Favorite Dog Of the Day.

The Scotch Collie, How He Was Named and What He Should Be.

Entries for the Bench Show to Close on Thursday Next.

Although the "Scotch collie dog," as he is so often called, has for many generations been one of the favorite varieties of the canine race, his fondest admirers of fifty years ago could scarcely have expected him to have achieved the popularity which he possesses at the present time and has held for some twenty years or more. He shares with the sprightly fox-terrier the distinction of being the favorite dog of the people of the latter part of the nineteenth century. The St. Barnard has his admirers, so has the fox-hound, but as neither is so suitable as a companion—the one on account of his size, the other for a variety of reasons—the collie and fox-terrier are likely to retain their good reputation for many years to come.

The word collie is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "col," black, so the black-faced sheep of the North came to be called "colleys," and the dog that drove or preceded them came to be a colley dog. In due course the word "dog" was dropped, so by easy transformation, "colley"—grown out of use as applied to the sheep—was adopted as a euphonious word for a variety of the dog, and so remains to this day. Bewick, the great wood engraver, calls this dog the "coaly."

But before Bewick gave us his charming illustrations of the sheep dog or "shepherd's hound," Canis pastoralis" was held in esteem, and in the sixteenth century duly described by Dr. Caius, who wrote:

"Our shepherd's dog is not huge, and vast, and big, but of an indifferent stature and growth, because it has to deal with the bloodthirsty wolf, since there be none in England * * * This dog, either at the hearing of his master's voice or at the wagging of his fist, or at his shrill and hoarse whistling and hissing, bringeth the wandering wethers and stray sheep into the self-same place where the master's will and work is to have them, whereby tht shepherd reapeth the benefit, namely, that with little labor and no toil of moving his feet, he may rule and guide his flork according to his own desire, either to have them go forward or stand still, or to draw backward, or to turn this way, or take that way. For it is not in England as it is in France, as it is in Flanders, as it is in Syria as it is in Tartary, where the sheep follow the shepherd, for here in our country the shepherd followeth the sheep, and sometimes the straying sheep, where no dog runs before them, nor goeth about and beside them, gather themselves into a flock, when they hear the shepherd whistle, for fear or the dog (as I imagine), remembering that (if unreasoning creatures may be reported to have memory), the dog commonly runneth out at his master's warrant, which is his whistle. This have we oftentimes marked when we have taken our journeys from town to town; when we have heard a shepherd whistle we have reined in our horse and stood still a space to see the proof and trial of this matter. Furthermore, with the dog doth the shepherd take the sheep to slaughter, and to be healed if they be sick, and no hurt or harm is done by the dogs to the simple creature."

The above is one of the oldest records of the working of sheep dogs, and it is interesting because it almost corresponds with their duty at the present day.

There is no doubt that the collie or sheep dog is one of the most useful of the canine race, and within the last quarter of a century he has been made ornamental. The general appearance is that of a lithe, active dog, of pleasing outline, exhibiting strength, speed and intelligence. The head is long, covered with short, soft hair, skull flat, moderately wide between ears, and tapering to nose, which is black; mouth a bit overshot; eyes of fair size, not prominent, placed rather wide apart, almond-shaped and set obliquely, any shade of brown, the darker the better; ears small, covered with short, soft hair, carried semi-erect when at attention, at other times thrown back; neck long, arched and muscular; chest deep and narrow in front, but wide behind shoulders; back short and level; shoulders oblique; loins rather long, slightly arched and powerful; fore-legs straight and muscular; hind-legs sinewy; hind-quarters drooping slightly, very long from hips to hocks; stifles well bent, hip-bones rather wide and ragged; pasterns long, springy and lighter in bone than rest of leg, soles well padded; toes arched and compact; tail moderately long, carried low when quiet, gaily when excited; coat—an important point—abundant, except on head and legs; the outer coat straight, hard and rather stiff; inner coat soft, furry and very dense; frill very abundant; hair on tail very profuse, and on hips long and bushy; fore-legs slightly feathered; hind-legs below locks smooth; color immaterial; weight, 40 to 60 pounds; height, 21 to 24 inches. Defects: Domed skull; high-peaked occipital bone; heavy, pendulous ears; full, soft eyes; heavy, feathered legs, short tail.

There are some very fine specimens of the breed owned in Victoria, and a number of California's best collies are to be exhibited at the approaching Victoria Kennel Club's show, so that the public will have ample opportunity of learning by actual observation what the collie should be like, from a bench point of view.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON THURSDAY.

All who fancy they own a good dog, no matter what the variety or pedigree, should not fail to enter their dogs before next Thursday (on which day the entries positively close), for competition in the bench show which is to be held in this city on the 28th, 29th and 30th instants. The secretary, Mr. E. Pferdner, has opened a temporary office with Frank Campbell, in the old post office building, Government street, where proper entry forms and all necessary information will be cheerfully furnished on application. Enter your dog and obtain an independent and impartial opinion as to his merits, or demerits.

Walton (to fish monger)—Just throw me half a dozen of those trout.

Fishmonger—Throw them?

Walton—Yes; then I can go home and tell my wife I caught 'em; I may be a poor fisherman, but I'm no liar.—Household words.

PADDY LYNCH SHANGHAIED.

Notorious Portland Boarding House Man Enticed Aboard Ship Now En Route for Antipodes.

From the Portland Oregonian.

A strange story of blighted hopes and misplaced confidence drifted in over the wires from Tacoma last evening. The story was brief, but very much to the point, and ran about thusly: "Lynch on board the Rufus E. Wood, towing out for Australia." The Lynch referred to was not Judge Lynch, of whom we read so frequently, but Mr. Patrick, or "Paddy" Lynch, of the new boarding house firm of Turk, Lynch & Kenney. This firm recently made an agreement with the captain of the British bark Muskoka, now lying at Astoria, by which they were to supply a crew of 24 men at a liberal reduction from the list price. Sailors are scarce at present, and when Lynch, Turk & Co. went out into the highways and byways, searching for able seamen, they found themselves in competition with other labor agents, who enticed the sailors away with promises of $3 per day, light work, and pie three times a day, while the best they could offer was "$30 a month," with salt horse and sea biscuit thrown in. By hard rustling they filled the ship with the exception of two men, and as the supply in Portland and Astoria was apparently exhausted, they were obliged to look elsewhere.

Lynch had been reading the Seattle papers and got the impression that Tacoma was a slow town. He accordingly bought a ticket for that place, and set to work rounding up men to bring over to the Columbia.

Now, the sailor market in Tacoma has been ruling steady to firm with low stocks for a long time, and the boarding house men at that point did not welcome the stranger. Dave Evans, the king of the boarding house fraternity on the Sound, had just been securing a crew for the American ship Rufus E. Wood, which was tied up to a buoy in the bottomless harbor, nearly ready to sail for Australia. Lynch looked with covetous eyes on the assortment of human beings which the magic wand or whiskey of Evans had transformed from farmers, woodchoppers, etc., into able seamen, and an idea entered his head.

He approached the watchman whom Evans had left aboard to make things pleasant for the new crew, and after some haggling, perfected a plan by which he was to borrow the crew. The over-confidence of Lynch in the watchman proved his undoing, for that individual, as soon as possible, made Evans acquainted with the plan, and prepared to give Lynch what sinful sporting men term the "double cross." The Wood was still short a couple of men when Lynch was planning to leave her short a ful crew, so Evans waited until the ship was about ready to sail before going out with them. The watchman arranged to have Lynch come out in a boat to get the men, and while Lynch's side of the story is not obtainable at present, it is reported that he was seized as soon as he reached the deck of the vessel, and the boat in which the other conspirators rowed him out to the ship returned to the city.

Mr. Frank Turk accompanied Lynch from this city, and the intention of Mr. Evans was to keep the firm intact as near as possible; but through some misunderstanding Turk was left to ponder on the wicked ways of Tacoma boarding house men. For the sake of keeping the oppositfollowing alive, it is to be hoped that Mr. Turk will leave that wicked city before he, too, is spirited away to the Antipodes. As for Mr. Lynch,

"He's there alone with green seas rocking him
For a thousand miles around;
He's there alone with dumb things mocking him," etc.

The news that Lynch had been shanghaied created quite a sensation on the water front in this city, for he was generally regarded as a man capable of taking care of himself. It is not known whether the Wood will stop anywhere on her way to sea or not, but as Evans' watchmen are still aboard, it will be a difficult matter for Lynch to escape. The firm was organized several weeks ago, but the Muskoka was the first ship where they had an opportunity to ship a considerable number of men.

THAT MUMMY STORY.

Professor Harlan Smith Knows Nothing of the Discovery Related by Vancouver Correspondents.

The report from Vancouver to the effect that Prof. Harlan L. Smith had discovered an Indian mummy in a cave near Harrison lake, is said by that gentleman to have no foundation in fact. Mr. Smith is at present engaged in an investigation of the Indian cairns in the vicinity of Sidney. He is one of the large party working under the direction of Prof. Boaz for the National Museum of New York, the object being to learn as much as possible about the Indians inhabiting the North Pacific coast, from the Columbia to Behring Sea on this side of the water, and from the Amoor river north on the Asiatic coast. The idea, as can be seen, is to endeavor to ascertain whether any relationship exists between the natives of North America and the Asiatics. The work has been in progress for a number of years, parties being continually at work on both sides of the Pacific.

When Prof. Smith first read the Harrison lake mummy story, he thought some of his friends were getting off a joke on him. He found nothing unusual in the Harrison Lake country, with the exception of a few small images. At Sidney he has been more successful, finding a skeleton in almost every cairn, and many arrow-heads and Indian implements.

HARVEST HOME SERVICES.

Metropolitan and James Bay Methodist Churches Handsomely Decorated For Sunday's Worship.

Harvest Home services in the Metropolitan and James Bay Methodist churches on Sunday were of a more than usually interesting character. In both churches there were large congregations morning and evening. The decorations had been arranged with splendid taste. Several appropriate illuminated mottoes adorned the walls of the James Bay church. Rev. Mr. Hughes, the pastor, presided morning and evening. Sermons, prayers and music were all in keeping with the service of thanksgiving, the choir being assisted by the Centennial church band, an organization of nine pieces, under the leadership of Mr. Matthews.

Rev. Mr. Speer was the presiding minister at the Metropolitan church. Here special music was also a feature of the day, those contributing songs being Miss Lillian L. Armson, Mr. Hicks, Miss Luney and Mr. Hammond.

Following the services entertainments were given in both churches last evening, that in the Metropolitan being in the form of a musical and literary recital under the direction of Miss Armson, who was assisted by a number of young ladies and gentlemen. The display of grain, roots, fruits and flowers gathered for Sunday's services remained untouched, and were greatly admired.

Edmonton's Bright Future.

Town and District That Are Growing by Leaps and Bounds

Prospects of a Railway Through Yellowhead Pass to the Coast.

There is a little town in the great grain-growing district of Alberta that is fast blossoming into a city, and in the future of which the residents have unbounded faith. The town is Edmonton, which six years ago had a population of but 1200, and where now 3,000 prosperous people make their home. Seven years ago it took but 50 cars to transport the grain grown in the district around the little town. Last year it took 750 cars to move the grain, and this year it will take over 1,000 cars, besides which a great deal will be made into flour, etc., on the ground.

This short statement which tells so much about the progress of Edmonton and the surrounding district was furnished the Colonist by Mr. T. W. Lines, president of the Edmonton Board of Trade, and manager of the Brackman & Ker mill in that town. He is at present in Victoria, where the head office of the big milling company is situated, to confer with the officials. Mr. Lines believes that Edmonton has a great future ahead of her. As has been shown, a great deal of land has within the past few years been placed under cultivation, but there are still acres upon acres of the best agricultural land in all Canada, which has been practically untouched. But many are taking advantage of the opening to build themselves homes, and new settlers are arriving by almost every train. These include some of Mr. Sifton's government-assisted immigrants, who, Mr. Lines says, make good settlers, but not as good as the Canadians who went over to the States, and are now returning to their native country in large numbers.

The oat crop of the district this season, Mr. Lines says, was enormous, and a market for a large portion of it will have to be found in the West, as the Manitoba crop has also been large. The excessive rain badly damaged the hay crop, but considerable can be cut on the uplands. Like the oats, there is a good crop of wheat, but this will be largely consumed by the Edmonton mills, four new ones, one with a capacity of 200 barrels a day being now under construction.

The poor railway service between Edmonton and Calgary, Mr. Lines says, has kept many people from visiting the district, but the Board of Trade has taken the matter up and are looking for an improvement very shortly. In the future the city will undobtedly be well off in respect to transportation facilities, being on the line of what the people believe will eventually be a second transcontinental railway. Active construction has been commenced on the line from Edmonton west, a subsidy of $3500 a mile for 50 miles having been granted. The 50 miles is to be completed in twp years. The road runs through a splendid agricultural district. It will, in time, Mr. Lines believes, be built through the Yellowhead Pass to the Coast, and before many years the grain of the Northwest will come to the Pacific seaboard for shipment to Europe. This will the easier be brought about with the completion of the Nicaraguan canal.

The Eastern end of the line that is to make another belt across Canada, Mr. Lines says, is already assured.

Over the Saskatchewan river a railway and traffic bridge is being constructed, which will connect the Northern and Southern sections of the country.

But it is not to agriculture and railways alone that Edmonton owes her bright prospects. There are mines in close vicinity that have produced and will produce thousands of dollars. Several dredges are at work in the river bed, one large one being operated by a British company. No reliable information is obtainable regarding the operations, but the fact that they continue is pretty good proof of their success. Reports, too, have been received of rich quartz finds around the Great Slave lake, and it was the belief that to the north of Edmonton lies a great mining country that induced the citizens of the town to advertise the "Edmonton Route" during the Klondike excitement. It was not suggested by the people of Edmonton, said Mr. Lines, that the route was the best one to Klondike, although 90 per cent. of those who started and were physically fit for the trip got there. The idea was to have the country north of Edmonton prospected.

As if all the things mentioned were not sufficient for one town, Mr. Lines added that a large proportion of the raw furs secured in the belt north of the town are shipped to Edmonton, making the place the headquarters of trappers and fur buyers at certain seasons of the year.

In conclusion, Mr. Lines said the position of Edmonton would make it the distributing point for a very large district, which was bound to make it a city before no very distant date.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

The Duchess of Hamilton cares little for society, spending most of her time hunting.

Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia has a private telephone line connecting his palace with the offices of his ministers.

Ex-President Pierola of Peru is said to be the richest man in South America, being possessed of a fortune estimated at $50,000,000.

Lord Rosebery is admittedly in the foremost rank of speakers. He did not achieve this position without sedulously studying in parliament, and on many a platform England's two most elequent orators of the Victorian era—John Bright and William Ewart Gladstone. Lord Rosebery's pellucid style is now well nigh perfect. This may be realized by perusal of his excellent deliverances on Burke, Burns, oratory and other themes in the handy volume just issued and edited by that active political organizer, Mr. Charles Geake. Nonpolitical, the book with the primrose-decorated cover has been more talked about than ever since the London Times has brought an action against the publisher to prohibit its sale.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

TO MAKE VICTORIAN FASTER.

New Circulating Pump Being Installed, and This Will Increase Her Speed.

The steamer Victorian, on the Tacoma-Victoria run, is not working to suit Chief Engineer Hill, and she will not be in Tacoma again before Sunday, says the Tacoma Ledger. She will stay on the run between Victoria and Seattle, and lay over at Seattle, instead of Tacoma, while the repairs are being made.

By this arrangement she will lay over in Seattle six hours every trip, which will give the machinists ample time to repair the fault and have her ready to resume her run, leaving her on Monday night on time. She has been working with an auxiliary pump since starting on the run, and the result has not been satisfactory.

A new circulating pump is to be put in this week, when her owners are confident she will be able to make the time on the run easily. So, until Sunday, passengers from Victoria to Tacoma will have to transfer at Seattle, and the Utopia will take care of the freight.

THE N. P.'s BIRTHDAY.

Twenty-First Birthday of the National Policy Fittingly Celebrated at Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—(Special)—Hon. Messrs. Foster and Whitney addressed a large meeting in Massey hall to-night in commemoration of the twenty-first anniversary of the National Policy victory of Sept. 17, 1878.

Mr. Foster was enthusiastically received and dwelt at length on the National Policy, from the benefits of which Canada was now enjoying unexampled prosperity.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, Sept. 14.—News reached the city to-day that the crosscut in the Morrison mine in Deadwood camp at a depth of 220 feet is 66 feet in ore, and has not yet struck the hanging wall.

After the ore body was encountered thirty days ago S. M. Johnson, the engineer, examined the property. The contact was taken, and it was found that the ore could be reached 13 feet from the main tunnel, which at this time was 30 feet past the upraise. The air being bad in the old workings, the drift was started from the face of the old or main tunnel. The ore, as predicted, was found after driving 13 feet at a depth of 220 feet. Since then the work of crosscutting at right angles on the vein has been prosecuted steadily. The crosscut is now in 66 feet, and is still in ore which will average $12 in gold per ton and 3 per cent. copper. The crosscut has not yet reached the rich ore chute found in the shaft, owing to the fact that the richest chute in that working lies next to the hanging wall. It is claimed that it is not necessary to strike ore of any richer order to make a big mine out of the property, as ore running as this does is sufficiently rich to pay dividends in the near future. Taking smelter rates as now offered at $5.50 for freight and treatment, there seems to be but little doubt that within the next year with proper railway facilities, this price will be considerably reduced. The railway grade is half a mile from the property, and the survey and cross-sectioning of a spur to the mouth of the tunnel has been completed by the C. P. R. engineers.

J. W. Hamilton, superintendent of the Lilly K. and Twins, on the north fork of the Kettle river, bonded by the owners, Mayor Lloyd A. Manly and Hugh McGuire to C. D. Porter of Spokane, reports that the properties are looking well as a result of recent development work. At the bottom of a 56-foot shaft on the Lilly K. there is a crosscut 21 feet in ore. One hundred feet north of the shaft is an open cut 54 feet across the vein, all in ore.

On the Twins there is a 72-foot shaft sunk close to the hanging wall and 56 feet east there is a 50-foot shaft on the foot wall in ore. A crosscut is being run from the bottom of the latter shaft to connect with the shaft sunk on the hanging wall; besides there are several open cuts in the Twins, from 10 to 40 feet, all showing ore.

Professor Sutton, who recently resigned the position of superintendent of the State School of Mines, at Houghton, Mich., to accept the position of mining expert for the Dunsmuirs, of Victoria, has been visiting Camp McKinney and the various Boundary camps in the interests of his new employers. He said that he had been greatly impressed with the vast possibilities of British Columbia. From here he proceeded to Rossland, and afterwards he will visit the Noble Five, a Slocan property owned by the Dunsmuirs.

Maurice J. O'Connor, the locator of the Humming Bird, on the north fork of the Kettle river, returned yesterday from a visit to the property. He says the drift on the ledge started 75 feet from the mouth of the working tunnel, and has penetrated 25 feet. The ledge is 7 feet wide, of which about 5½ feet is shipping ore. The company has made arrangements to make an experimental shipment at an early date.

NELSON.

The London & British Columbia Goldfields, Limited, will erect an office building on Baker street, west of the office of the Hamilton Powder Company. A. E. Hodgins is the architect. The building will be brick and two stories high.

The Nelson Street Railway Company has let a contract for the erection of the trolley poles along the line of the road. Work has been started on the power station, which is to be erected on block A at the end of the Hall Mines switchback, near Cottonwood creek. The Bonnington Falls power company has two miles of the right of way cleared for its pole line, and promises to have the line over the nine miles to the power station and deliver power by October 15th.

The Nelson Coke & Gas Company will resume the laying of pipe mains to-day on Vernon and Lake streets. Carpenters were put at work yesterday erecting temporary buildings on the companys site for the storage of material. Tenders will be called for at once for the construction of the companys buildings, which are to be built of stone with an iron roof. The company has five carloads of pipe and plant on the road which is expected to arrive daily, having been shipped from an Ohio town on August 26.

Dr. C. J. Fagan, secretary of the executive committee of the medical council, has notified the secretary of the Kootenay Lake general hospital that in response to the petition of the medical men of Nelson no steps will be taken to prosecute Dr. Rose of the hospital staff for practising without the necessary qualification unless a formal complaint is laid before the executive. The council found that it had no power to grant a "permit to practice," but by ignoring the matter it will do what it can to meet the wishes of the local doctors and the hospital directors.—Tribune.

To Develop Fish Industry.

Proposition to Organize a Strong Company for That Purpose.

San Francisco Firm Seeks to Secure Patent Privileges for B. C.

A meeting to consider the development of the deep sea fisheries of this province was held in the Board of Trade rooms last evening, when several of the business men of the city, together with members of board of trade, were present. It had been called by Mr. Beaumont Boggs, who is desirous that a strong company be organized in this city and what are known as the Whitman rights be secured. The great incentive to immediate action being taken was the fact that the Alaska Cod Fish Company of San Francisco is endeavoring to obtain these rights for British Columbia, having got them for the American coast, for once getting them the American firm would leave no room for others in the business.

Mr. G. A. Kirk opened the meeting in a few well chosen remarks, and introduced the speaker, Mr. Boggs. The latter was armed with a vast amount of data, and not only fully described in detail the Whitman method of curing fish with a diagram of a plant. He explained that the Collas-Whitman Company s of Halifax patent takes the place of the old-fashioned method of the drying process, the work being done by means of hot air. There are several of the Whitman patents in use throughout the Eastern provinces, and it was found that they not only economized labor but lessened the risk of curing fish, there being no chance for the fish becoming mildewed for want of fine weather.

In proving the unlimited fish resources on the Pacific coast, Mr. Boggs quoted from Richard Rathbun's summary of the fishery investigations conducted by the United States fish commission steamer Albatross in 1892. In this report it was stated that all Bristol Bay was one continuous fishing ground, the combined length of Slime and Baird banks from the northwest of Cape Unimak to Cape Chichagof being 340 miles, and the area 10,645 square miles. The grounds were among the largest in the world, being exceeded in area only by the grand Banks of Newfoundland. To greater illustrate the size of the grounds it was shown that the schooner Vanderbilt, of San Francisco, lay off Port Moller for little over a month and made a haul of 48,500 fish, the average size of the fish being 24 and 32 inches in length. To further show that fish exist in enormous quantities the speaker quoted from William A. Wilcox, agent of the United States fish commission, reports of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, and other eminent authorities. Mr. Boggs next went into the question of markets for the fish. There was a large population in Central America of from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 people, largely of Roman Catholics, who are great fish eaters, and who required the hard dried article. Mexico, in 1896, imported $12,308 worth of fish in six months, and imports $30,000 worth annually. Chili, with a population of 2,000,000, was also a large consumer, buying nearly $20,000 worth annually. Brazil, likewise, was a heavy consumer of fish, being supplied in part by Nova Scotia. China imports fish nearly to the value of $2,000,000 annually, besides what goes into the country through the free ports, of which there is no way of keeping track. In a letter which Mr. Boggs received from Santiago de Chile, and which he read, a large fish importing firm said that it was getting its supplies principally from Norway, but it was willing to give British Columbia fish a trial. All that was necessary to ensure a good trade for this province was to forward sample shipments, which the firm would be glad to receive, and place on the market.

Still another country that bought fish was Japan, which dealt extensively in salt fish, buying in 1896 $231,000 worth, and the trade was still increasing.

Mr. Boggs in conclusion stated that a Seattle company had been negotiating for the Whitman patent rights for British Columbia, but had not been successful because it wanted those of Puget Sound and could not get both, as the San Francisco company held the latter. The patent could be secured by British Columbia for $5,000 cash and $10,000 paid up stock in the company. He would suggest that a company be organized in Victoria with a capitalization of $1,000,000, for the development of the fish industry. Once started many of the sealing schooners now unemployed would find engagement.

Mr. George Marsh, of Nanaimo, followed Mr. Boggs, and spoke of the tremendous loss to the province from not cultivating the industry. It meant at least $250,000 a year. He spoke of some lines of the trade which might well be developed with Japan.

Mr. H. E. Gillis, a recent arrival from the East, also spoke favorably of the project, and after some further general discussion, Mr. C. H. Lugrin, to bring matters to a business footing, moved that a committee be appointed to act with Mr. Boggs in investigating the proposition and to report at a subsequent meeting. It would be a pity, he said, not to take advantage of the information before the meeting. He fancied that not only a good market could be found abroad, but a very considerable one found at home.

A committee was then appointed as follows, and the meeting adjourned: R. Seabrooke, Capt. J. G. Cox, E. B. Marvin, Capt. James Gaudin, C. H. Lugrin and G. A. Kirk.

HIGHLAND SEERS.

In the Highlands of Scotland the gift of second-sight was, until comparatively recently, a cardinal article of faith among the people. In the more remote parts, indeed, it is still firmly believed in; and at the present day one may meet men and women who are popularly believed to have "the sight."

A peculiarity about those who saw, or were supposed to see, a vision was, that they kept their eyelids erect and continued to stare until the vision vanished. Martin gives an instance of a seer in Skye, the inner part of whose eyelids was turned so far upwards during a vision that after the disappearance of the object he found it necessary to draw them down with his fingers; and cases are on record where the seer found it desirable to employ others to draw them down for him!

Incomparably the greatest of Highland seers was Kenneth Mackenzie, better known as Coinneach Odhar, who lived and prophesied during last century. He was a native of the island of Lewis, but migrated when young to the mainland, where he attached himself to the household of his chief, the Earl of Seaforth. Coinneach was, for a man of his station, very intelligent, and it is not unreasonable to argue that some of his prophecies may have been the outcome of his natural shrewdness. He foretold, for example, the construction of the Caledonian canal at a time when no such scheme had been mooted by any engineer of his day. But how can one explain the wonderful fulfilment of the disasters which he predicted for the Seaforth family? It was his last prophecy, and was uttered when on his way to the stake, there to be burnt alive as a wizard, by order of Lady Seaforth. He had given mortal offence to that lady by conveying to her, at her own request, the result of a vision which reflected upon her husband's constancy. The explicit nature of Coinneach's last prophecy is shown by the following record of it. These are the seer's words: "I see into the far future, and I read there the doom of my destroyer. Ere many generations have passed, the line of Seaforth will become extinct in sorrow. I see the last male of his line both deaf and dumb. I see his three fair sons, all of whom he will follow to the grave. He shall sell his gift lands, and no future Seaforth shall rule in Kintail. A black-eyed lassie from the East, with snow on her coif, shall succeed him; she shall kill her sister, and she shall be the last of the Mackenzies of Seaforth. In those days there shall be a daft Lovat and a buck-tooth Chisholm, and they shall be the last direct males of the line. When these things are, Seaforth may know that his sons are doomed to death, and that his broad lands shall pass away to the stranger, and that his race shall be no more."

Every detail of this prophecy was fulfilled more or less literally. Francis Mackenzie, Lord Seaforth, the last male of his family, was deaf and dumb, the result of an illness which he had contracted. "I see the last male of his line both deaf and dumb." His three sons all died before their father: "I see his three fair sons, all of whom he will follow to the grave." He was obliged, on account of financial difficulties, to sell his Kintail property—"the gift lands," as they were called—which, according to tradition, were gifted by Alexander III. to the progenitor of the Mackenzie family, Colin Fitzgerald, who saved the king's life when hunting: "He shall sell his gift lands." He was succeeded by his daughter, Lady Hood, whose husband, Sir Samuel Hood, had died in India. As she was in widow's weeds when she returned to England, the seer's prophecy that a "black-eyed lassie from the East, with snow on her coif, shall succeed him," came literally true. The prophecy that she should kill her sister was not literally fulfilled; but in view of the fact that her sister died as the result of a carriage accident when Lady Hood (afterwards Mrs. Stewart-Mackenzie) was driving, the prediction came to pass, in a sense, after all. The "daft Lovat" and the "buck-tooth Chisholm" of the prophecy actually lived during the time of the last Lord Seaforth. The concluding part of Coinneach's prediction has come too true; for the "broad lands" of the Seaforth family have indeed "passed away to the stranger."

Coinneach Odhar's sayings have been current in the Highlands for many years, and even at the present day they have a limited currency among the West Highland peasantry. They were not unknown to Sir Walter Scott, who makes reference to them in some of his letters (Lockhart's "Life").

Tradition says that the gift of second-sight was acquired by the Coinneach by means of a white stone which he found on his breast one day upon awakening from a hillside slumber. It was asserted that this stone gave the possessor miraculous power, and was used as a kind of telescope for peering into "the dim, uncertain future." When the seer was on his way to his death, he threw the stone away, after uttering the fatal prophecy about the Seaforth family. It is said to have fallen into a pool of water, which is now Loch Ussie. At the bottom of this loch (so tradition has it) the stone shall remain until an Elisha, with well defined characteristics, shall succeed the Highland Elijah. The successor, who is to find the magic stone inside a pike, has not yet appeared; so, presumably, the stone will remain at the bottom of Loch Ussie until he does. For all the successors of Coinneach Odhar have indeed been "minor prophets" in comparison with him.—Chambers' Journal.

A JAPANESE DINNER.

Exquisite Cookery of Fish—Seaweed, Rice and Snake.

He who does not like the way the Japanese cook fish must be hard to plase. They are better fish cooks than the French. The Japanese waters are very prolific, and the natives seem to have learned in cooking to preserve the inherent flavor of the fish, while their sauces are very simple. And as for eels as they are cooked at the kandagawa, a teahouse in Tokio, he who has tasted them has established a standard in his mind by which to judge other eels.

Seaweed we had, too, thin as paper, and crisp; it is the weed of the sea that is left on the rocks, and scraped from them by the fisherwomen with shells, and thendried in the sun. It is eaten as a relish, and has a delicate flavor suggesting cinnamon.

Rice we had in abundance; it was served from a bucket (not unlike ours, but not quite so deep) of unpainted white pine, with a little wooden shovel somewhat like those our children use in playing at the seashore. Our rice bowls were filled again and yet again, and when we covered our bowls it meant we had finished dinner. I have seen the Japanese look with indifference at a fish cooked in a way that made my mouth fairly water with desire, but when they are served with rice it receives their immediate attention.

With our dinner snake was served. It is the national spirituous drink, and has been described as looking like sherry, and is served warm. It is made from rice, and is not sparkling, neither is it strong, and its effect is very gentle and agreeable. I do not know just what we drink in America that has a like effect; it does not give that happy exhilaration that champagne does, nor that feeling of rosy respectability of Burgundy, it has not the stolidity of lager beer, nor the concentration that our cordials have.—Harper's Magazine.

Will Contest the Cases.—Fifteen hack drivers, who were summoned by Constable Redgrave last week for violating the regulations of the city council by not keeping in the places on the streets assigned to them, were in the police court yesterday morning. Mr. Frank Higgins appeared for the defence, and only one case was called—that of Driver McGilvery, who drives for the Victoria Transfer Company. No effort was made to dispute the testimony of the police, to the effect that the drivers did not keep the centre of the street. Mr. Higgins based his defence on the ground that the new regulations were not a by-law, but simply represented a resolution of the council, and that therefore the old by-law applying to hacks was still in force. He quoted authorities to substantiate his point and to illustrate the legislative powers of the council. In order to look up the authorities on the subject, Magistrate Hall adjourned the whole fifteen cases until this morning, when City Solicitor Bradburn will appear to prosecute. The only other cases before the court were those of an Indian drunk, of Capt. Babbington, who paid his dog license tax and costs of court, and that of a man named J. W. Harvey, summoned by the medical fraternity for advertising in the Colonist to give advice in medicine, without first becoming a duly authorized medical practitioner. Mr. G. H. Barnard had been engaged to prosecute, but Harvey did not appear. A warrant is now out for his arrest.

It is difficult for power to avoid despotism. The possessor of rude health—the characters never strained by a doubt—the minds that no questions disturb and no aspirations put out of breath—there the strong are also the tyrants.—Gasparin.

An Off Day For Champions

Both Whitman and Foulkes Met Defeat at Seattle Yesterday.

Lacrosse Season Closing—Cricket and Shooting for To-day.

Another of the Eastern tennis cracks, Ward, yesterday defeated Champion Foulkes of this city in an exhibition match played at Seattle. It is anticipated, however, that Foulkes will make a better showing on his home courts, besides which he will have the advantage when playing here on Monday and Tuesday of knowing a few of the tricks of the men from the East. Champion Whitman also met defeat at Seattle yesterday at the hands of his travelling partner, Davis, while he and Wright also lost the doubles to Ward and Davis. There was a very large attendance at the matches and a great deal of interest was manifested.

THE RIFLE.

Spoon Shoots.

The fourth of the series of spoon shoots will take place at the Clover Point range to-day, under the direction of Major Williams. It will be a rehearsal of the Victoria match of the D. R. A., with the addition of the 500-yards range. There will be seven shots at 200 yards, standing, four at 500 and ten at 600 yards. The shooting will commence at 2 o'clock.

YACHTING.

Club Race.

This afternoon the third of the series of races under the auspices of the Victoria Yacht Club, open to second-class yachts, for the cup presented by the club captain, W. H. Langley, will be sailed over the usual course. The Noreen and Vrill have each won one race of the series.

CRICKET.

Match at Esquimalt.

At the Canteen grounds, Esquimalt, this afternoon there will be a match between the Navy and a picked Civilian team.

LACROSSE.

Season Closing.

Although there are yet two matches between Victoria and New Westminster in the provincial schedule unplayed, it is extremely improbable that either will take place, as New Westminster has already a "cinch" on the championship, and nothing could be gained by playing the matches. There was some talk of a combined team from Victoria and Vancouver playing the champions, but as the combined team would have no opportunity of practising together, they would not stand much show of defeating the boys from the Royal City. On the other hand, if some of the players of a few years ago could be induced to come out and practise steadily, teams could be made up in both Victoria and Vancouver that would make a good showing against the New Westminsters.

DREYFUS DEALT WITH RUSSIA.

New Story in Explanation of the Verdict of the Court Martial.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—Though the government has taken pains to preserve its equilibrium, the result of the Dreyfus trial has shocked the German people. The bitter insult implied by the total disregard upon the part of the Rennes court officials of Reichsanziger's declaration of Dreyfus' innocence is deeply felt here. Owing to the peculiar relations with France, the sentiments have not all found vent in the press, and the government organs have done their best to smother them, but in conversation the real feelings of the people, indignation and almost contempt, are universally and freely expressed. A small number, composed of anti-Semites, and some Agrarians and Conservatives, more or less approved of the sentence. The correspondent of the Associated Press has interviewed a prominent foreign official, who said:

"The government was not surprised at the conviction of Dreyfus. The Reichsanzeiger publication was largely for the purpose of depriving the world of the chance of saying that Dreyfus has again been sentenced by Germany. We postponed the publication till the last moment as we suspected it might hurt, rather than benefit, the accused.

"Many well-informed people believe Dreyfus had Russia and not Germany to deal with. Concerning the talk of boycotting the Paris exposition, it is not Germany's part to put herself in the foreground in such a movement. The official relations of France and Germany have not suffered in the least through this sentence. There is no intention upon the part of the government to join in any directly unfriendly steps against France. The reported connection of Dreyfus with France is also common talk in diplomatic circles, where it finds credence. It is also stated that evidence of this was produced at the secret session at Rennes, and M. Delcasse's hurried visit to St. Petersburg just before the court martial is cited in support of this theory.

Black Will Be a Fashionable Autumn Color.

Diamond Eye Blacks Are the Richest Fastest and Best.

Black dresses, capes and jackets will be much worn this autumn; this will be a blessing to the woman who wishes to look well and who cannot afford to buy much new clothing. Any woman can, by using the Diamond Dye Fast Blacks, color their old clothes a black that will not fade or wash out.

There are three special Diamond Dye Fast Blacks—for wool, for cotton and mixed goods, and for silk and feathers, and if the proper dye is used, any woman can get better results than the majority of experienced professional dyers can produce.

Unlike some of the cheap imitations of Diamond Dyes, these dyes come in almost every conceivable color, so that the woman who wishes any special color can get it in the Diamond Dyes. Practical tests prove that the Fast Diamond Dyes are the only dyestuffs that make colors which soap will not wash out nor sunlight fade.