ARK CONTINENT.

ng Description by a Lee- any Years Resident There.

mbia a Better Country olks Here Warned ainst Migrating.

a good attendance at the thodist schoolroom last even- r. Jos. Peirson's "talk" on h Africa." Rev. E. Robson, church, occupied the chair, ing and the Lord's Prayer speaker, who first referred exploration of the coast of bing the beautiful scenery he speaker had resided for , where he operated in farm- -raising. Farming in Natal ertain occupation, where irri- be secured, except as regards maize, which does well. The y good, and generally health- onvenience of the local fever d and the settler becomes climatized.

tricts the native tribes have to the wall by white colon- especially true of the Bush- entots, the former of whom meanest specimens of the nd the latter among the best. s a group of colonies differing five acres in the diamond 0,000 worth have been taken. hould be called the "ladies' count of the gold, diamonds thers produced there, of all es are very fond.

arket is well supplied, and and Zulus are fairly good ted kindly and the employers mises to them. One pound per the maximum wage for native , or beginners, receiving three gs and working up. It costs month additional to provision aking the total cost, say $10 n the mining regions wages her, and so are provisions, tance, fetching $1 per pound. the labor market is supplied. stances, carpenters may re- ven $5, per day, there are not required, as the houses are very inexpensive, and indeed . During the six years the sided in Natal, he had not he sake of warming more than imes. Snow is scarcely ever ad known to be organized iles to the nearest mountain, all, to have the rare pleasure now-balling. The clothing of is very simple. A long sack a hole in the bottom for the it in each side for the arms, pital suit. The dresses of towns is simple and rather he rural districts it is al- t quite, nature unadorned. ouse, shaped like a round bee- w small door thirty men will le, all the feet around the The introduction of European er vile customs has done much d destroy the aborigines. At ould implicitly trust the hon- tives; not so now. They can ike other folks. The speaker ing description of a native . The people are hospitable; drinking first and then pass- s calabash. They make good e kitchen. The Kaffirs wash in streams beating them on angle them by treading them et.

re powerful and brave war- llustrated in the terrible dis- ulah and Rooke's Drift when roops, and among them the al of France, were cut off by oldiers. With the brother of bulamanza, the speaker be- ted, after the war was over, sting anecdote was related of eople, showing the gratitude es when kindness is shown ragical events of the war were nd criticisms made upon the y of the Government of that had inflicted great injustice tle Frere, the British Commis- ord Chelmsford, commander of ho would have brought the nd much sooner had he been eled. The period after the e of great gain to those ould furnish oxen and wag- ernment service, as much as onth being paid to one in- he telegraph connecting with good colonial roads also soon e speaker then briefly re- Boer war, and condemned the he Transvaal under the then mstances.

course of the lecture occa- n to warn British Columbians g upon schemes of emigra- Africa. British Columbia, a good country to live money spent in going ld tide one over any period here. It would be an un- to be dumped upon the coast hout money or friends or em- he speaker had received a days ago advising him that ny there now unable to secure was considerable sentiment y in which people in England money in African enterprises. was listened to with close at- he speaker resumed his seat applause. A hearty vote of arded, upon motion of Mr. nd the meeting closed with f the National Anthem, the nking the audience for their intimating that a course of res had been determined upon er season, the next to take nber.

of Wellington, arrived from h his bride, last evening.

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WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Women and Hens—Profit For Women In a Good Business Hen.

Early in the month of October our market man told us that eggs had already risen in price so that we could only get 11 for 25 cents. They will probably be no cheaper than that in New York before next spring, when warm weather comes. The fashionable white Leghorn eggs are even higher. They bring fairly dizzy prices all the year ground. During the Christmas holidays the price will go up still more, until at times eggs will be 8 and 4 cents apiece—that, too, not the fancy fresh laid, but just the output of the plain, common hen. At times it will be impossible at some of our groceries to get them at all. The demand for eggs for table use rapidly increases. There seems a disposition among civilized people to use less meat and more eggs and milk. If I were a woman out of employment, I should select some spot near a good market and go very cautiously into the egg business. Any woman can learn it who has patience and pluck enough to earn her living at anything else. For egg production I should select the rose comb Brown Leghorn fowls. At that calling they beat all other hens. For broilers and egg laying both I should get the handsome Plymouth Rocks. Then the Light Brahmas are excellent winter layers and make heavy birds for roasting. With these three breeds the poultry woman would be equipped. If only one kind could be kept, then it should be the rose comb Brown Leghorn for egg production, since eggs are the article that is scarcest all the cool and cold weather. A warm henhouse is wanted for the winter. The poultry books and hen papers will give so much information that even an amateur can succeed who has common business ability. Of course there will be many discouragements, and three women out of four will give up before success comes. But to the fourth woman who holds on, success is sure and an independent, healthful occupation, with a happy home. The wise thing for the hen woman to do is to find private customers, such as hotel and restaurant keepers, for her wares. A very little capital is required, and two ladies might go in together on the co-operative plan.

Here is one of the indignities and insults that women must put up with because they cannot vote: A woman teacher may give all the best years of her life to the public school at the small salary that affords a plain living. She may be more capable than she ever was in her work, but as soon as she reaches the age of 50, perhaps before, the masculine board of education sneeringly observes that it wants "fresh blood and youth in the women teachers." She must step down and out into the world to begin all over again or be dependent on some grudging relative for her living. Perhaps some of the very men who turn her into the street went to school to her and owe to her teaching all the little intelligence they ever had or will have—it matters not. It matters not either that 50, "the youth of age," is the time when the human being who has lived right is just coming into the flower of his life intellectually and is more capable than he ever was before. Nothing of this counts. Out the crushed, insulted woman must go. The thoroughly mean and fiendishly low down part of the thing is that a man school principal or teacher of the same age is never discharged. I know at this moment a board of education that systematically weeds out the lady teachers approaching middle age, when at the same time year after year it keeps in office a cranky old male principal who is now 75 years old. Women teachers, you have no vote. You have no voice in the selection of these men who thus barbarously dispose of you. This and this only is the reason why you are turned out.

Long public documents and reports must be indexed, and much depends on the knowledge and skill of the indexer. It is gratifying to read that the leading indexer in all Great Britain is a young lady, Miss Nancy Bailey. She is now employed in making out the index to the parliamentary debates published officially in Hansard's Guide. The importance of the place the young lady holds may be judged from the fact that W. T. Stead wrote to her as follows: "I would prefer to index Hansard rather than have a seat in the house of commons."

Chicago alone has no less than 20 women lawyers. Ireland has one, Miss Egan, who lately obtained the degree of LL. B. from Dublin university. She passed her examination with first honors.

Harmony and peace between husbands and wives will come when the two sexes are entirely independent of each other pecuniarily. There is no other way. To obtain this perfect pecuniary independence for herself should be the task to which every woman should now set herself.

A demand for trained library assistants has arisen, and the day is nearly over of the gum chewing, impudent girl who refuses to wait on you when you know the books you want are in and who only cares to earn a few dollars a week till she gets money enough together to buy her wedding garments. At Drexel institute, Philadelphia, a library class has been established, which will henceforth train young women to be real librarians, polite and intelligent. English literature and cataloguing are two of the main branches of instruction.

Miss Helen Shafer, president of Wellesley college, has been made an LL. D. by Oberlin college, where she was graduated.

A limited but well paying field for women's industry is that of designing book covers. Mrs. Whitman of Boston gets from $25 to $50 for one design.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Nov. 30.

THE CITY.

ON Monday evening at 12 James street, James' Bay, Mr. Adolph Goddyn and Mrs. Hortense Holley, both of this city, were united in marriage, Rev. P. McF. Macleod performing the ceremony.

AT the Hotel Victoria on Tuesday last, Mr. H. Kennedy, of Snohomish, Wash., and Mrs. M. A. Murphy, of Seattle, were joined in marriage by Rev. P. McF. Macleod, pastor of the Central church.

THE site for the new W. C. T. U. Refuge Home is near the terminus of the Douglas street car line—a very suitable location. Building operations will be commenced just as soon as the present premises can be advantageously disposed of.

SHERIFF MCMILLAN, on Tuesday, served another writ on the bark Dominion, at Nanaimo, on account of a bill due the Sayward Mill Co., amounting to $180. The claim was satisfied yesterday, and the vessel will sail about the end of the week.

WILLIAM GILLESPIE, who, a week or more ago, was charged by his wife with having threatened to kill her, called upon Chief of Police Sheppard yesterday morning and explained that he had been out of the city—hence his non-appearance. His case was heard shortly after, and he was bound over to keep the peace for a period of twelve months, furnishing one surety of $300 in addition to his own bond.

MARTIN BAKER, who was arrested for vagrancy a few days ago, was yesterday discharged from custody, a medical examination having shown him to be perfectly sane. Baker had endeavored to convince the officers that he was incapable of taking care of himself; he explained how he came to be broke by stating that when he was coming to Victoria by the steamer the spirit called him to give what he had to the gods, and he thereupon threw his ticket, $12 in cash and a watch and chain into the water.

THIS is the last day upon which tenders will be received for the construction of the new Government buildings. The competition for the work will probably be very keen, as contractors from all parts of the Pacific coast, as well as several from the East, have been interesting themselves in the matter, the outside advertising for tenders having thus borne good fruit. As the work of examination of the tenders will be no light one, it will probably be several days before any announcement as to the award can be made.

THE Willing Workers of Christ church cathedral have been industriously engaged for some time past in preparation for a sale of work and an entertainment which they propose giving in the Cathedral school, on Wednesday, December 13th, in order to raise funds for Christmas festivities. They have already in store a choice collection of fancy and useful articles suitable for Christmas presents. Right Rev. Bishop Perrin has consented to open the bazaar at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when in addition to other attractions, tea will be served.

A TELEGRAM was received yesterday from D. S. Curtis, mayor of New Westminster, and addressed to the President of the B. C. Board of Trade, stating that a deputation of residents of the Royal City will to-day visit Victoria for the purpose of interviewing the Provincial Government and asking that delegates be appointed in Victoria to cooperate with the Westminster deputation in urging upon the Government the desirability of having British Columbia represented with suitable exhibits at the California midwinter fair. The council of the Victoria Board decided to give immediate attention to the matter, and notices were at once sent out calling a special meeting for 8 o'clock this evening, to receive the visitors and give the subject the attention it deserves.

A NEW departure has been made by the ladies of St. James' Sewing Society, in connection with their sale of work and high tea on Saturday afternoon next. They have decided to serve tea to children between 5 and 6 o'clock, and numerous visitors will doubtless be on hand to watch the merry faces of the little ones. The ladies would impress upon their patrons the necessity of attending the sale early, so that they may not lose the opportunity of purchasing the exquisite fancy work which is offered. The tickets of admission to Mrs. Jarley's waxwork entertainment are of most unique design, after that great master, Brownie. The tickets draw 25 cents without any persuasion, and at the close of the entertainment any one can have them for framing by applying at the door.

THERE was a very large gathering of friends at St. James' church yesterday afternoon to witness the marriage of Mr. Adolphus M. Harding, of Kamloops, to Miss J. M. H. Pope, eldest daughter of Dr. S. D. Pope, Superintendent of Education. Three o'clock, the hour set for the ceremony, found few empty seats in the church. The bride, dressed in white silk crepe with orange blossoms, was attended by her sisters, Misses Ruth, Bernie and Gilsie Pope, as bridesmaids, while Mr. Percy A. Jenns filled the place of best man. Mr. Carey Pope and Mr. Jack Harding acted as ushers. Ven. Archdeacon Scriven conducted the beautiful Church of England wedding service that joined the happy pair together, the bride being given away by her father. The ceremony concluded, Mr. and Mrs. Harding drove to Dr. Pope's residence, where a reception was held, nearly a hundred friends attending to offer their hearty congratulations. A great number of beautiful presents fell to the share of the bride, who enjoys the esteem of a very large circle of friends who will be sorry to lose her from their midst. Mr. and Mrs. Harding left last evening by the Sound boat, and will spend their honeymoon in Oregon before going to Kamloops, their future home.

CRICKETERS' CONCERT.

Notwithstanding the magnetism of the great star Rhea, there was a good audience at the concert in the Institute hall, last evening, under the auspices of the Albion Cricket Club. A gratifying feature in connection with many of the empty seats, however, was found in the fact that a large number of them were paid for, which is just as satisfactory to the club so far as finances are concerned. The programme, and the manner in which it was executed, made the occasion, without doubt, the musical event of the season, thus far, the numbers having been selected with considerable taste and judgment, and the performers being from the cream of local talent.

"The Strollers" formed the mainstay of the concert, the pieces they sang constituting some of the best in their album, and rendered with their now generally recognized excellence. They gave several part songs, the gem of which, possibly, was Sullivan's "The Long Day Closes," which was given with all the pathos and sweet shading that the great author himself could well expect. They also closed the evening with "The Soldier's Chorus" from Gounod's "Faust," a selection which brings out all the combined force of the chorus, and whose ring and enthusing influence is, in the hands of a well trained choir, irresistible on the hearer. Miss Hutcheson was very acceptably heard in a song, "The Mill Wheel," and Miss Jameson in "Sing, Pretty Bird, to Me," both ladies being warmly recalled. Mrs. Schwengers was also cordially applauded for her rendering of the song "A Little Mountain Lad." Miss Leech's pianoforte solo was well up to that young lady's standard, and was appreciated accordingly, while the duet "The Army and Navy" was well sung by Messrs. Thomas and Grizzelle. Mr. Billinghurst nearly caused fits among the audience by his very funny narration of "The Great Fit." Mr. Clement Rowlands' name being on the programme was a promise of something out of the ordinary, and the audience was not disappointed. He was in splendid voice, winning from his hearers that spontaneous and hearty applause which is always his welcome and reward. He sang Sullivan's "The Sailor's Grave," and was recalled; he was similarly treated for his superb rendition of Pinsuti's "Queen of the Earth," and the duet of "Excelsior" (Balfe) between Mr. Russel and Mr. Rowlands was treated to a deafening outburst of plaudits. The hall was comfortably heated, which had no small effect in rendering the proceedings enjoyable.

MUNICIPAL MISGOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR: Looking back to 1891 we find the Mayor and Council of that year charged before the Royal Commissioners with excessive expenditure; excessive borrowing powers beyond ability to pay; illegal diversion of loans; borrowing without authority of by-law; illegal investment of sinking funds; raising money on sewerage bonds, with the prospect of having to sell at 85, and involving a loss of $45,000 on the transaction; reckless conduct of municipal affairs, leading to a shortage of, at least, $137,000.

Many other charges were brought and all these were substantially proved. The total indebtedness was something like $170,000; incurred directly in contravention of the terms of the Act.

Is not the system rotten under which such gross wrongs could be perpetrated? These civic potentates had (I think) the year before voted themselves salaries. All previous Councils for 30 years had served gratuitously. In 1890, the Council having the bugbear of Vancouver before their eyes, and the census being about to be taken, began agitating for the enlargement of the city. The responsibility which accompanied this extension has already been felt, and will be so felt more and more.

Take the case of water, of which there is not enough for the people in the old limits, and it is therefore clear that there must be a shortage for the people in both the old and new limits. The area of the watershed and the head are both inadequate. The taxes imposed upon those living in the enlarged boundaries have been increased tenfold at least, and the just and necessary expenditure (except for water pipes, perhaps), i.e., for police, light and fire protection, road repairs, pavements, etc., have been so small as to be invisible.

The Local Improvement by-law is a failure at present and justly so, because no consideration is taken of the expenditure in the centre of the town, which has been incurred for the past thirty years without the sanction of the people in the enlarged limits, and certainly not for their benefit. A sum of nearly $400,000 has been expended in sewerage in that part, and this was raised by loan. The property in the outlying limits has been mortgaged to pay for this and for the $130,000 or thereabouts voted for under the "Surface Drainage By-Law." Some of this latter will be of benefit to parts of the limits in question, but not any of the work covered by the larger sum. When these people ask for any improvements, as a set off against their taxes, the reply is, "Do them yourselves under the Local Improvement By-Law," and yet they have to pay their share of interest on the debt accrued during the last thirty years. Could any greater injustice be perpetrated by any council? It was not the intention of the councillor who introduced this by-law to perpetrate such injustice, but he did not remain long enough in harness to complete his scheme. Here again is *want of continuity*.

Now, we pay a large sum every year for our civic legislation, and one would expect to see the by-laws, when passed, enforced. But is it so? The following amongst many others are habitually and openly set at naught.

The "Hack By-law," as regards the stands and distances, S. 9, and the cards for fares, S. 12. The "Street By-law, as to sweeping before 10 a.m., which is a most necessary hygienic precaution, S. 21 and S. 22, 24, 25, 26, 27 are daily set at naught. S. 26 provides that no gun shall be discharged in the city limits, and yet every day young lads of 13 to 16 can be seen not only carrying guns, and that in a most ignorant manner, but actually shooting in the public streets. Then as to the rails of the tramway projecting from three to six inches above the roadbed, and the speed at which the tramsare run, these are directly contrary to the charter. If by-laws are not to be enforced, why not repeal them, and let every man do what is right in his own eyes?

Happily the present Council has not involved us in any more "Bonuses." The principle is surely wrong. If an industry will pay, it will sooner or later be established; if not, the bonus will not save it. The subsidy to the Saanich Railway, $9,000 a year, will have to be paid. All the surplus produce of Saanich, except firewood, could probably be brought in by one train. The only bonus which I think we should encourage would be that to the Canada Western, as this line, if ever built, will be a real benefit to us and help us to break loose from the throttling grasp of the C.P.R.

FIFTY-ONE.

The trial of William Dunbar, who is alleged to be implicated in smuggling 8,645 pounds of opium into the United States from British Columbia on the steamers Haytian Republic and Wilmington, during the year ending March last and while the accused was acting as president of the Merchants' Steamship Company at that time operating the two steamships named, was commenced in the United States District court at Portland on Tuesday last. The principal witness called so far in the case is a stockholder in the company, who has made known the manner in which he and others, one of whom is a Victorian, carried on the unlawful smuggling business. The case will, no doubt, prove a most interesting one.

TORONTO, Nov. 29.—It is announced that H. H. Cook, ex-M.P., will contest Muskoka against Col. O'Brien at the next Dominion election.

FOR SEVERE COLDS.

GENTLEMEN—I had a severe cold, for which I took Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I find it an excellent remedy, giving prompt relief and pleasant to take.

J. PAYNTER, Huntsville, Ont.

VICTORIA WEST ELECTORS

Discuss Municipal Matters and Select a Candidate for Alderman.

Mr. George Ledingham the Choice—A Series of Resolutions Adopted.

A well attended meeting of the ratepayers of Victoria West was held in the Victoria West hall last evening, for the purpose of nominating a resident of that district for alderman at the coming municipal election. Shortly after 8 o'clock, Mr. Caleb Bishop was voted to the chair, and the following rough report of platform was submitted to the meeting for its consideration:

"A number of electors who have formed themselves into a committee to secure the best available man to represent this section of the North Ward in the Municipal Council, are decidedly of the opinion that it is against the best interest of the community to allow anyone to seek to obtain for himself a position as councillor, seeing that the position belongs solely to whomsoever the people choose to place therein.

"We would therefore beg to have the following resolution submitted to this meeting for its approval:

"1. That nominations be received at this meeting for the purpose of selecting one man to represent Victoria West at the coming election.

"2 That the centre and eastern divisions of the ward be requested to call representative meetings for the purpose of selecting candidates to represent their different sections, and that they be asked to co-operate in assisting each part of the ward to elect its desired representative, and save them the humiliating necessity of personally asking support and the useless expense of conducting a canvass.

"3. That the electors present be asked to support, in as much as they consistently can, the one nominee selected by the majority to represent this section, as well as the candidates who may be selected in the Centre and Spring Ridge sections.

"4. That a copy of these resolutions, together with a minute of this meeting's proceedings, be placed in the hands of the chairmen of the first meetings held in the other parts of the ward for their consideration."

After the above had been read, Mr. George Ledingham was almost unanimously nominated as the Victoria West candidate.

The candidate then made a short address, saying that he was not sure that he would be elected, and as his time was almost entirely occupied by business duties, he did not see how he could well afford to neglect them in any event. He would not express his views or make any promises as to what he would do if elected, as such declarations had heretofore apparently been, as far as the North ward was concerned, mere pretenses. There was a time when the position of alderman was an honor, but that time he thought had ceased. The speaker referred to the need of electric lights, sewers and other improvements in Victoria West, and concluded by thanking the audience for his nomination, but stating that anyone who might be chosen at a subsequent meeting in his place would receive his support. After considerable discussion as to the manner in which the other divisions of the ward should be notified of the proceedings of the meeting, the resolution published above was adopted, and a committee composed of Messrs. Geo. J. Cook, H. Callow and A. Oldershaw was appointed to do the work.

Several of the audience were then called upon to speak, but nearly all declined.

The Chairman then cautioned those present against raising any prejudices in other parts of the ward, and advised all divisions to co-operate in the matter as much as possible. He spoke of numerous roads in outlying parts of the city badly needing attention, and said that what he wanted of the ward's next representative in the Council was good general work, not for Victoria West alone, but for all the North Ward. He also thought, as Mr. Ledingham had suggested, that the attention of residents of the ward, who are not already on the voter's list, be directed to the fact that they have only a few more days in which to qualify and register.

Before the meeting closed, Mr. Bishop again addressed the meeting, asking the support of those present at the next election for the School Board, of which he is now a member.

CITY COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR:—Many of your fellow citizens are grateful to you for your vigorous exposure of the bad government of the city, and some feel that it is now a fitting time to support your efforts. Many think that the system is at fault. We pay $6,500 a year to our mayor and aldermen, for what?—for talking to the galleries and for mis-governing us by wasting the civic revenue. We have often suffered in the past and are suffering now from a self-seeking clique. The proposal made by your correspondent "Junius," and by a speaker at the late meeting of substituting commissioners for the aldermanic board, is worthy of discussion. With two commissioners elected (or approved) by the people and the city engineer, forming a board of works to design and superintend all public works, economy and better results might be predicted. The experiment has been tried in some American cities with unqualified success. We should not then witness the absurdity of attempting to carry out three different systems of sewerage and drainage at a frightful cost. We should have what we certainly have not now—continuity in design.

The ratepayers should not allow any M.P.P. to have a seat at the council board, for it is evident that it has worked badly in the past. Every alderman so sitting in the Legislative Assembly has an opportunity of amending (?) the Municipal Act, of which the ratepayers know nothing until the amendments become law. The Act of 1891 required a majority of two-thirds to carry a by-law. This was altered the following year to a bare majority, notwithstanding the revelations before the Royal Commission, and the debt already incurred by the city, which is such a heavy drag upon it.

Was it not at the close of 1892 that $25,000 was voted for street cleaning? Would any man of common sense borrow money to pay his housemaid? Had the majority been two-thirds, this and many other equally mischievous by-laws would not have passed. This year, I am told (the accounts are not yet published) that $90,000 have been spent for Board of Health and hospital purposes, and that the buildings are unnecessarily costly, and this, after the ratepayers had refused to vote for them last year! No doubt, some provision had to be made for the former, but it appears probable that much cheaper buildings (seldom to be used, perhaps) would have served the purpose well enough. The bulk of this money, having been saved, should have been spent in sewerage and cleaning the streets. The filthy and disgraceful condition of these is a menace to the growth and prosperity of the city, and subjects us to the reproach of "*not knowing better*". Are not our claims to be a health resort imperilled by this filth? Is it any wonder that sickness is so prevalent?

Look at Cook street, which has been made twice. One carriage has been bogged there, and an express cart horse, only a day or two ago, had to be dug out. A few years ago another incapable Council dug a *canal* over six feet deep down the east side of this street, and neglected to put up any hand-rail. What was the result? A naval officer, well known for his kind entertainment of the children of the place, drove into it on a dark and foggy night, and was so seriously hurt that he died a few days afterwards. This would have justified an action for heavy damages, and so would the other two cases, for surely every householder has a right to drive up to the pavement in front of his house without first taking soundings with a 30-foot pole. There are so many other matters of deep importance requiring consideration that I must ask you to allow me further space to try and get our people to look the matter straight in the face. We have now a powerful competitor, backed up by the Government of the Dominion, it is to be feared, and by an unscrupulous and wealthy corporation, and our only hope is so to expend our revenue as to obtain the greatest possible results, with cleanliness and attractiveness always in view. Having these, we have little to fear in the future.

FIFTY-ONE.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

A quiet tendency, due no doubt to the approach of another month, is noticeable in general business this week. This quietness, however, is liable to change into briskness within the next few weeks, as merchants will by that time have their Christmas stocks in offer. The public market building has of late been receiving a better share of patronage from farmers who have had no trouble in disposing there of such produce as they have brought into the city for sale. The market building affords plenty of space for good meat shops, which would go far towards popularizing the building and in attracting business there. There are no changes from last week in the quotations below. Eastern apples are scarce but are selling at the usual high price, and in the meat trade the only fluctuating article is pork, which is continually changing in price. The current retail prices are as follows:

FLOUR—Portland roller per bri	$ 5.50
Salem	5.50
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	5.75
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	5.75
Premier	5.75
Three Star	5 50
Victoria	5.50
Lion	5.50
Royal	5.50
Wheat, per ton	35.00@40.00
Oats, per con	33.00@35.00
Barley, per ton	32.00@35.00
Middlings, per ton	32.00@35.00
Bran, per ton	27.00@30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00@35.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per lb	1½
Cabbage, per lb	3 @3½
Cauliflowers, per doz	1.50
Green Peas, per lb	2½
Hay, baled, per ton	15@20.00
Straw, per bale	1.00
Onions, per lb	04
" Silver, per lb	04
Eggs, Island, per dozen	60
" Packed, per dozen	20
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	75 @ 80
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1 00
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	20
Hams, American "	20 to 25
" Canadian "	20
Bacon, American, per lb	25
" Rolled "	18
" Long clear "	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard "	18@25
Golden Cottolene, per lb	20
Meats—Beef "	8@15
Sides "	8@10
Mutton, per lb	8@15
Pork, fresh "	10@15
Chickens, per pair	1.75@2.00
Turkey per lb	30
Geese per lb	25
Grouse, per brace	75@1.00
Venison, per lb	6@8
Ducks (mallard), each	75@1.00
" (teal), each	40@50
Pigeons, each	25@50
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
" (Smoked), "	12@15
Halibut	10@12
Cod, per lb	8@10
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon	7@8
Herring (smoked) per lb	12@15
" (kippered), per lb	15@20
Fruits—Apples per lb	5
" (Eastern) per lb	7
Oranges (Australian) per doz	25@30
Lemons (California) "	35@40
" (Australian) "	25@40
Sicily, per doz	40@50
Bananas, per doz	15@25
Tomatoes, per lb	6
Pears, per lb	6@8
Fine Apples, apiece	25@30
Grapes	10
Cranberries, per gallon	75@1.00

Advices from Honolulu to the San Francisco Call, dated Nov. 16, give an account of the floating of the ss. Miowera and news as to her future movements. The Call says that on Sunday the 12th inst., those watching the various vessels from the wharves noticed the stranded steamer suddenly take a big jump forward and she was once more afloat. From those on board it was learned that as the last big heave was made on the cables connecting her with the five-ton anchor three heavy seas in succession lifted the big steamer so that about all that remained to be done was to glide her into deep water. By 1 o'clock the C. R. Bishop and the tug made fast to the stern of the Miowera, while the Mikahala's boat took a six-inch hawser, which had been made fast to her mizzenmast, and doubled over to the Miowera's bow, where it was secured. Both vessels then lifted their anchors, and the two steering steamers soon brought her alongside the railroad company's coal wharf, and the ocean liner was saved. On Monday divers examined the vessel's hull and reported that, beyond the damage done to the stern in the tearing away of the rudder and post, she has only a few dents in her side plates. Her engines are but little strained and will not require much fixing up. Honolulu Iron Works were put to work on the broken sternpost, and will furnish a new post and rudder. Captain Metcalfe occupied twelve days in surveys and preparations and then commenced pulling on the anchors he had imbedded in the coral. He moved the vessel fifty-six feet on the first day, sixty feet on the second, and on the third day she floated. The success which has attended his efforts will save the underwriters between $300,000 and $400,000. Captain Metcalfe says that he will be ready to take a cargo of sugar in the Miowera in six weeks, and she will probably go direct to San Francisco, as being the nearest port with dry-docking facilities.

NAPLES, Nov. 29.—An inquiry concerning the Socialists in this city has resulted in the discovery of a society formed on a plan similar to that of the Sicilian Fasci. Many members of the society have been arrested.

AWAITING WAR SHIPS.

Brazilian Government Will Wage Active Warfare When Their Fleet Arrives.

Mello Steadily Gaining Sympathy While Peixoto is Losing Adherents Daily.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 28.—The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs says the Government is still strong and only awaits the arrival of its newly-purchased warships from New York to begin active aggressive work upon the insurgents. It is reported that a cruiser and a torpedo boat, purchased in Europe for Peixoto, have arrived from England at the port of Bahia, capital of the state of the same name. On Monday a small party of insurgents landed near Armaco. They were opposed by a party of Government troops, and in an engagement two officers and thirty men were killed, while five were wounded. During the past week over 200 troops were killed on the Nictheroy side by the artillery fire of the insurgents. Up to the present the insurgents seem to be gaining. The English flag is constantly fired upon from shore. The senior officer of the fleet reports that yesterday one of the Government batteries shelled a launch displaying a white ensign and containing a commissioned officer and crew. The British Commissioner sent a protest to the Brazilian Government.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 28.—A correspondent at Rio interviewed the Brazilian Foreign Minister November 26. The Minister said the Government was still strong, and only awaited the arrival of the newly purchased warships to begin active work on the insurgents. It is reported that a cruiser and torpedo boat purchased in Europe for Peixoto have arrived from England at the port of Bahia.

ST. THOMAS, W.I., Nov. 28.—The Nictheroy arrived here on Monday morning. There was considerable practice during the voyage in the handling of the dynamite gun; dummy shells were used. This practice has been continued in the harbor here. The Nictheroy has taken on board a very large supply of coal at this port. Her officers say she has enough to meet her own needs and to supply any of the ships of the Brazilian fleet yet to arrive from New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The steamer Maskelyne, from Rio Janeiro November 5, reports that a strong tide of public sentiment has set against President Peixoto, who is daily becoming more dictatorial, and Mello is gaining sympathy steadily. A powder magazine belonging to Mello was struck by a shot from one of the forts, causing a terrific explosion. Lieut. Mobray and Lieut. Tupper of the British warships, and ten others of their party were out hunting, and, passing the magazine at the time, were killed. The loss of the powder is said not to have crippled Mello, who claims to have ammunition to last two years. Boynton, the American who attempted to sink one of Mello's vessels, was arrested and taken on board the cruiser Charleston, where he is held a prisoner.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Times has received from trustworthy sources in Pernambuco a telegram saying that Para revolted yesterday against the government. The ships and the artillery on shore joined the insurgents. Rebellion now exists in the northern, southern and intermediate provinces. The dispatch also says it is believed the government is seriously crippled financially.

Information was received yesterday by private cablegrams from London to R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Hall, Goepel & Co., and other Victoria firms, that prices realized at Lampson's big sealskin sale are by no means encouraging to sealing men. The dispatches announce that the Alaskan skins sold for 15 per cent. less than last autumn, and the Copper Island skins went for 20 per cent. lower than that reduction. This decline means a good many thousand dollars lost, for the Victoria catches were principally obtained on the Japanese coast. It is not stated what the coast skins brought, but this will probably be known to-day in subsequent advices.

Steamer Quadra has been engaged for a few days past looking up a buoy which is missing from Point Roberts. Capt. Gaudin, agent of marine, who went up to Nanaimo on her returned yesterday morning by train.

William Munsie and wife returned from the East last evening.

DIED.

ISBISTER—On the 28th inst., Annie, the beloved wife of Mr. James Isbister, aged 48 years.

BROWN—On the 25th instant, Robert Brown, a native of Yorkshire, England, aged 80 years.

ESSENWINE—On the 25th instant, Francis A. Essenwine, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 40 years.

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