

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

Federation Indefinitely Postponed as
One Result of New South
Wales Elections.Victorian Timber Duties Reduced—
Broken Hill Mines Ablaze—
Tasmanian Trade.

Federation of the Australasian colonies appears to have received a blow in the recent elections in New South Wales. Such at least is the opinion of the Age, a leading paper of the adjoining colony of Victoria, which says: "There are obviously troubles ahead for New South Wales statesmen. From out of the haze of New South Wales politics, however, one fact stands out remarkably clear—federation is, for the time at least, put aside. Sir Henry Parkes opposed the Premier in the name of the federal sentiment, and got beaten. Mr. Reid himself has posed as an ardent federalist, and has even initiated a brand new federal movement, and yet we find him declaring on the hustings that he is determined that when federation comes the mother colony shall take her rightful place at the head of the continent. There is not much federal sentiment in the suggestion that one colony should be dominant."

The two ex-premiers, Sir Henry Parkes and Sir George Dibbs, who led separate branches of the movement, were both defeated in the recent elections, which were of a somewhat remarkable character according to the Age, which says: "The verdict has been cast in favor of the occupants of office. The issue, however, was a good deal confused. Mr. Reid had three strings to his bow—he combined the policy of free trade with a land and income tax, and a drastic reform of the Upper House—and the electors must necessarily have been troubled by this very much mixed issue. The disappearance of Sir Henry Parkes from the political arena will probably not be regretted beyond the circle of his immediate friends. He has gained a reputation for humbug to such an extent that few people take him seriously whatever position he may take up. Nor has Sir George Dibbs escaped the charge of an opportunism which approaches very nearly to a renunciation of political principle."

The question now is: "What will Mr. Reid do with his majority?" His free trade policy had, as it is inevitable accompaniment, drastic taxation on incomes and on land, and to this the landholders, strongly represented in the council, were opposed. A general election was forced by the council, when it took the questionable course of throwing out the chief financial measures of the government, which were supported by a majority in the assembly. There are occasions on which the upper house may legitimately exercise a suspensive veto, although in the case in point there was no reasonable ground for the belief that the assembly did not represent the feeling of the country. If the council be found in a tractable mood and ready to comply with the behests of the country, it will be none the less incumbent on the ministry to push on a measure for bringing that body into union with public opinion."

Dealing with the fiscal issue, the Age asks: "Is New South Wales declaring definitely for free trade?" The answer is that it may be presumed so, although the free traders are not in a large majority. The members of the labor party are at issue on the fiscal question, being partly protectionists and partly free traders; but they are at one as to the propriety of taxing wealth, and consequently supporting the taxation schemes of the present government."

The severest earthquake shook since the Tararua eruption, nine years ago, was experienced at Taupo, New Zealand, on August 17, and in a much lesser degree at Gisborne, Napier, Palmerston North, and Wellington. At Taupo nearly every chimney was overthrown. Houses swayed violently, hurling all crockery from the shelves, and in some cases shifting the very articles of furniture. At the Terrace hotel the kitchen range was moved out several feet, while bottles in the bar were thrown on the floor and smashed. The inhabitants were greatly alarmed and camped out all night. The road from Taupo to Auckland has been blocked millions of tons of earth having come down in the gorge, completely filling it up. In this gorge the springs have commenced throwing up a quantity of fine colored pumice. On other parts of the road enormous slips have occurred. It is reported that a loud explosion was heard from Tongariro just before the first shock.

In the Victorian legislative assembly at Melbourne, when the house went into committee on the tariff proposal, the timber duties the government proposal for a reduction of the duty from 4s. to 1s. per 100 feet on sizes up to 12 inches by 6 inches was rejected, and the duty was fixed at 2s. It was decided to admit timber 12 inches by 6 inches and over free, instead of at 1s. per 100 feet as proposed. Spokes at 1s. per 100 feet were struck out, and the duty was left 6d. Twine, 10 per cent. and 2d. per pound, was agreed to, after protests by the free trade members against assisting an industry already successfully established. Watches and parts of watches, 15 per cent. ad valorem, were agreed to. On whips the duty was fixed at 30 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 35 per cent. as proposed by the government. Wooden ware, at 25 to 35 per cent., was agreed to. A duty of 2s. each on Boston chaises, dogcarts, gigs and tiliary carriages was carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

In the Tasmanian assembly recently a resolution was moved by Mr. Henry Dobson with reference to the granting of government aid to Tasmanian exports, and the appointment of a commercial agent in London to assist the Tasmanian trade. The debate was adjourned till Tuesday. The Premier made a statement with regard to the unfounded rumors as to the existence of cancer among cattle in Tasmania.

An extensive fire had been for some time raging in the Broken Hill mines, when the Miowara left, and after several other measures had failed the experiment of using carbonic acid gas was being tried in the burning shafts of Block 11. The gas is being manufactured in five of the Southern smelters, and it is estimated that 7,000,000 feet will be sent down every 24 hours. The work of the hands engaged about the furnaces is not of a very pleasant character, and neither those on the tapping nor on the feeding floors appreciate it. They do not, however, complain of any ill effects, but that the "fumes" are an ancient and fish-like smell. This provides to the mind of some people further proof that some at least of the fears regarding the deadliness of the gas are unfounded. It is mentioned that while it was passing through the tube one morning some members of the sailor gang uncoupled the tube at the shaft in order to improve the connection. They were en-

veloped in the gas; but afterwards felt none the worse for it. The canvas conduit is carrying well, but the galvanized tubing is leaking a little. At the shaft a fan is kept revolving, driving the gas down.

NOTES OF THE FAIR.

Judges for the competition between the school children, in exhibits of their class-work to form one of the most interesting features of the industrial fair next week, were chosen at a meeting of the teachers' association yesterday as follows:

Writing, Mrs. Trustee Grant and Mr. W. O. Carter; composition, Rev. Dr. Campbell; map drawing—High school, Mr. Bayne; Mr. B. Williams. It was decided that Mr. St. Clair should have charge of the children's procession to the exhibition grounds. Professor Robertson, the Dominion dairy commissioner, who is to deliver addresses on Thursday and Friday, is a very pleasing speaker, who has a facility of imparting knowledge in a manner so interesting that no one can tire listening to him. He is one of the most highly prized—and best paid—officials of the Dominion government, and has been the means of the means of conferring incalculable benefits upon those connected with the butter and cheese making industry in Canada.

A special price of \$6 is the latest attraction announced in connection with the baby show at the fair.

PREVOST COMMITTED.

Preliminary Hearing Concluded Yesterday Afternoon in the
City Police Court.He Will Stand His Trial on Three
Charges of Stealing.

The preliminary hearing of the charges against J. C. Prevost was finished yesterday and the accused was committed for trial.

When the court opened Mr. J. A. Aikman, counsel for the accused, stated in reference to the question raised on the previous day as to whether he could be called as a witness, that he had on examining authorities found that he could be called as a witness as to facts that came to his knowledge before he had been retained as counsel for the defence.

Mr. A. G. Smith, for the Crown, remarked that all he would require of Mr. Aikman was to prove the \$824 check given to Drake, Jackson & Helmsken by the accused on account of the Brothie estate. That Prevost had paid out the \$824 could be proved by a letter on file in the Attorney-General's office.

Edward Thain, of the Attorney-General's department, was then put in the box and identified the letter received in the department on February 4, 1895. The letter, which was in Prevost's writing but unsigned, mentioned the payment to Drake, Jackson & Helmsken of the \$824 by Prevost as administrator of the Brothie estate.

J. A. Aikman identified a check for \$824 signed J. C. Prevost, as paid over to the firm of Drake, Jackson & Helmsken on account of money due to one of their clients from the Brothie estate.

This closed the evidence. Prevost when asked if he had anything to say answered, "Nothing." He was then committed to stand his trial on the three charges, viz., of stealing \$3,154.43 in December 1893; stealing \$824 on January 21, 1895, and stealing \$1,565.08 in October 1893.

ALBERTI'S GOLD CROP.

An Expert Assayer Who Reports It
Not Refractory But Easily
Gathered.Rush of Business at the Mining Re-
corder's Office—The Latest
Discoveries.

ALBERTI, Sept. 12.—(Special)—An extra stage has been put on the road between this point and Nanaimo to accommodate the increased traffic, and both stages are running full.

Huckleberry creek, which heads in Mineral hill, is one of the latest discoveries, and many claims have been staked out there. The names of well known Victorians appear prominently on most of the stakes.

The blue lead previously reported in the Missing Lead ground has been found to be twelve feet wide and to carry free gold. Another ledge of free gold has been found in the Alberti ground.

Business at the mining recorder's office for August was more than double that of any previous month. As evidence that the government think there is something worth preserving at Alberti, a safe for the recorder's use arrived by the Maude yesterday.

McAllister's party are sinking on the ledge at Coleman creek.

About three-fourths of a mile northwest from the Champion claim a creek called Turnwater has been discovered and twelve claims located thereon. There is splendid water-power for the site.

The following letter from Mr. W. Pellet Harvey, assayer at Vancouver, appears in the Wellington Enterprise:

"VANCOUVER, Sept. 2, 1895.

"DEAR SIR:—I enclose by the Enterprise of last week that you are paying a good deal of attention to the discoveries of gold in the various sections of the Alberti district. I therefore presume that you would like to know a little about the milling of ore in this question. I have tested some pulp by the cyanide process—MacArthur-Forrest process—and have found them particularly amenable. In fact, the new discovery owned by the Wellington syndicate resembles in character that of the South African deposits, where over 300,000 tons are being treated monthly by cyanide, the recovery of gold being for May 194,000 ounces, for June 200,000 ounces, for July 199,540 ounces. Such figures speak for themselves.

"My extractions from Alberti ore have been excellent, and the cost of treatment very little—about \$2.50 per ton. To encourage development in the district referred to and to show what the cyanide process can do I would be pleased to receive 100 pounds or 50 pounds from those who contemplate erecting milling plants and reporting to them free of charge the results obtained by us. Trusting you will make this known, I am, yours truly,

"W. PELLET HARVEY."

THE YACHTING FIZZLE.

Movements of the "Defender" and
"Valkyrie"—The Latter Pre-
paring to Leave.Opinions of the London and New York
Papers on the Miserable
Fiasco.

New York, Sept. 13.—The yacht Defender, gaily decorated with flags in tow of the tug Wallace R. Flint, left by Ridge at 11:30 this morning presumably bound for New Rosselle. The yacht Valkyrie III left her anchorage at Bay Ridge this morning and reached the Erie Basin about 9:30. She was hauled into position between two steamers, just outside the dry dock, where she had several times been dried out for cleaning and repairing purposes. The crew, immediately set to strip the yacht and prepare her for her voyage home, and before 11 o'clock had lowered the topmast and removed the mast. She will doubtless be ketch rigged for the ocean voyage, as she was when she sailed from England to America.

The Herald publishes an interview, which its yachting expert had with Earl Dunraven, as follows:

"Did you consider the coast clear previous to and at the time the starting gun was fired?" "A—'Better than it was ever before.'"

"Was there any boat within a quarter mile of starting line when gun was fired?"

"I do not know, I was not close to line myself except when I crossed it. Really I could not tell."

"Then you cannot give any opinion whether the start was fair or not?"

"I did not look and I do not know."

This the Herald considers sufficiently convincing evidence that Lord Dunraven had no intention of sailing the race and the excuse that excursion boats would interfere with the contest was a mere makeshift.

The World says that Lord Dunraven's method of abandoning yesterday's yacht race was, to say the least of it, extraordinary. It is difficult to construe it otherwise than as a deliberately intended insult. Yet it is equally difficult to believe that Lord Dunraven can have meant it in that way. Dunraven's reason for quitting is said to have been that he had received no reply to a letter demanding that the regatta committee should guarantee him immunity from the intrusion of excursion boats. Of course the committee could give no such guarantee, and Lord Dunraven knew the fact. When the cup races were sailed over the inside course there was legal authority to keep the course clear, but when in response to English demands the course was submitted, there was no such authority. This course is on the high seas and beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Daily Telegraph says: "The fact appears that Lord Dunraven found it impossible to get away for his yacht with such a mob of craft about the course; he took the simplest way of retreating from the match. In England such a difficulty would not arise, the instinct of good behavior in such matters being strong; but when the sovereign is present, the water have planked down dollars for a spectacle they insist upon having a good look at anybody's cost or inconvenience. We hear that there is resentment and discontent in the committee, but if the American public cannot submit to such rates of good order which are elsewhere stronger than the police, they have no right to blame an English gentleman for declining to risk the lives of his crew in the hubbub of a race in which the committee would either the nation or the owners of the Defender greatly value a victory thus abandoned to them, but they will be foolish to pretend that the owner of the Valkyrie III is the best for which the vessel was built. He was, but he was wanted fair, and having failed to secure the necessary protection, withdrew from the irrepressible rowdiness of the scene."

The Times says: "The considerations urged in Lord Dunraven's letter are very weighty and will generally be held to justify his course. The committee evidently felt the force of the complaint, but despite their earnest desire they could not guarantee a clear course. The chief feeling which the fiasco will create here, and undoubtedly also in America, will be deep regret that Lord Dunraven's letter was not more explicit and friendly in its tone, and that it led to a conclusion so lame and impotent. The American sportsmen appear to have behaved with the fairness and sense of honor which should be expected of them. It is to be regretted that the committee were not another British yacht sails for the cup. There is a possibility that the result of the recent races will induce the committee to agree to alterations in the conditions for a match. If they assent to Lord Dunraven's proposal that the race be sailed where clear water could be assured, we do not doubt that Lord Dunraven, or some other British challenger, would speedily test the powers of American builders and yachtsmen once more."

In its yachting column the Pall Mall Gazette says: "We hope that Lord Dunraven will consent to sail for the proposed cup off Marblehead, as all are anxious to see the comparative merits of the yachts tested, and may the best boat win. Should the Valkyrie III's protest be sustained, it is impossible, neither Lord Dunraven nor anyone else, would bother about a challenge again for the America's cup, which a new trophy would replace. Should Valkyrie lose, we know Lord Dunraven would take his beating like a sportsman."

The St. James' Gazette says: "Once again a great Anglo-American sporting contest has ended in a fiasco and quarrel, not an unusual experience." The article then alludes to the Cornell controversy at Henley regatta, and to the course of Mr. F. M. Dykes with his horse, Ensign, and continues: "In the present case, the result is more regrettable, as no blame attaches to any of the parties immediately concerned."

The Chronicle's comment is: "The Valkyrie III's protest was not the lives of her crew among the pillars of the world. We think they were right. It is better to lose the mark and then contemptuously give up the contest. Until there is an act of congress to keep the course clear, or until some step is taken to insure something like fair play, we suppose the pillars will remain rather glacially far called the International yacht race of 1895, and probably all American yachts racing on the other side of the Atlantic. We at all events can boast that our American friends who have conducted a great sporting event with decency."

The Daily News says: "Lord Dunraven's withdrawal simply says in effect that there is no opportunity in New York for a fair trial of the Valkyrie III. The committee with the best disposition are powerless with the crowd, and the boats do as they like. Lord Dunraven does not care to leave the Valkyrie or her crew to their tender mercies. It is a most melancholy fiasco, and regrettable beyond measure, and the committee will not accept the course of the American public. Still it is a pity that the Valkyrie III should leave without at least one trial of strength that both sides might acknowledge to be perfectly fair. Cannot a race be sailed far away from the maddening crowd of New York?"

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 13.—The Sun says this morning: "The America's cup will remain on this side of the Atlantic, thanks to the New York Yacht Club and Lord Dunraven. The Defender, on these races, one sympathizer in this city, must feel that the Valkyrie, Tuesday the New York Yacht Club won the race for her, and yesterday Lord Dunraven presented her with the third race. The New York Yacht Club, the American people, and the few Defender sympathizers in this city, must feel that the Valkyrie has been won which reflects little credit on the New York Yacht Club."

TORONTO, Sept. 13.—As a tangible expression of their admiration for Lord Dunraven's plucky trial for the America's cup, and his manly attitude under the trying circumstances of yesterday, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of this city, have decided to send a complimentary banquet to the Earl, Earl, and Commodore of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, telegraphed to Mr. Maitland Kersey this morning an invitation from Sir Donald A. Smith, honorary commander of the club, himself and the members of the club, to dine at the club house in Montreal at a date which would be convenient to His Lordship. An answer has been received from Mr. Kersey to the effect that Lord Dunraven would be most happy to come to Montreal if he can see his way clear to do so.

and regrettable beyond measure, and the committee will not accept the course of the American public. Still it is a pity that the Valkyrie III should leave without at least one trial of strength that both sides might acknowledge to be perfectly fair. Cannot a race be sailed far away from the maddening crowd of New York?"

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 13.—The Sun says this morning: "The America's cup will remain on this side of the Atlantic, thanks to the New York Yacht Club and Lord Dunraven. The Defender, on these races, one sympathizer in this city, must feel that the Valkyrie has been won which reflects little credit on the New York Yacht Club."

TORONTO, Sept. 13.—As a tangible expression of their admiration for Lord Dunraven's plucky trial for the America's cup, and his manly attitude under the trying circumstances of yesterday, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of this city, have decided to send a complimentary banquet to the Earl, Earl, and Commodore of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, telegraphed to Mr. Maitland Kersey this morning an invitation from Sir Donald A. Smith, honorary commander of the club, himself and the members of the club, to dine at the club house in Montreal at a date which would be convenient to His Lordship. An answer has been received from Mr. Kersey to the effect that Lord Dunraven would be most happy to come to Montreal if he can see his way clear to do so.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13.—Mr. George W. Hamilton, Commodore of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, telegraphed to Mr. Maitland Kersey this morning an invitation from Sir Donald A. Smith, honorary commander of the club, himself and the members of the club, to dine at the club house in Montreal at a date which would be convenient to His Lordship. An answer has been received from Mr. Kersey to the effect that Lord Dunraven would be most happy to come to Montreal if he can see his way clear to do so.

NEW ZEALAND'S OFFER.

Tariff Concessions to Canada and a
Steamship Service to Make
Them Available.

The Pressing Necessity for Cable Connection—Praise for Canadian Enterprise.

That New Zealand is very much in earnest in the matter of securing cable and steamship connection with Canada is shown by the detailed reports of proceedings in the legislature which arrived by the Royal Mail steamer Miowara yesterday. Here is an extract from the budget speech delivered by Hon. J. G. Ward, Colonial Treasurer, who recently visited this country:

"To enable trade between Canada and New Zealand to be successfully carried on it is advisable that regular steam communication between the two countries should be established. With this view an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and the Government will be submitted to the house for its approval. The line of steamers at present running between Canada and Australia has been subsidized for a period of about eight years by the Canadian government; also for a period by the New South Wales government. It is proposed that the line of steamers shall run either to Auckland and Wellington; and, in return for a monthly service, to be conducted with a view to necessary expedition and accommodation touching at Fiji and Honolulu, to give to the company a subsidy of £20,000 per annum for a period of years to be fixed. I believe that this is a very desirable and direct, which will be gained by the colony if this proposal is given effect to, will more than warrant this outlay. The whole sum, £20,000, cannot in any case be a direct loss to the colony, as the line of steamers so subsidized will be supported by the colony revenue by the admission of certain articles from Canada free, I see no reason why, where valuable legacies have been left, they should escape taxation which they do not escape in other countries."

The important question of establishing the Pacific cable by an all British route to Canada and England has engaged the attention of the government during the recess. The matter proceeds somewhat slowly owing to the fact that several countries are interested with New Zealand in the establishment of this line via the Pacific, and joint attention is necessarily required. The Canadian government are very much in earnest in their desire to have their country connected with the colonies by a cable touching at the Pacific islands en route. The matter is one of much importance to New Zealand. At the present time, as hon. members are aware, our cable connection crosses a number of territories outside the British Empire, and in this event of war the maintenance of communication through so many countries would be greatly imperilled. Owing to the isolated position we occupy, there probably is no country to which, in this respect, war would be of more serious consequence. This fact renders it all the more necessary we should do all in our power to hasten the establishment of the Pacific cable quite independent of the commercial advantages thereof. It is proposed to ask the House to assent to the necessary legislation to give the Government power to co-operate with Canada and the other countries interested in putting forward this project. A careful analysis of the cost and commercial possibilities resulting from the establishment of such a cable demonstrates that it would not involve any heavy contribution or expenditure on the part of New Zealand. I assure that our members on both sides of the House will recognize the importance of our endeavoring to remedy the unfortunate position of affairs which might, should an emergency arise, result in seriously affecting the industries of New Zealand."

The Fiji Times, in an article dealing with the probable early undertaking of the cable

project, and noting New Zealand's liberal offer of a steamship subsidy, says:

"The enterprise, arduous and persistency which the far-seeing statesmen of the Dominion of Canada have exhibited in initiating and bringing about such a desirable connection and state of affairs, as that now under observation, will work much good, independent of the substantial benefits it will confer inasmuch as the example set cannot but forever be pointed at as one to be admired and followed by component parts of the Empire, wherever situated. To Australia, it should work for good and is an exhibition of what unity of purpose is capable of bringing about, and will doubtless have the effect of establishing Australia's commonwealth at a period previous to that which would otherwise have been possible. Indeed, its good effect, even at this early date is in evidence, as New Zealand has become infected with a corresponding desire to emulate with Canada in sharing both profits and honors in these ventures."

"We are unconvinced if it is to be regarded as a line, not that the main line of steamers is to make the detour to Sydney from Fiji, via Auckland, or not, or whether the connection is to be a forked service from Suva. If the detour be made, it will be a blunder, as it will depreciate the usefulness of the service from an Australian point of view and will also detract from the efficiency of the line in conserving the scattered requirements of New Zealand itself, and the colony will be the first to discover the error, which will dwell upon at length in our issue of the 3rd ult. If it be by New Zealand's desire to be evenly served it should be by the branch service, which will permit of a well-equipped steamer visiting her chief ports, and enable the steamship company to fulfill all its obligations to the public with convenience and promptitude. Meantime it will be sufficient to add that, as Fiji cargo awaiting shipment at Vancouver was shut out of the last steamer from that port, and advised at the same time to hand stated that for several steamers in advance her cargo space had been secured by shippers, the prospects of the new connection are decidedly encouraging, not for the disappointed consignees, but for Mr. Huddart, the enterprising manager of the line and his co-partners."

BARKERVILLE NEWS.

H. P. Bell, C.E., and Party on Their
Survey Through Goat River
Pass.A Cyanide Plant to Be Erected at
Barkerville—Capitalists on Their
Way to Invest.

(Special Correspondence.)
BARKERVILLE, Sept. 7.—H. P. Bell, C.E., and party under his charge, went through the Downie pass last Wednesday on the way to Goat river, making a preliminary survey for the British Pacific railway. He expects to be gone about two weeks. The Goat river pass was the one that was missed by the C. P.R. in their first survey and is said to be a very easy pass, the highest point being Downie pass where the elevation is 4,200 feet. It is three miles northwest of Barkerville.

A number of gentlemen representing capital are expected up on the next stage to look over some hydraulic properties for which there seems to be a great demand. Carbon is one of the great sources of great prosperity from discoveries recently made in different parts.

There is also to be a cyanide reduction works established here, which will fill the long felt want of a plant to work the refractory ores which abound in this section.

The Rev. Mr. Hulton held services here a week ago Sunday which were very much appreciated by those who attended. We are to have monthly services in the future by a Presbyterian missionary.

The past two weeks have been notable for the fine warm weather, but yesterday the mountain tops received their first coat of the beautiful, which has nearly disappeared again. Rain fell in the valleys, but not in sufficient quantity to be of any use for hydraulicity.

Last week a picnic party went to Bear lake. Among those present were Mrs. Senator Reid, Mrs. Mason, Miss Newsum of Vancouver, Miss Bowron, Mr. Rogers, M.P.E., Mr. W. V. Bowron, and several others. They had an enjoyable time, and some excellent fishing also. The judge of the trout they brought home, some weighing as much as five pounds. They state that Bear lake is a little paradise, although the Bear is a little far from here, twenty-four miles, makes it a little journey to ride over a trail on horse back.

A number of the same party also made a trip to the summit of Mt. Agnes, and enjoyed a little picnic the week before last. The view from the summit, 6,200 feet high, is a very beautiful one on a clear day. The party secured a number of fine photographs to be retained as souvenirs of the trip.

The weather is fine but chilly, with fresh snow on the mountain tops. W. E. L.

THAT SEATTLE CONTRACT.

TO THE EDITOR:—I was surprised to notice upon taking up the evening paper today, that the few remarks I addressed to you yesterday had been made the occasion of a vicious attack on the COLONIST by a correspondent of your contemporary. That correspondent uses a rather low form of argument when he elegantly calls upon me to "put up or shut up," and in the hands of such a champion the case of the sewerage committee will not improve. I have, however, as my authority for the reference to the Chinese cheap labor the words of the two aldermen who are reported in the public press as having informed the council that these pipes imported from Seattle were the product of Chinese labor; and I have the word of Alderman Cameron, a member of the committee, given at the same time, that "neither the committee nor the purchasing agent knew anything about the Denny Clay Co." (the pipe makers). It appears to have been a matter of no consequence to them what kind of labor they put into competition against the white workmen of Victoria. Since I wrote you yesterday I have been told that a statement appears in the Seattle press to the effect that the company employ white labor, and no doubt the Times correspondent who has been doing the very intelligent person of the gross abuse of authority innocently bestowed by a too confiding council.

ONE WHO PAYS.

Victoria, September 13, 1895.

Sheet music, magazines and periodicals, all neatly bound at moderate rates. All work guaranteed. The Coldest Bakery, Broad street and 74 Government street.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Scheme Adopted for Adding Maternity
Work to the Nurses'
Training.The President Suggests That a Per-
manent Finance Committee
Be Appointed.

The directors of the Jubilee hospital board present at last night's meeting were president, Mr. Joshua Davies, in the chair; Messrs. A. Wilson, H. Dallas Holmsken, Thos. Shottbol, W. J. Dwyer, J. L. Crimp, Geo. Byrnes, W. M. Chadley, J. S. Yates, G. H. Brown and F. B. Pemberton.

The treasurer reported that the amount of accounts due to August 30 was \$1,627.30, and the liabilities of the hospital to the same date were \$4,340.30.

Mr. Byrnes said that it was impossible for the board by simply hearing the accounts read to pass intelligently upon them. They should be carefully gone into.

The President suggested that a permanent financial committee be appointed.

Mr. Dwyer agreed with the president and said accounts should be sent in every month.

Mr. Wilson, in reply to Mr. Dwyer, said that the accounts were called for monthly, and were scrutinized carefully before they were paid.

Mr. Yates pointed out that by the new system of bookkeeping the different subjects would be so segregated that they would more easily be understood when read before the board.

The sub-committee's report on the training of nurses in maternity work, presented at last meeting was then taken up. The president said he had had a talk with Dr. J. S. Holmsken and that gentleman expressed his approval of it as a beginning for a maternity school. In the present form some four nurses would be trained during the year which would make the cost about \$100 a year. The scheme for changing the pay of nurses would save this cost and the extra training would cost the hospital nothing.

Mr. Byrnes, as a point of order, claimed that the board had not the right to pass the maternity work when that class of patients were not treated at the Jubilee hospital. Even if the hospital had the power to do this it was not just to cut down the pay of the nurses. The nurses were entitled to every cent they received now.

The President held that the hospital had a perfect right to train the nurses in maternity work. He said he would also state that maternity cases had been treated in the hospital already.

The report was with a few alterations adopted. The committee for the month, reported amongst other matters, that Messrs. Gilroy, Fish, Sullivan and James Wilson had left for the home at Kamloops, and Wilson had left for his own home. In consequence there only remain in the infectious ward two paralytic cases, and as soon as they have recovered the ward should be kept for the purpose for which it was erected. This report was adopted.

The committee of the month were authorized to consult with the medical men as to the best kind of storm windows to put up in some of the wards, with power to act. It was 10 o'clock when the board adjourned.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

The play yesterday in the semi-finals and final was very close. At 3 o'clock the semi-finals commenced: G. C. Johnston (owe 15) beat A. Pringle (owe 15) 4-6, 6-5, 6-3, and H. E. Wigram (owe 15) beat H. A. G. (scotch) 6-2, 5-6, 6-2; these two matches were both very close, and lasted till 4:15. At 4:25 E. Wigram (owe 15) played G. C. Johnston (owe 15), and as the time was short it was found impossible to have advantage sets; E. Wigram just won the first set 6-5, and on changing courts G. C. Johnston won the second set 6-5, this showed that the handicapping was very even; Wigram won the third set 6-4, making the score 2-1 in favor of Wigram; the score in the fourth set reached four games all, when Wigram won the next two games, giving him the match, the score being 6-5, 6-4, 6-4. By this score it will be seen that Wigram won 23 games to Johnston's 19, almost as close as it possibly could have been. The winner was rather unfortunate in the semi-finals, giving his knee a slight strain. The competitors from H.M.S. Royal Arthur, eight in number, put up a good game all through, the winner especially. The courts played well, and those who have done this year, and thanks are due to the committee and A. Jacob, who kindly lent their aid and did the handicapping, etc., for the tournament.

CANADIAN NEWS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13.—A fire which broke out in Watson, Foster & Co.'s Canada wall paper factory yesterday did \$50,000 damage. The loss is covered by insurance.

PETERBORO, Sept. 13.—Miss Young, of Kingston, who was visiting her father, Rev. W. R. Young, pastor of the Great Street Methodist church, was found dead in bed yesterday. Death was due to heart disease.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 13.—The report is again current that the provincial general elections will be held next month. The friends color to the report is the activity displayed just now by the government in various sections of the province.

The Patrons' Advocate says a determined effort will be made by the executive to place Manitoba No. 1 hard on the English market direct.