

THE VICTORIA TIMES

Issued Every Tuesday and Friday

PRICE, \$2 per annum, in advance. Single Copies, 5c.

The Best Advertising Medium IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

TIMES P. & P. CO., VICTORIA, B. C. WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

NOTICE.

Raper, Raper & Co., Nanaimo, are no longer agents for the Times, and are not authorized to collect subscriptions therefor.

WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

QUEBEC SCHOOLS.

Last week there was made public the report of the commission appointed to enquire into the condition of the Catholic separate schools of Ottawa, showing that the majority of these schools, conducted by the Christian Brothers, a very poor sort of education was furnished.

One feature of the consular report for the first quarter of the year is not reassuring, namely the statement that settlers' effects passing from Canada to the United States during that period amounted to over \$180,000. It shows that our country is still suffering from the exodus, notwithstanding all the glorious N. P. is supposed to have done for us.

The facts in relation to the official career and disappearance of J. C. Prevost are not pleasant reading for the public. At least they would awake some concern in the minds of the public in any other part of the world, but it must be admitted that British Columbians have their minds pretty well attuned to the reception of such facts with equanimity.

POINTING TO VICTORY.

The Liberals could not hope to carry the Westmoreland seat; the adverse majority of 2,184 at the previous election was too heavy and the government had too many influences in its favor to overcome, particularly in a bye-election. But the Liberals did enter into the contest with the hope of cutting down the big majority and by this means showing that the government had lost ground in the constituency.

TRADE WITH THE STATES.

Republican papers are making use of a Washington summary of consular reports for the quarter ending March 31st last as ammunition against the Wilson tariff.

potatoes, seeds, cattle, sheep and lambs, cloaks, staves, etc., and wool, the latter item alone figuring up \$320,000 for the last three months, or at a rate of more than \$1,000,000 a year.

The consul-general at Ottawa, has given a statement showing that the exports from Quebec province to the United States in the first quarter of this year amounted to \$961,519, as compared with \$507,519 in the corresponding period of 1894, while the Maritime Province and Newfoundland exports increased from \$767,000 to \$783,000.

Speaking on the Manitoba school question the Conservative Toronto World says: "Manitoba is in every way competent to settle her own affairs, and taking our stand on the principle of provincial rights in this matter, we say the Dominion government and the Dominion parliament ought to avoid being a party to this attempt to force inferior schools on any portion of the people of Canada."

For the past month or so the postoffice at Victoria has been flooded with Conservative political literature, bearing the "frank" of Mr. Prior and the compliments of both of our representatives, sometimes severally and sometimes jointly.

THE PREVOST MATTER.

The facts in relation to the official career and disappearance of J. C. Prevost are not pleasant reading for the public. At least they would awake some concern in the minds of the public in any other part of the world, but it must be admitted that British Columbians have their minds pretty well attuned to the reception of such facts with equanimity.

POINTING TO VICTORY.

The Liberals could not hope to carry the Westmoreland seat; the adverse majority of 2,184 at the previous election was too heavy and the government had too many influences in its favor to overcome, particularly in a bye-election. But the Liberals did enter into the contest with the hope of cutting down the big majority and by this means showing that the government had lost ground in the constituency.

TRADE WITH THE STATES.

Republican papers are making use of a Washington summary of consular reports for the quarter ending March 31st last as ammunition against the Wilson tariff. The exports from Ontario points to the United States during the quarter are thus set forth: Amherstburg, \$18,990; increase, \$12,193; Belleville, \$20,277; increase, \$5,099; Brockville, \$20,277; increase, \$10,916; Chatham, \$417,842; increase, \$68,690; Clifton, \$41,783; increase, \$15,382; Collingwood, \$117,945; increase, \$86,230; Fort Erie, \$13,208; increase, \$8761; Goderich, \$44,078; increase, \$25,141; Guelph, \$24,832; decrease, \$2100; Hamilton, \$351,613; increase, \$261,446; Kingston, \$29,223; increase, \$7848; London, \$110,274; increase, \$39,092; Morrisburg, \$110,374; increase, \$5452; Orillia, \$231,125; increase, \$181,129; Ottawa, \$4,311,256; decrease, \$154,649; Palmerston, \$48,226; decrease, \$10,628; Port Hope, \$109,120; increase, \$29,424; Port Rowan, \$8450; decrease, \$7348; Sarnia, \$216,415; increase, \$65,487; increase, \$6933; Prescott, \$21,084; decrease, \$189,870; Sault Ste Marie, \$4534; increase, \$1889; Stratford, \$121,153; increase, \$64,863; Toronto, \$346,790; increase, \$154,346; Wallaceburg, \$27,356; increase, \$8707; Windsor, \$187,621; increase, \$107,797.

The total increase of exports shown by these figures is about three-quarters of a million dollars, nearly all in produce of Ontario farms. The principal items on the agricultural schedule imported from Canada into the States were apples, barley, beans, eggs, fax and tow, hay and straw, hides and skins, horses, lumber, peas,

two infant factories supplying the farmers of the colony and also of the neighboring island, Tasmania, the latter place having no protective tariff. During the past season the twine retailed at 8d. a pound to the Victoria farmers, and the same brand of twine from the same factories sold at 6d. a pound to the farmers in Tasmania.

Speaking on the Manitoba school question the Conservative Toronto World says: "Manitoba is in every way competent to settle her own affairs, and taking our stand on the principle of provincial rights in this matter, we say the Dominion government and the Dominion parliament ought to avoid being a party to this attempt to force inferior schools on any portion of the people of Canada."

For the past month or so the postoffice at Victoria has been flooded with Conservative political literature, bearing the "frank" of Mr. Prior and the compliments of both of our representatives, sometimes severally and sometimes jointly.

The fact that a committee appointed by the Rosebery government has reported in favor of the metric system of weights and measures leads a contemporary to comment on the stupid conservatism which stands in the way of this improvement.

PRODUCTS OF THE SAHARA.

The Big Desert Supports Many Living Creatures. "The Sahara," says the Revue Francaise, "has the reputation of being an entirely sterile desert, uninhabited and unproductive. If this assertion is well founded in many cases, it is, nevertheless, not true everywhere, and even outside the oases, the Sahara presents some resources, not very considerable, but such as are greatly appreciated by the natives, especially in the winter months. According to Mr. Knackell, Hercules, there are found at every step in the sand regions mounds supported by plants whose roots are used for fuel. Masses of tamarisks and acacias are frequent, especially in the lowlands, where there are also beds of old water courses, where roam herds of various kinds. In the mineral waters of the desert are found water turtles, etc."

Halifax Chronicle: With the national policy burdens removed, and efficient administration of public affairs substituted for the political chaos and rottenness which have prevailed for more than a decade, the people of Canada would have a fair opportunity of making the most of their unrivalled resources, and genuine progress and prosperity would be the result. Indeed, the progress of Canada has been something remarkable, considering the manner in which she has been hampered by national policy taxation and trade restriction, improvident increase of public debt, with the enormous waste of borrowed capital which it involved, extravagant increase in the public expenditure, and the paralyzing influence of a bungling and a hoodling administration. If the people will sweep away these impediments to national progress Canada will go on and prosper.

The latest work from the pen of the learned Dr. Bourinot bears the title "How Canada is Governed." It is needless to say that the author treats his subject ably; the many Canadians who have acquaintance with his earlier works will find their favorable expectations in regard to this one fulfilled. Commencing with an introductory chapter in which are explained the terms relating to government, the work proceeds to sketch the political growth of Canada and give an outline of her history. The second part relates to the imperial government and its control over this country. Part 3 is devoted to the Dominion government and its powers—government being always understood to cover the widest ground. Provincial, municipal, school and territorial governments are taken up in their succeeding parts, and a separate chapter is devoted to "The Duties and Responsibilities of Canadian Citizens," in regard to which only too many Canadian citizens need instruction. An appendix, giving the B. N. A. act and amending acts, and a copious analytical index are not the least useful features of the book. The publishers are the Copp, Clarke Co., Limited, of Toronto, and the book is for sale here by B. Jamieson.

OUT OF GEAR.

Has W. W. Ogilvie been informed by telegraph that during his absence in the Northwest the National Policy has got out of gear and allowed Canadian wheat prices to get below the American level? We are sure that when he hears this he will abandon his present occupation of sitting up at night watching the thermometer and come east to see about it.

Last spring wheat was quoted from 12c. to 15c. higher in Canada than in the United States, and Mr. Ogilvie wrote a letter with his own hand announcing that the N. P. had done this thing, and that the Brits who said otherwise had, as was their habit. At the time the Herald was cruel enough to say that as the rise in prices took place when the farmers had no wheat and Mr. Ogilvie had much, there might be a connection between the two facts; and it is admitted further than when the condition changed the prices might change as well.

noticing that the N. P. had done this thing, and that the Brits who said otherwise had, as was their habit. At the time the Herald was cruel enough to say that as the rise in prices took place when the farmers had no wheat and Mr. Ogilvie had much, there might be a connection between the two facts; and it is admitted further than when the condition changed the prices might change as well.

This very thing has come to pass, no doubt against Mr. Ogilvie's desire. What today is quoted at a higher price in Buffalo than in Toronto. Let Mr. Ogilvie come home and stop this. If the N. P. can make Canadian wheat worth 15c. per bushel more than American wheat in June, when Mr. Ogilvie has wheat or its equivalent in flour to sell, it ought to be able to do as much in September or October, when Mr. Ogilvie is a buyer and not a seller. We expect Mr. Ogilvie to see that it does. We look to him to write another letter with his own hand announcing his determination to pay for all wheat offered fifteen cents more than the price paid in competing American ports.

WOOD PAVEMENTS.

An Experiment in Paris That May Be of Value to Victoria.

Considerable difference of opinion being found to exist among experts as to the best kind of wood for use in street paving, the Paris municipality has undertaken an experiment which will be watched with interest. The Paribourg Montmartre, one of the great arteries of the French capital, along which particularly heavy traffic passes all day long, is to be repaved with no fewer than six different kinds of woods. Each of these materials has particular qualities of its own, such as impenetrability, non-slipping surface, and so forth. From time to time a committee of experts will visit the place, and draw up a report as to the substance which best stands the rough wear and tear.

GRAVE CONSEQUENCES OF DIVING ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FEET.

The steamer Alfonso XII., having on board ten boxes of gold coin, each box worth \$50,000, struck on a rock and sank at Grand Canary while on the voyage from Cadiz to Havana in 1888. The gold was recovered, the specific was at a depth of 2623 fathoms—160 feet—and grave doubts were entertained of the possibility of any diver being able to withstand the tremendous pressure incidental to such a depth, viz., sixty-seven pounds to every superficial square inch of his body.

UNDER TERRIBLE PRESSURE.

Experiments at this depth were made off Dartmouth, and two men, Lambert and Tessier, were found equal to the perilous task, dresses having been prepared which would remain water-tight at this great depth. An expedition was sent out by the Marine Insurance Company, the divers to receive a reward of 5 per cent. or \$2,500 on each box recovered. Lambert got up seven and Tessier two. So terrible was the pressure that neither man could stay below for more than a few minutes, and Lambert soon after his return suffered from chronic paralysis of the bowels, by which he was in many respects reduced to the hopeless condition of a babe in the cradle. Probably a tightly sealed kettle sent down empty to the same depth would have been crushed to fat.

SHE WAS HYPNOTIZED.

Miss Abigail Spates Danced While Under a Strange Spell.

A Richfield Springs correspondent of the New York Herald writes: At the first grand ball of the season in the Eastington hotel here to-night Miss Abigail Spates, the daughter of a wealthy farmer of East Springfield township, had an exciting experience which tragically illustrates the folly of the hypnotic craze.

Since Miss Jennie Louise Howard, daughter of Vice-President Howard, of the Fourteenth Street Bank of New York city, was accidentally hypnotized in an amateur performance of Trilby, the young people of the entire countryside and the hotel guests have talked of little else.

The 300 of Richfield assembled to-night at a ball in the Eastington hotel, the first grand entertainment of the season. Only guests of the hotel and well-known cottagers were invited. Nobody recognized the beautiful girl who walked into the ballroom soon after the music began, on the arm of Starr Keller, a young Richfielder.

KEPT HER WORD.

A Detective's Confidence in a Woman Prisoner not Misplaced.

On Tuesday among the passengers on a river steamer coming up from Bourgogne-sur-Seine to Paris was (says a correspondent there) Detective Capiumont, having in charge a woman named Decker, sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for insulting a policeman. As the boat was passing under the Concorde Bridge a man jumped off the bridge. While a life-boat was being thrown from the boat the detective, a first rate swimmer, remarked to his prisoner that if he were alone he would jump overboard and save the drowning man. Madame Decker urged him to attempt the rescue, giving him her word that she would not attempt to escape. The detective at once jumped into the water, and grasped the would-be suicide by his clothes, and was about to swim ashore when an ill-directed life-boat struck him and made him lose his hold. The detective dived several times, but in vain, and was taken back on board on the verge of exhaustion, the body being found several hours later. On reaching the landing stage the detective found his prisoner waiting for him with his coat and the warrant of arrest. She was taken to the Prefect, who, moved by her loyalty to her pledged word, set her free, informing her how she could get a second trial (the first having been by default), and promising meanwhile to endeavor to get her a free pardon. The detective will be awarded a medal.

FRUIT IN ALCOHOL FUMES.

New Method of Successful Preservation Which Has Found Favor.

Fruit dealers and importers of this city are discussing a process for keeping fruit fresh, which has been described in a report to the state department made by Henry P. du Bellet, United States consul at Rheims. The report tells in detail the results of experiments made by A. Petit, chief of the laboratory of horticultural researches, in the National Horticultural School of Versailles. Impressed with the powerful action of alcoholic vapors on the mould which generally appears on the surface of fruits in a damp atmosphere, Mr. Petit noticed that pears and apples kept for several months in a surrounding saturated with vapors of alcohol and water, even when previously showing signs of approaching decay, while fruits in every particular identically similar, stored under the same conditions, but not exposed to the action of alcoholic vapors, became rapidly covered with mould and decayed.

Going further, he took advantage of his observation, and experimented with grapes, the fruit most susceptible to mould. Grapes left two months in a recipient containing a bottle of alcohol and placed in a perfect state of preservation. Each bunch had lost but two to four grapes, the stalks were perfectly green and the fruit firm, full and palatable, having all the qualities of fresh plucked fruit.

Similar fruit, cut from the same vines, was stored in the recipient without the presence of alcohol, but laid on wool shavings. In less than a month the grapes were covered with mould and badly decayed. "I agree with Mr. Petit that the process has many advantages," said a member of a fruit house in Sixte street to me. "It is already receiving the consideration of fruit growers in this country. The operator is certainly cheap, simple and easy of application. An advantage which would be appreciated in its use, if successful, these days, would be the long opportunity to hold fine fruits until fair prices for their disposal could be utilized."

THE ROMAN LEGIONARY.

An Early Example of the Trained and Hardened Soldier.

The Roman legionary is a personage of remarkable interest. He is indeed the first soldier whom we seem to recognize as such; a disciplined man of the highest training, with pride in himself, confidence in his leaders, and considerable esprit de corps; in fact a warrior who the modern soldier can take to his heart. There were legions and legions, of course, in modern armies before, but like the famous Tenth, enjoyed even a nickname, "The Larks." (Alauda). The men if we are to believe Vegetius, suffering from the same weaknesses, could be raised by the same means to the same excellence as the veterans of the Roman legionary, are they not immortalized in the name of a Roman emperor?

SUPERINTENDENT NEELE RETIRES.

He Was For 34 Years Head of the London & N. W. Railway.

Mr. George P. Neele, superintendent of the London & Northwestern railway company, of England, has retired from his position, which he has ably filled for the past 34 years. He has been closely identified with railway work for a period of over 48 years, and has always been a conspicuous figure in the transportation interests of the British land. For two occasions he was chosen chairman for the year of the Railway Clearing House Superintendents' Conference, and in the work of the conference took an important part. His position naturally brought him in close contact with all railway passengers, and he has made no fewer than 112 journeys with the Royal Family. In the final one, in June last, Her Majesty personally expressed her deep regret at his impending retirement from the service of the company and her full appreciation of his constant attentions to herself and the members of the Royal Family during the numerous journeys he had made for so many years past over this line. He was also made the recipient of a handsome pension which was a fitting recognition by Her Majesty. Mr. Neele is not unknown in Canada and the United States, having visited both countries in which he made many warm friends, especially among railway officials. Full of years and honors, his retirement from his responsible position he has filled so ably and accompanied by the best wishes of his subordinates, with whom he was deservedly popular, and by the deep regrets of the directors of the great railway company of which he was an efficient and loyal servant.

dance, in which 200 pairs joined, the fair unknown was conspicuous for her grace and abandon. The merriest was at his height, and among the ladies on the floor were Mrs. E. B. Bowers, Mrs. William Winnans, Mrs. F. B. Ware, Mrs. Daniel Herd, Miss of New York, Mrs. D. T. Scott, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. S. H. A. Wright, of Chicago, when, as the music fell into minor key and the strains of Au Clair de la Lune echoed plaintively down the hall, the unknown uttered a pining shriek and fell at full length on the ballroom floor.

In an instant all was confusion at that end of the room and her apparently lifeless body was borne speedily to the crowd. Dr. Borland, who was hurriedly called in and diagnosed the case as catalepsy. The girl's form rigid, her pupils set and her arm, which extended, kept the position in which it was put.

Inquiry, however, developed the fact that the young girl was the victim of a hypnotic suggestion, that she had never read Trilby, had never been to a ball before and actually had never washed for him with his coat and the warrant of arrest. She was taken to the Prefect, who, moved by her loyalty to her pledged word, set her free, informing her how she could get a second trial (the first having been by default), and promising meanwhile to endeavor to get her a free pardon. The detective will be awarded a medal.

ELECTRICITY FROM COAL.

A Notable Electric Battery Devised by a German Expert.

A new electric battery of a very interesting sort has been devised by Dr. Bochemers, of Driesburg, in Germany, its chemical peculiarity being that the metal is generated, not by the solution of bones and carbonic oxide into carbonic acid. As this is practically the same as the useful energy derived from the oxidation of a given weight of carbon in a battery can be directly compared with the effect of burning coals or gas known that a steam engine utilizes about 12 per cent. under the most favorable circumstances of the theoretical energy furnished by the oxidation in the boiler furnace of the coal used to drive it; and a good gas engine utilizes about 20 per cent.; while Bochemers' battery is said to have delivered at times, in available form, 38 per cent. of the energy liberated by the consumption of carbon in it, and 26 per cent. It would be curious if the oxidation of carbon in the wet way, in a battery, should give more than three times as much power per pound of coal consumed as burning it in a boiler furnace; but this is just what is claimed for the new battery. The advantages of the battery are that it is portable, and long before steam boilers are abandoned and power derived entirely from batteries are distributed through wires and electric motors to persons desiring to use it.—Chicago Tribune.

THE ROMAN LEGIONARY.

An Early Example of the Trained and Hardened Soldier.

The Roman legionary is a personage of remarkable interest. He is indeed the first soldier whom we seem to recognize as such; a disciplined man of the highest training, with pride in himself, confidence in his leaders, and considerable esprit de corps; in fact a warrior who the modern soldier can take to his heart. There were legions and legions, of course, in modern armies before, but like the famous Tenth, enjoyed even a nickname, "The Larks." (Alauda). The men if we are to believe Vegetius, suffering from the same weaknesses, could be raised by the same means to the same excellence as the veterans of the Roman legionary, are they not immortalized in the name of a Roman emperor?

Taduis tells us how Germanicus, always a popular general, having said a son born to him in the camp, dressed the lad like a little soldier, complete even to his boots, (caliga) in the hope of pleasing his men. The men of course made a pet of him, and called him Caligula or Little Boots, and it is by this camp nickname of Little Boots that Claudius, son of Germanicus, lives in history to this day. It is a curious example of the persistence in the nature of fighting men. Cochrane's rough Chilean sailors dressed up his five-year-old son as a little shipman, and made a pet of him in the same way.—Macmillan's Magazine.

SUPERINTENDENT NEELE RETIRES.

He Was For 34 Years Head of the London & N. W. Railway.

Mr. George P. Neele, superintendent of the London & Northwestern railway company, of England, has retired from his position, which he has ably filled for the past 34 years. He has been closely identified with railway work for a period of over 48 years, and has always been a conspicuous figure in the transportation interests of the British land. For two occasions he was chosen chairman for the year of the Railway Clearing House Superintendents' Conference, and in the work of the conference took an important part. His position naturally brought him in close contact with all railway passengers, and he has made no fewer than 112 journeys with the Royal Family. In the final one, in June last, Her Majesty personally expressed her deep regret at his impending retirement from the service of the company and her full appreciation of his constant attentions to herself and the members of the Royal Family during the numerous journeys he had made for so many years past over this line. He was also made the recipient of a handsome pension which was a fitting recognition by Her Majesty. Mr. Neele is not unknown in Canada and the United States, having visited both countries in which he made many warm friends, especially among railway officials. Full of years and honors, his retirement from his responsible position he has filled so ably and accompanied by the best wishes of his subordinates, with whom he was deservedly popular, and by the deep regrets of the directors of the great railway company of which he was an efficient and loyal servant.