, and killed her with a dirk.

Tlacolulu, state of Hidalgo, Mexico, has been entirely destroyed by the floods, and the town's residents are in great distress.

Marquis de Molino, leader of the Conservatives in the Senate and a well-known literateur, died suddenly in Paris Thursday.

The legislative assembly of Sydney, N.S.W., has approved the continuance for one year of the San Francisco mail contract.

Maurice Dudevant Sand, son of Mme. George Sand, novelist, is dead, aged 66 years. He made a reputation as a painter and man of letters.

Heavy storms are reported throughout Switzerland, and great damage has resulted. Many farm houses were struck by lightning and burned.

James Royle, a farm laborer of Kingston, suicided in Rideau Canal yesterday while temporarily insane.

An unknown woman, about 25 years of age, committed suicide by going over Niagara Falls yesterday.

Sir Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," and editor of the London Daily Telegraph, arrived in Toronto on Thursday evening.

The Conley-Cardiff fight, announced for Friday, at Hurley, Wisconsin, has been declared off on account of orders from the governor to the sheriff to stop it.

There is a movement afoot to form a dime museum trust, controlled by Barnum & Bailey, $2,000,000 of English capital being offered for this purpose.

The colliery explosion on Thursday at Penicnick, ten miles from Edenburg, resulted in the death of fifty miners. Fourteen of the sixty-four men were rescued.

The Minister of Justice in Paris has notified the bishops of France that the law prohibiting the clergy from taking part in the election will be strictly enforced.

A despatch from Zanzibar, Friday, says Capt. Urssmann had started with 400 men for Upwapwa, to punish the Bushmen for killing Officer Neilson, of the Eastern Africa Company.

The Liberal-Conservative Convention at Brigden, Ont., has nominated Robert Fleck as a candidate to contest West Lambton for the Ontario Legislature.

It was announced at Montreal yesterday that the Canadian Sugar Refinery has reduced the price of granulated one-quarter of a cent per pound. It now sells at 8¾ cents, and for 15 barrels and over 8¾ cents.

A prisoner named Joseph Adams, serving ten years for burglary, escaped from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on Thursday. He had served three years.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland, who recently returned from Japan, was tendered a reception at Toronto last evening by representatives of the third party movement, of which he is a leading member.

The Haldimand election trial is now going on at Cayuga, praying for the unseating of Mr. Coulter. One witness swore that he had been offered $10 if he would spoil his ballot paper, and write to his brother-in-law asking him to remain away during the election.

W. V. Parkes, of Montreal, has taken action for damages against the Merchants Bank of