Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1888.

"C" BATTERY REMOVAL.

It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns that the militia department are considering the advisability of removing "C" Battery from Victoria to Vancouver. Such a move on the part of the Government has been rumored for some time past, but it was not thought possible that the assurance of Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, when here last year that the battery would be located in Victoria, would be falsified; and the fact that the battery was located here, the site at Finlayson Point purchased, and some of the buildings erected gave color to this belief. But it would seem as though faith were again to be broken with Victoria. It was not enough that its San Francisco mail service was discontinued without its knowledge, that promises and appropriations regarding the deep sea fisheries were withdrawn, and our long petitioned harbor improvements delayed, but there is now the possibility that an established institution is to be removed from among us. We have been a long-suffering and patient people, and have up to the present mildly remonstrated through our members and the board of trade. Different measures are now necessary. Half measures are insufficient. Let a public meeting be called at once, and a protest made to Ottawa in terms that will not be misunderstood. Let it be known that Victoria will not submit to any further indignity being heaped upon her, and that if the suggestion contained in our correspondent's message is to be carried out, then the allegiance of Victoria with a Government and party that has betrayed its interests no longer exists. We have every reason to believe that our correspondent is well informed as to what is transpiring, and we would strongly urge upon our citizens, if they desire to vindicate Victoria's rights, to act—and at once.

(From the speech of Sir A. Caron at the banquet at the Driard, December 2, 1887.)

"Rising again, Sir Adolphe Caron briefly remarked that the best guarantee of the *permanent* establishment of "C" Battery *in Victoria* was the proof-sheet which he held in his hand calling for tenders for the construction in Victoria of a barracks for the corps." (Cheers, which merged into "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," during the singing of which the speaker resumed his seat.)

FAINT-HEARTED AND FOOLISH.

The attitude assumed towards our French-Canadian fellow subjects by the Toronto *Mail* is, to say the least, not friendly and not calculated to promote friendliness and good feeling among the provinces of the Dominion. The charges brought against the great majority of the inhabitants of Quebec and those of the same race in Ontario are, as far as we can make out, 1st, that they are of French extraction, 2nd, that they are Roman Catholics; and 3rd, that they are exceedingly prolific. This last, indeed, seems in the eyes of our Toronto contemporary to be the principal crime of our French Canadian fellow subjects. It could forgive them for not being of the Anglo-Saxon race, it could overlook their being devout Catholics, but their fecundity is an offence which it cannot for a moment tolerate. It is perhaps unfortunate that all the provinces of the Dominion are not inhabited by people of the same race and that they are not all free from so-called religious prejudices and antagonisms, but how the capacity of any race to increase faster than the others that inhabit the country can be laid to their charge as an unforgivable offence is more than people gifted with an ordinary share of common sense can comprehend. What has the *Mail* to propose as a cure for the grievances about which it complains so bitterly and so perseveringly. In the language of the unforgotten Tweed, what is it going to do about it? Does it propose to banish men, women and children of French extraction from the Dominion of Canada? Would it have the Federal Legislature enact penal laws against Roman Catholics, or would it take means entirely to suppress the Catholic priesthood in the province of Quebec? Would it make it a criminal offence for a French-Canadian under forty years of age to marry? If it does hope to bring about a state of things something like this we cannot see what object it can have in its anti-French-Canadian agitation. As long as the Dominion is a free country, men of all races can profess what religion they please and can multiply and replenish the earth in a legitimate way, without let or hindrance from journalists or politicians or even governments. But the French, the *Mail* laments, are overrunning the Dominion and taking with them wherever they go their language, their customs and their religion. They are displacing the English-speaking races in Quebec and they have invaded Ontario. Well, we ask again, what are you going to do about it? If the English-speaking people choose to leave their farms in Quebec and Eastern Ontario and their French neighbors buy the land they leave, how is it to be helped? The English and Scotch and Irish cannot be forced to stay and the French, as long as they do so honestly, cannot be prevented from taking their places. What is the use of the *Mail's* howling about a state of things that cannot be prevented without resorting to tyrannical measures, that are not to be thought of in this country and in this age. The plain, simple truth is, if the English-speaking races cannot hold their own against men of French descent, in Quebec or elsewhere, they must give way. The weakest must go to the wall and the fittest will survive and triumph. This is a law of nature everywhere, and it holds good in this Dominion of Canada as well as in the rest of creation. But is the *Mail* right? Are men of the English-speaking races disappearing in Canada? Have those races which have given their language to the greater part of this continent and sunk their impress deep on every community to be found on a vast area of its surface, failed to hold their own in Canada against a million or so of French Canadians? We are far from believing that this is the case. There may be cases in the eastern townships of Quebec and in eastern Ontario where the English, being more enterprising and less easily satisfied than their French neighbors, have left their farms to seek their fortunes in what they considered more highly favored parts of the continent. But they did this of their own accord, without being in any sense driven out by the French, who to do them justice are kindly-natured, pious and peaceable. In many instances the farms thus abandoned have been purchased by home-loving Frenchmen. What is there wrong in this? What to be deplored? But one need go no further than Montreal, the principal city of Quebec to find out which is the stronger race, and which has the better chance of winning in the great battle of life. Who are to-day the leading men in Montreal in almost every profession and in every walk of life? Although the French population when compared with the English (including Scotch and Irish) are two to one, the English take the lead. The principal bankers, manufacturers, merchants, ship-owners and shop-keepers are men whose mother tongue is English. The leading lawyers and doctors are English-speaking men. In the church there is no competition to speak of between the races. As far as education is concerned the French majority have not an institution of learning that can for a moment be compared with McGill college or a savant that holds as high a rank in the scientific world as Sir William Dawson. It is acknowledged that by far the greater part of the wealth of Montreal is held by the English-speaking minority. We have no wish to disparage the French Canadians. They have their peculiar virtues; but their greatest admirers cannot contend that in the struggle for existence, even when they have many advantages on their side, they are a match for the natives of the United Kingdom of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and their descendants. No one knows this better than the able and accomplished editor of the *Mail*. Why, then, does he, week after week, fill his paper with diatribes against the French-Canadian people, which sound like weak and petulant confessions of the inferiority of the race to which he belongs? There is room in this Dominion for both French and English, and if either of the races has reason to fear the competition of the other it is certainly not the English.

LET SPEECH BE FREE.

The Montreal *Star* deplores the increase of annexation sentiment in Canada in a rather singular way. It says: "Fifteen years ago it would have been treason to think of such a change, and any one openly expressing a favorable opinion of it would have been exposed to personal violence. To-day the question can be discussed with the utmost freedom, and the espousal of the cause is tolerated without a thought of violence. The change has been brought about by a variety of causes, created by the professional politicians." Does our Montreal contemporary regret that there is greater freedom of speech in Canada to-day than there was fifteen years ago? Does it favor the fist and the bludgeon as means of preventing the spread of opinions which it regards as disloyal? Is the change from brutal violence to rational toleration one to be regretted? For our part, if the politicians have done nothing worse during the last fifteen years than to teach men to listen with patience and forbearance to views which they consider erroneous, we think that the epithet, professional, when applied to them should not convey reproach but the opposite. To oppose the expression of opinion on any subject by violence or abuse or reproach, or intolerance in any shape, makes hypocrites of those who hold it, but such methods do not prevent its spread. Annexation sentiment, according to the *Star's* own showing, has increased in spite of the violence of fifteen years ago. We question very much if it will spread as fast now that men are free to discuss it openly and fearlessly. Nothing kills false and foolish views on political matters more quickly and more effectually than full and free discussion. Why is it that socialism has made such little progress in Great Britain and America, where speech is free and the press untrammelled and has spread so widely and so rapidly in Germany, France and Russia in the face of stringent repressive laws? It is very likely that one of the causes of the dissemination and acceptation of annexationist views was the intolerance of those who opposed them. A man with any spirit in him resents the attempt to put him down and to silence him by force, but when he is met by cool argument and a dispassionate statement of facts he has no inducement to stand by opinions which are shown to him to be eeroneous. The annexationists will have harder work to meet free discussion than they had to face intolerant violence.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

WALT WHITMAN is known to the world as a poet whose rugged lines contain more strength and vigor than beauty or harmony. He has some admirers, but his poems do not attract the majority of readers. But in the *Century* for October Walt Whitman appears under a new aspect. He during the war volunteered to do hospital work. Some of the letters that he then wrote to his mother are reproduced. They are as simple and unaffected as if they had been written by a boy of fourteen, but they show the rough poet to be the most sweet-natured and tender-hearted of men. He seemed to think that he could never do enough to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded men. He not only ministered to their bodily wants, but he did what he could, and that in the tenderest and most sympathetic way to cheer them up and to make them feel that there was some one who cared for them. Though a patriot of the sternest kind who looked upon the man who counselled a recognition of the Southern confederation as a traitor, he tended wounded rebel soldiers with the care and with the affection of a brother. Some of the scenes he relates are touching and show how the poor fellows appreciated the kindness and the sympathy of their poet-nurse. These letters are valuable too as they give the reader a vivid idea of the horrors of war and the suffering that it causes not only to those who are actively engaged in it but to those who can do nothing but look on and weep to see the ravages that it makes. But war, horrible as it is, brings out what is good and noble and self-sacrificing in some men and women. It did this in an eminent degree in the case of Walt Whitman.

BRADSTREET'S returns for the nine months of 1888 that are past is not encouraging. The failures in the United States have during that period been 7330 against 6658 for the corresponding period of last year. The liabilities were $83,941,991 and the assets $44,649,632. This makes the percentage of assets to liabilities 53.1. Bradstreet's calculates that the failures in the States for the whole year will amount to 10180. In the Dominion the failures for the first three quarters of this year have been 1274. Last year the failures for the same time were 946. This is an increase of more than 33½ per cent. The liabilities in 1888 are $12,441,839 against $11,683,466 for the corresponding months of 1887.

PITCHER, the man who robbed a bank in the United States and got off safe—as he considered—into Canada, has received part of the punishment which he so richly deserved. He could not be extradited for stealing, no matter how great the theft or how many are ruined by it, is not an extraditable offence, but he was tried under Canadian laws and at Canada's expense for bringing stolen money into this country and convicted. The judge sentenced him to seven years imprisonment in a penitentiary. In this way a measure of justice has been done, and the laws of the United States have been vindicated in Canada. It is to be hoped that the next Senator who attempts to twist the tail of the British Lion will be reminded how a Canadian judge brought a United States offender to justice in spite of all that the United States Senate had done to aid him in getting beyond the reach of the laws he had so outrageously violated.

WANTON CRUELTY.

"Behold the birds of the heaven—that they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, but our Heavenly Father feedeth them, and not a sparrow shall fall to the ground without your Father's notice."

TO THE EDITOR: The above words came forcibly to my mind while on the steamboat Western Slope, near Comox, last Thursday afternoon, when a young Methodist minister—God save the mark—with a shot gun was causing pain and suffering by shooting at and wounding some of God's creatures, the wild waterfowl that remained in the water near the boat as it was passing, with no chance to secure any of them had he succeeded in killing any of them—as it was he only succeeded in wounding. He, a person claiming to be a servant and humble follower of the Saviour Christ, the perfection of all mercy and kindness, publicly engaged in setting an example of wanton cruelty by wounding and maiming God's creatures, without purpose. If the Methodist Church as a body tolerate such acts among the clergy, it has sadly degenerated since the days of Wesley.

PASSENGER.

Victoria, Sept. 29, 1888.

THE FOSTER MINE.

A Mistake in Sending a Chemical Prevented its Working.

The following reference to the famous Foster ledge at Big Slide, south-east of Clinton, has been forwarded to us by a competent authority. The mistake in sending sulphate of copper instead of sulphate of iron, as the writer remarks, would have had the result stated. Perhaps under practical and experienced direction this property may yet turn out bullion far in excess of the cost of extracting it from the ore. Our correspondent states:

This locality has been visited by a competent chemist well versed in mining. He tasted the rock for copper, which has been reported to be carried in the ledge, and obstructed the clorinators in taking out the gold. He states the ledge does not carry copper, and what has been mistaken for it is magnetic pyrites, known as pyrrhotite, which in a pulverized state can be taken out with a common magnet, and carries a good deal of gold. This statement corresponds with three practical chemists of San Francisco, who tested the rock, and their words were, "It looks as though it carried copper, but does not." To account for the copper found in the bleaching vats is very simple. A solution of sulphate of iron is used after the clorination process to deposit the gold, which it then throws down as a yellowish precipitate, afterwards collected and smelted into ingots.

It would appear that a common sulphate of copper instead of sulphate of iron had been shipped up from San Francisco, and the mistake was never discovered. When sulphate of copper is of inferior grade it resembles iron sulphate in color and crystal. Now the company can learn why the mine is unproductive, and their $75,000 plant lying idle on the mountain side. It is also clear to see that want of knowledge in following the ledge gave rise to the report of no quartz. In the middle tunnel the ledge was first struck at a width of 42 inches. Driving south west ten feet, what is known as a "horse" was struck. This is a piece of rock that has fallen from above and split the ledge. In this instance it was about 30 feet long. The miners followed the quartz outside of the split rock till it ran out. It did not run parallel with the main ledge, but at an obtuse angle.

This same split vein was followed in the lower tunnel also, until it gave out in the same length.

It can be seen by the veriest tyro in mining that the contact wall on the east had never been touched. In fact, the main ledge had not been worked in either of the drives.

Many men have to buy their experience, and in this venture it does seem a little too rough that the accidental introduction of copper in the finishing process should cause so important an enterprise to languish. It is well known that where copper exists in quantity with gold, the gold cannot be extracted by the chlorinating process.

Had the error not occurred, there is no doubt the mill and mine would now be at work, giving employment to a large number of men and great remuneration to the shareholders.

E. Bodwell, barrister, left for Ottawa this morning to be present at the argument of the appeal case of Walkem v. Higgins in the Supreme Court of Canada.

CABLE NEWS.

Bloodhounds Purchased and Put in Training for the Detection of the Whitechapel Murderer.

Arrests Being Made by Self-Constituted Detectives, Innocent People Subjected to Annoyance.

Aspirants for the Governorship of Queensland, Vacant by the Death of Sir Anthony Musgrave.

The Whitechapel Muddle.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Saturday's *Telegraph* published two sketch portraits from descriptions of the man last seen in company with a woman named Stride, one of the victims of the Whitechapel murder fiend. The result has been the unceremonious arrest of every man bearing any resemblance to the pictures, and a great deal of discomfort has been caused by this new phase of police activity. Many arrests are made by self-constituted detectives or ambitious vigilance committee men. The victims are generally discharged from custody as soon as brought before the magistrates, but some are unlucky enough not to be able to satisfy the officials of their rectitude, and are subjected to more or less annoying detention. One of the men arrested carried a bag in which was found a razor. This suspect is still held, and will have to give a very good account of himself and his razor. Another perplexity attending the Whitechapel muddle is due to the fact that the regular police do not know by sight the ambitious amateur detectives. The latter are occasionally "hauled up" and put to the embarrassment of explaining their presence and mysterious movements in the much-watched district. Experts ridicule Sir Charles Warren's determination to use blood-hounds in searching for the murderer. Scent training is now rejected and only the show-points are cultivated in the blood-hound, making him the most stupid of the canine varieties and useless in man-hunting. At the noted dog show in Warwick two years ago, though the crack dogs of the kingdom were represented, only one blood-hound displayed even fourth-rate gifts. The dog that tracked Fish, the Blackburn murderer, twelve years ago was not as has been stated a blood-hound of pure breed, but mongrel. But even if the genuine tracker were secured the dog would be useless in the East End, where the trail could not remain many minutes imparted.

The Late Sir A. Musgrave's Successor.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The death of Sir A. Musgrave, governor of Queensland, has placed the government in an embarrassing position with regard to the appointment of his successor. The place would gladly be given to either Lord Randolph Churchill or Henry Chaplin, both of whom are men to be placed by the government rather than opposed, but there are also other aspirants whose claims upon the party for official preferment cannot safely be ignored. This office is worth £5,000 a year and as Mr. Chaplin is known to be pecuniarily embarrassed, he may possibly prefer gilded exile far away from his creditors to the annoyances which his remaining in London would entail, and accept the position if it be offered to him.

The Zanzibar Affair.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Zanzibar natives have informed British agents that their quarrel with the Germans is due to the unnecessary interference on the part of the latter with native customs. Their hostility is directed against the German Africa Company alone, and the German government is held in the highest respect. The agents remark that Germany would best promote her interests by stopping the company's abuses.

Bloodhounds for the Trail.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—In deference to the general desire that bloodhounds be used in the search of the Whitechapel murderer, the police have purchased several of these animals and put them in training. They are not stationed at Whitechapel district, however, but are located in stable in out of the way places, so that nobody will know from what quarter to expect them. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is publishing a series of articles exposing the inefficiency of the administration of Scotland Yard, and has overwhelmed with ridicule the new Chief-detective Anderson.

The Currency Commission.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The parliamentary currency commission is equally divided on the question of bimetallism. Six members, including Lord Herschell, Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Courtney will sign the statement favoring a gold standard, and six, including Balfour, Chaplain and Mallett, advocate a modified system of bimetallism.

No New Developments.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The newspapers continue to publish column after column of thin stuff about the Whitechapel murders, but no new theories are advanced, nor are there any signs that the old ones have any value. There is no abatement of the popular interest and excitement, and everything points to a revival of the slumming craze of 1883.

A Good Work Started.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—As an outgrowth of the recent tremendous influx of visitors to the East End districts, already the public have started to subscribe to a fund for the establishment of an immense laundry in which to provide work for Magdalenes, and to establish lodging houses for street boys and girls, and in other ways to minimize the appalling measure of vice in the lower quarters of the metropolis.

A Welsh Parliamentary Party.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—John Morley had intended to leave Newton, Wales, after his speech last evening, but remained over to-day in order to mediate in the quibbles which were the prominent feature of the convention held there to-day. His efforts were only partially successful, however, as the radical element in the convention secured the passage of motions committing the conference to the support of Welsh autonomy, church and land reforms and the creation of a Welsh parliamentary party on the lines of the national party in Ireland. These things were not precisely what Morley and his followers wished to have done just at this time, as the former's speech last night indicated; but the sentiment in favor of them was too strong to be out-voted.

Evictors Encouraged.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—John Dillon, writing on the Irish land question, says: "Recent events add new courage to the evictors, and the rack renters, who last spring were utterly beaten, now seem inspired with new hopes. The land courts are rapidly becoming branches of machinery for opposing the tenants to whom they are a delusion and a snare."

A Monument to John Kinsella.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde to-day unveiled a monument in Kilmanor grave-yard, near Arklow, in memory of John Kinsella, who was killed by the emergency men last year and whom the people of the vicinity hold to have been foully slain while acting in the defence of home and country.

A Biography of the Late Emperor.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A biography of the late Emperor Frederick will shortly be published in London. The volume will treat of the dead Kaiser's domestic life, and, it is believed, has been written by his widow, this theory being supported by abundant evidence of her handiwork in the context. The preface states that the profits accruing from the sale of the book will be devoted to the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of diseases of the throat.

The Last Whitechapel Victim.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—At the Whitechapel inquest to-day, several surgeons deposed that the body found in Whitehall is that of a woman of unusually fine appearance, and evidently of good social standing.

Slavers Captured.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The British man-of-war Osprey has captured off Mecca three dhows, having on board 204 slaves. The captains of the dhows and four of the slaves were killed before the slavers surrendered.

The Czarowitch Stakes.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The race for the Czarowitch stakes at Newmarket to-day was won by Tenbreuse, with Milltream second, and Trayles third.

Sank at Her Dock.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The steamer Baltic sank at her dock at Liverpool to-day, an open port being the cause. She was loaded with miscellaneous cargo.

A Pamphlet on the Late Emperor.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—A large pamphlet entitled "Kaiser Frederick is a friend of the people," has been published by Dr. Bohmert. It contains contributions from the principal promoters of philanthropy in the empire, who also had met the late Emperor in that connection. Von Bunsen, Curtin Eberby, Grlest and Schroeder are among the contributors. The pamphlet gives trustworthy information regarding the sentiments and aims of Frederick. Prof. Curtin says the traitof magnanimity was characteristic with the late Kaiser from childhood. Bunsen says that desire for the welfare of all classes of the people penetrated the Emperor's soul more deeply than any other feeling. Before giving the Emperor's diary for publication, Prof. Goffcken cut out a large part. The editor of Rodenburg of the *Rundschau* cut still more. Herr Kodenburg stopped all work as soon as he heard of the trouble the publication caused and placed himself at the disposal of the government. The public here, however, have already given Geffcken's name to Prince Bismarck as a responsible person.

To Protect German Interests.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The German frigates Moltke, Stosch, Greisenau and Charlotte, carrying 66 guns, and whose crews number 1,630 men, which are waiting at Naples to salute Emperor William on his arrival, have been ordered to instantly proceed to Zanzibar for the protection of German interests. It has been decided to greatly extend the German Emin Bey relief expedition.

Gen. Boulanger Again.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—In an interview yesterday Gen. Boulanger said he thought the Numagilby case would have an important and beneficial bearing upon his party. He considered that the government had acted very clumsily in issuing the decree against foreigners on the eve of the exhibition of 1889.

The Russian Emperor's Movements.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.—The Czar and Czarina spent Saturday at Nova Kossijak. They afterwards boarded the royal yachts, and were escorted by nine men-of-war to Batum, where they were received enthusiastically. The Czar and Czarina afterwards laid the foundation stone of the new orthodox cathedral.

Russia and Bulgaria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* does not believe that Emperor William intended to mention at Vienna or Rome any engagement which may have been made with Russia regarding Bulgaria. The *Journal* believes his visits are merely to strengthen the alliance. His interview with the Czar convinced him of the latter's peaceful intentions, and he will no doubt see the convenience of Austria and Italy.

Lower Than in a Century.

CAIRO, Oct. 8.—Water is lower in the Nile than it has been known to be for a hundred years. It has fallen thirty inches within a week.

In Honor of the Prince.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 8.—A Shakespearian charade of fourteen tableau arranged by the Queen of Roumelia, who took the leading *role*, was given in court in honor of the Prince of Wales. The English comedy "A Happy" was also given by the American minister's daughter and Mr. Kennedy.

Emperor William's Visit to Rome.

ROME, Oct. 9.—Emperor William will, on his arrival, proceed to the Quirinal, where he will receive the ministers, court officials, president of the Chamber of Deputies and others. He will then visit the Pope.

Inclement Weather.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—In Styria it has been raining or snowing for three days without cessation, and the members for much of the time have been kept indoors.

National League Contributions.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—At the regular fortnightly meeting of the national league to-day it was announced that the receipts from America during the last five weeks had been $5,000. Mr. Saunders, of New York, said thousands of Irish-Americans would return to Ireland if home rule were granted.

Princely Gifts.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Emperor William has added a set of brilliants to the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle which he has conferred upon M. DeGiers, prime minister of Russia, and has made similar additions to the decorations which he bestowed upon Prince Waldemar of Denmark and M. Von Beldt, the Swedish premier.

The Belgian Strikes.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.—The strikes at Lammoirs, Marimuelo and Couillet are increasing.

An Expert's Opinion.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The *British Medical Journal* says that the coroner's theory that alleged that the American who wanted to purchase anatomical specimens is the Whitechapel murderer, and that the assassin's work is carried out under the impulse of pseudo-scientific mania, has been exploded by the first attempt at serious investigation. It is true, the *Journal* says, that the foreign physician inquired a year ago as to the possibility of securing certain parts of the human body for the purpose of scientific investigation, but no large sum as reported was offered by a physician of the highest respectability.

The schools at East Selkirk have been closed owing to the prevalence of diphtheria.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Government Proposes to Fumigate Jacksonville—All Bedding to be Burned.

Captains and Pilots of the Late "City of Chester" Disaster are to Blame.

A Steam Barge Supposed to be Lost—J. F. Clark's Carriage Works Suspends.

Batterine Factory Burned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Schumenian's racking factory, at Archer avenue and Salt street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $125,000.

A Carriage Co. Suspends.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 9.—J. L. Clark's Carriage Co., one of the largest in the north west, has suspended. Liabilities, $100,000. It is thought that the assets are sufficient to cover this amount.

A Missing Barge.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 9.—The captain on the steam barge Scotia reports that the barge Southampton broke away from the Scotia when about thirty miles above Point Aux Barques in a heavy sea. She is loaded with hard wood, and the captain of the Scotia thinks she is lost. The tug Storm King will leave as soon as the sea goes down to look for her.

The Captains and Pilots to Blame.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The local United States inspectors of steam vessels to-day made their report to the supervising inspector on the collision between the City of Chester and the British steamer Oceanic. The inspectors place the loss of life at sixteen, thirteen being passengers and three members of the crew. They hold that Capt. Meyer, the pilot, Capt. Metcalfe, commander of the Oceanic, and Capt. Wallace, of the Chester, were all to blame for the collision. The latter's certificate and license have been revoked. The former being out of the jurisdiction of the United States inspectors, nothing can be done in their case.

Got Substantial Damages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The jury in the case of Geo. S. Smith, who was injured by the falling of an elevator in the store of Whittier, Fuller & Co., returned a verdict to-day against the company, awarding Smith $30,000 damages. Smith sued for $100,000.

Jacksonville to Be Fumigated.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 9.—A letter from Surgeon-General Hamilton in reference to the intended fumigation of this city is exciting great interest. The government proposes to take charge of the work, and will pay for all furniture, clothing, etc., which it may be found necessary to destroy. Houses specially adapted for the work of fumigation will be built by the government. Mattresses and pillows are to be burned, as it is believed that no amount of boiling and baking will thoroughly disinfect them. Dr. Hamilton suggests the closing of houses which do not contain properly built closets. A house inspection is to be begun as soon as possible, and all condemned articles branded so that the work of destruction can go on without interruption as soon as the disinfecting establishments are ready.

The Fever in Alabama.

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 9.—Nine new cases and one death from yellow fever today.

More Cases and Fewer Deaths.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 9.—There were ninety-three new cases and four deaths reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. to-day. The situation presents two striking features, an increase of new cases and a decrease of deaths. This is contrary to the experience in previous epidemics. The symptoms of T. T. Stockton, business manager of the *Times-Union*, are favorable to-night.

CAPITAL NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—The writ for Cariboo has been forwarded. Date of nomination and election is left, as usual, with the returning officer, Mr. Stevenson, of Quesnelle.

The Shelburne election has been postponed until the 22d.

The Minister of the Interior is receiving encouraging reports from Northwest fall fair.

Hon. Mr. Bowell thinks the United States Chinese Exclusion Bill may have the effect of increasing the number of Chinese settlers in Canada, but many, doubtless, will come for the purpose of smuggling themselves into the United States.

"C" BATTERY.

Its Removal to Vancouver Being Considered by the Militia Department.

Rights of the Red River Road—Banquet to Hon. Mr. Chapleau—The United States Authorities Desire a Modification of the Cattle Quarantine.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont. 9.—It is understood the militia department is considering the advisability of moving "C" Battery from Victoria to Vancouver.

The railway committee of the privy council have decided to state a case to the supreme court with reference to the right of the Red River road to cross the Canadian Pacific.

Ottawa conservative workingmen will banquet Hon. Mr. Chapleau on the 18th.

The American government wants a modification of the cattle quarantine regulations for the territories.

SIR ANTHONY MUSGRAVE DEAD.

A Former Governor of British Columbia Dies in Queensland.

A reference is made in a dispatch this morning to the death of Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., Governor-General of Queensland. The deceased knight was formerly Governor of British Columbia, from August, 1869, until July, 1871, and was the last colonial governor before confederation, being succeeded by the Hon. Jos. W. Trutch. He was a relative of Edward Musgrave, Esq., of Salt Spring Island, and during his short term of office made many friends in this province, who will regret to hear of his death. He had attained the 60th year of his age.

The deceased was third son of the late Mr. Anthony Musgrave, M. D., treasurer of Antigua, and was born in 1828. He entered as a student at the Inner Temple in 1851, and in the following year was appointed Treasury Accountant at Antigua. He was nominated Colonial secretary there in 1854. In Oct., 1860, he was appointed administrator of the Colony of Nevis, and in the following April he was transferred to the Island of St. Vincent in a similar capacity. Sir A. Musgrave held the governorship of Newfoundland from 1864 till 1869, when he was appointed Governor of British Columbia. In 1872 he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, but was shortly after transferred to the Governorship of South Australia; this post he held till 1877, when he was transferred to the Island of Jamaica. In March, 1883, he was appointed to succeed Sir Arthur J. Kennedy, in the Governor-Generalship of Queensland. Sir A. Musgrave was nominated a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1871, and was promoted for his long official services to a Knight Commandership of that Order in 1875.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Suicide of a Naval Officer.

HALIFAX, Oct. 8.—First Lieut. Thompson, of H. M. S. Emerald, blew his brains out off the coast of Newfoundland. He has been despondent for a long time.

The Haldimand Election.

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—The petition to unseat Dr. Montague in Haldimand has been argued. Judgment reserved.

Grit Candidate for Shelbourne.

HALIFAX, Oct. 8.—Hon. Thos. Johnson declined to run in opposition to Geo. Laurie in Shelbourne and the Grits nominated F. T. Congdon, lawyer, of Halifax.

Roland to be Extradited.

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—R. G. Roland, wanted in Toronto for misappropriation of the Central Bank funds, is to be extradited from England.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

Locating the Line of the Victoria, Saanich & Westminster R. R. Co.

The Engineer-in-Charge Making Satisfactory Progress with the Work—The Smallpox Patients Recovering—No New Cases Reported—Sanitary Precautions Adopted—Cold-blooded Murder Near Westminster—The Murderer Committed for Trial—He Appears Indifferent as to the Consequences of His Crime.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 8.—Yesterday Mr. Moresby paid another visit to the smallpox camp on "No Man's Land," and reports all out of danger but two, and they will probably recover. No new cases have broken out, and it is thought all others isolated will escape. The board of health are making a good job of cleaning the town. Everyone is forced to show clean premises or they will be prosecuted.

A cold blooded murder occurred on Saturday evening at Jones' Landing, 30 miles from here. Two young men, named Durant and Bruneau, went to the house of an axman named Jones for a drink of whisky. While there the accused Durant of being too familiar with the former's klootchman two years ago. Durant denied this and Jones called him a "l——e——of a b——." Durant slapped Jones on the face which ended the quarrel for the time. Bruneau went outside to look at some cattle, and while at the rear of the house he heard Jones say: "I'll kill the s——of a b——" Durant and after a shot was fired and Durant's voice was heard calling for help. Bruneau rushed into the house and found Durant on the floor with Jones standing alongside. "What have you done?" asked Bruneau. "I've shot the s——of a b——," said Jones. Bruneau then left the house and meeting a neighbor named Preston, they returned together and secured Jones with ropes, after which Mr. Moresby was telegraphed for. From the information received it is difficult to say what the conditions were when the shot was fired; but from the result of the discharge it is evident they were at close quarters. The charge struck Durant in the leg, just below the knee, completely shattering the bone, and tearing the flesh away until only a few shreds held the limb together. The weapon used was an old Hudson Bay musket, and a very heavy charge must have been in it at the time. It is probable Durant attempted to turn the rifle aside and received the charge in the leg instead of in the body. Mr. Moresby tel graphed to bring the wounded man to the city, which was done, but he died while the doctors were amputating the leg. Jones was taken before Mr. Sword, J. P., of Riverside, who, after hearing the evidence committed him for trial at the next assizes. Jones took the whole affair very coolly, and does not seem the least bit troubled. In fact, his words and actions ever since the murder was committed have been most brutal. Several times during the last two years he has threatened Durant's life, and on one occasion told a friend that he would be willing to die if he could kill Durant. The victim of this terrible affair is a young Canadian who has been in the country only two years, and has always been looked upon as a respectable young man.

H. Bell Irving, C.E., engineer in charge of the location of the line of the Victoria Saanich & Westminster Railway and Ferry Co., was in the city to-day, and reports about six miles of line is located from the extreme western point of the Delta inland. The river will be crossed a short distance this side of Ladner's, but whether by bridge or ferry is not yet declared. The point at which the crossing will be made has been selected. Mr. Irving expects the locating party to reach Westminster in about two weeks.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Act in Operation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and the Oceanic steamship companies employ about 1280 Chinese on their vessels and to these Collector Hager refuses to issue return certificates, as the Scott bill prevents him. These Chinese will not be permitted to come ashore on the arrival of the steamers. Judge Hoffman landed three Chinese to-day on the ground of American citizenship.

An Overdue Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The non-arrival of the steamship Belgic from the Orient is causing some anxiety to people who have friends on board, as well as to the managers of the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company. The Belgic should have been in last Tuesday morning, but she had not been sighted up to 6 p. m. to-day.

A Railway Disaster.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 5.—The New York Central work train was called from Jordan to Savannah last night to clear up the wreck of the east-bound accommodation train. The train started to return about 3 o'clock this morning when the car Jordan was run into by another engine running light. The caboose of the work train was demolished and Wm. Peck fatally injured. Five other workmen were slightly cut and bruised. The flagman of the work train was barely able to reach the point far enough to signal the fast New York express train, which was running late and running very fast, thereby averting another accident.

A Plain Statement.

All poisonous waste and worn out matter ought to escape from the system through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin. B. B. B. cleanses, opens and regulates these natural outlets for the removal of disease. tu-th-sat-ilw

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Cholera Still Raging in Hongkong—Forty to Fifty Deaths Daily.

Application for a Charter for a Branch of Oddfellowship in Japan—3048 Houses and 501 Vessels Destroyed by a Storm—An Embankment Which Has Cost Nine Million Taels Swept Completely Away.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The steamship Belgic, which arrived from Hong Kong on Sunday morning, brought the following advices:

Cholera is still raging in Hong Kong, and the daily average number of new patients ranges from 40 to 50, most of whom die of the disease.

Application has been made to the Supreme Lodge of the United States for a charter to organize a branch of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

The American yacht Coronet has arrived at Yokohama on her way around the world from New York. She returns by way of Singapore, Bombay, the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean Sea, and Liverpool.

Two thousand and forty-eight houses were demolished and 501 vessels were wrecked in a recent storm on the Japanese coast.

Part of the new embankment of the Yellow River, begun last autumn and which has thus far cost nine million taels, has been completely demolished.

EVANGELIST MOODY

Leaves San Francisco for Victoria—He will Remain on the Coast about Two Months.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Evangelist Moody, who arrived from the east yesterday, will leave for Victoria *via* Portland to-morrow night. He will remain in Oregon, W. T., and British Columbia about two months.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

JAS. W. McCann, a New York compositor, set and corrected 2,127 ems of solid nonpareil in one hour on a wager that no compositor could set 2,000 in the time named.

Owing to the unexpected demand for glass products, the glass factories of New York, which have been shut down since June, have started up again, giving employment to 10,000 hands.

Melville W. Fuller, new Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, has taken the oath of office and been installed.

Some San Francisco fiend has adopted the London Whitechapel method of mutilating his victims. On Sunday a Chinaman was found murdered, with the same sickening details which have created so much excitement in London.

A cold-blooded and unprovoked murder has occurred in Tombstone, a saloon keeper named Sam Allen walking up to an inoffensive Mexican named Vasquez and plunging a knife into his heart.

Ten buildings, valued at $60,000, in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, were destroyed by fire. No insurance.

The general merchandise store of Machado & Co., at the town of Temecula, about 50 miles north of San Francisco, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $25,000.

Mrs. Babette Lund, of San Francisco, an old