The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1890.

THE CONTEST ENDED.

The labor struggle in Australia is ended. The demands of the Unions placed them in a rather singular position. It made them the enemies of free labor. They aimed to be the rulers of the workingmen, and the directors of labor in the whole labor market of that part of the world. They formed themselves into a labor trust, and tried to make a corner in labor. Their action placed the capitalists and employers in the position which the Unions ought to occupy. They were made the champions of free labor. They were forced to assert the right of the workingman to work wherever he could find employment. The struggle in Australia really became a fight for the freedom of the workingmen—a contest between unionists and non-unionists. The non-unionists had the capitalists at their back, and they were consequently victorious. This is how the London Times states the issue:—

"Thus ends the widest and most important labor dispute that the world has yet seen. It has been a prolonged struggle, and the issues involved in it have been of vital consequence to both parties. The question has been, in effect, whether trades unionism was henceforth to be supreme, whether all work was to be done by members of unions, to the exclusion of free laborers, and whether a position was thus to be secured which would enable the unionist workers to dictate their own terms to their employers, and to work only under carefully arranged rules, which would have left no option to the employers except to surrender at discretion to each new demand on which their workmen might be pleased to insist. . . . . It was an internecine struggle between trade unionism and free labor, and it has been fought out from first to last with a full sense on both sides of the importance of the issues involved. Union has been opposed by union."

The employers having the non-union men on their side were able to keep up the contest without ruinous loss to themselves and to the industries of the country. At no time was it possible for the strikers to bring any one of the assailed industries entirely to a standstill. This was fortunate for the strikers, as well as for the employers, for now that the strike is over there is work for the men to do. If there had been no freelaborers to take the place of the striking unionists, the whole business of the country would have been thrown into confusion, and, even if the unionists had gained a temporary victory, it would be a long time before order would have been restored, and there would have been work for all who needed it. We think that the unionists will see that the Australian strikers made a great mistake in arraying against themselves a large body of working men. They managed the strike so that the non-unionists had no alternative but to combine with the employers or starve. Driven to the wall in this way, it is easy to see what course the non-unionists would take.

The lesson of the Australian strike will not be lost upon the workingmen of the rest of the world. Labor organizations will see that it is not wise or safe to interfere with the rights of workingmen. They will see that the men who do not join the unions, have rights which cannot be encroached upon with impunity. They will find that they can neither compel men to join the unions, nor punish them for not joining. They, too, will have to abstain from interference when employers give work to whom they see fit, and will cease to attempt to coerce them into employing union men, and union men only.

The employers have been taught by the Australian strike, the necessity of union. Australian employers found that if they wished to retain control of their business, they must combine for mutual protection. They formed a strong combination, and by its means, were able to resist unreasonable demands. Their example has been followed by employers in England and elsewhere. These combinations are not necessarily antagonistic to labor combinations. The leaders of the labor movement have, in fact, advised employers to combine, alleging that it is easier to deal with employers and capitalists organized than unorganized. What is wanted in the labor world is freedom and fairplay. Matters should be so ordered in it that one set of men should not be able to impose upon another set. Coercion and intimidation should be made impossible to any body or any class. The golden rule should prevail. It may be that men are being educated up to that point, and the Dock strikes, Australian strikes, and New York Central strikes are necessary parts of the courses of discipline and instruction which both employers and workingmen must undergo and receive.

LABOR LOST.

The Hon. Mr. Dewdney, at a meeting in Prince's Hall, London, over which the Marquis of Lorne presided, and at which the Hon. Mr. Vernon was present—complained of the ignorance concerning Canada, which, as he says, "is still too common among Englishmen." In order to dispel this ignorance the Minister of the Interior proposes to supply the schools of Great Britain with a number of maps of Canada. The announcement was applauded by the audience with, we think, but little reason. Geography, we presume, is taught in the English schools in the orthodox way by means of maps and printed books. The Dominion of Canada is depicted on every map of North America, and in the text-books there is more or less of information regarding this country. Yet, the result is, according to Mr. Dewdney, that very little is known of Canada, even by the educated people with whom he associates. Does he expect that the maps of Canada which he intends to distribute among the Board Schools will work miracles? How does he know that one teacher out of a hundred will go out of his usual routine to open the map of Canada? The probability is that most of the teachers need instruction relative to Canada as much as the children themselves do. The fact is the knowledge of geography which children acquire in schools is hardly worth talking about. Most people who know anything intelligently about the earth on which they live have obtained their knowledge after they have left school—picked it up by fits and starts, here and there. Mr. Dewdney must, we fear, catch the schoolmaster, and get them interested in Canada and teach them how to awaken an interest in their pupils in the Dominion before his maps will be of much use in disseminating what can be, with any sort of propriety, called knowledge of the country among the children of the British schools. We are glad to see, however, that the people of the Old Country are by degrees finding out that Canada is a country fit to live in. The Birchall murder case will do more to make the English people think and talk about Canada than many bales of Mr. Dewdney's maps.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

The Nanaimo Free Press does not attempt to discuss the plain practical question whether the Wellington miners were justified in striking because they were not able to persuade the mine-owners to recognize the authority of a grievance committee. Was it worth while, in order to obtain this recognition, to deprive themselves and their families of the comforts which wage-earners enjoy? The sacrifice they made was very great; was what they are contending for worth that sacrifice? It is not a small thing that should induce a man to give up his independence and place himself and his family in such a position that they must depend upon the contributions of their fellow-workmen for the food they eat. Is it fair to require men for such a purpose to contribute one-tenth of their earnings towards the support of those who voluntarily gave up work at which they were earning good wages? These are plain, practical questions which demand from the leaders and upholders of the strike answers which will satisfy reasonable people.

How much better off to-day are the Wellington miners who struck work because they could not get the grievance committee that they asked for, than if they had been at work since May last? How much better are they for the loss of wages and the sufferings, physical and mental, which they have endured? We think that the honest answer will be that the men are not better off, but, in many ways, a great deal worse off.

Then, again, in what way are those benefitted who have denied themselves and their children comforts and, perhaps, necessaries which they were fairly entitled to, in order to make up the thirty thousand dollars that have been expended on the striking miners? What have they got for their money, and what are they likely to get? It must be remembered that the contributions were not given out of charity. The strikers are not objects of charity. They have voluntarily placed themselves in the position which they occupy from business considerations, and the money contributed towards their support is a business investment. There is no benevolence or kind-heartedness about it. What returns then, from a business point of view, have the striking miners and the contributors to the strike fund received for what they have sacrificed and spent? This is a question to which we would like to see a reasonable answer.

We do not think that the Free Press or anyone engaged in the strike has shown that the principle for which the strikers, and those who are encouraging them, contend, is a business principle. On the contrary, what they have said on the subject shows quite clearly that the movement is opposed to business principles. It is not business for men who are earning good wages, who do not complain of the day's work, whose safety is carefully attended to, and who are not subjected to ill-treatment of any kind, to strike because they are not allowed a share in the management of the concern in which they are employed. Much less is it business to strike because their employers refuse to recognize an outside authority, whose powers are undefined and apparently indefinable.

A LITTLE REBELLION.

Honduras has been the scene of an attempted revolution. General Toggines Sanchez being dissatisfied with the state of matters in that Republic, raised the standard of insurrection. The President, who is also a general and whose name is Bogran, was unprepared for the attack, and was, for a time, hard pressed by the rebels. He, however, soon collected a force sufficient to make head against Sanchez, and after a battle, which seems to be more worthy the name than most Central American engagements, the rebels were completely routed, and Order now reigns in Honduras, and Sanchez, although not a prisoner at the latest advices, was on a fair way to become one. It was feared at first that the neighboring states would join in the affair. But San Salvador did not take a hand in the fray, and Guatemala considered it best to remain neutral. Central America has therefore been spared a general war, which at one time seemed imminent. Very little seems to be known about the internal affairs of Honduras. The newspapers say nothing about the cause of the insurrection.

FOUR CURIOUS TALES.

They May Be True, But If So Are Stranger Than Fiction.

An old negro woman in Athens, Ala., has a curious birthmark. Her left ear is shaped like a bunch of grapes, and pendant from the side of her head by a filament of flesh, presenting a most remarkable appearance. Her hearing on that side is of course very defective, but otherwise she suffers no inconvenience from her peculiar mark, which, as negroes always do, she attributes to a witch's malice. When in health the oblong balls of flesh which represent the grapes are firm and plump but are shrivelled by sickness.

One of the queer sights in Mayville, N.Y., is said to be a little negro boy who exhibits on the streets a remarkable instance of tenacity of life in the shape of a chicken hen which lost its head over four months ago but continues well and hearty. The creature walks about, scratching in the earth and appearing quite unconscious of its loss. It is fed by cramming the food down the severed gullet, and evidently thrives under this peculiar method of feeding, for it is in excellent condition. The boy who owns it says that it lays regularly and has actually made a nest and raised a brood of chickens since the loss of its head. It has however shed nearly all of its feathers except those of its tail, and shows no signs of ever having any more.

Dr. Meldrew, of Penokee, Wis., recently performed an operation on a young lady of that place by which a lemon seed was removed from her throat and which had sprouted since it lodged there some three months ago. In order to get at the seed it was necessary to slit the wind-pipe, a very dangerous and rare operation, which was performed while the lady was under the influence of chloroform, but the seed was found to have put forth several vigorous shoots which had attached themselves firmly to the walls of the organ and had to be cut away.

A few miles from Richmond, Tex., in Bentley's Wood, is a natural curiosity, the like of which is perhaps to be found nowhere else in the world. It is an enormous oak tree literally suspended in the air. The mystery of its suspension is that numerous hunting parties having camped beneath it during a period of many years, their fires have gradually burned the trunk entirely away for a distance of six feet, but its large and spreading branches are so closely entwined in those of the trees growing closely about it that it is supported by them. Just how its huge bulk is nourished is a mystery, but that it is well nourished is evident, for it is green and flourishing.

HERE'S A FINE POINT.

Can a Clergyman Marry Himself and Thus Save the Fee?

"There are some curious things in the law books," said a gray-bearded lawyer to a Memphis Commercial reporter as they came down the court-house steps. "It is settled law that a clergyman may perform the ceremony at his own marriage when none is present but himself and his bride, and upon the most solemn judgment fixing the legitimacy of the offspring and the descent of the estate.

"Rev. Samuel Swayne Beamish was clergyman of the united churches of England and Ireland, and on the 27th day of November, 1832, he went to the house of Anne Lyons, in the city of Cork, and there performed the ceremony of marriage between himself and Isabella Frazer, using the form of the Book of Common Prayer, but adapting the words to the unique condition of the affair, and using also the wedding ring. They supposed that they were having the wedding all to themselves, but Catherine Coffee was the 'Peeping Tom' of the occasion and saw the performance of the ceremony from an adjoining yard, but did not hear the words. The marriage was pronounced valid as one performed by a minister in holy orders in the presence of witnesses, although it was irregular and clandestine."

"Would such a marriage be valid in Tennessee?"

"Don't know," said the lawyer, cautiously, "but why should it not be if he first procure a license? The statute says no formula need be observed except a declaration in the presence of the minister or officer that they accept each other as man and wife, and all ministers of the Gospel may solemnize the rite of matrimony."

"Could a justice of the peace marry himself, also?"

"Certainly, and all the judges and chancellors; they all have this advantage over us common folks, and it would be a mere matter of economy to do it."

"Have you any case in court or are you about to bring a case on this point?"

"Ah, my friend, don't ask too much. Wait and see."

"Will you notify me and give me a scoop?"

"Yes, if I bring the suit."

THE U. S. TREASURY.

Report on Its Operation and Condition for the Fiscal Year Ending June, 1890.

The Revenue Growing Faster than the Expenditure—A Great Surplus Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The treasurer of the United States, Hon. James S. Huston, has submitted to Secretary Windom his report on the operation and condition of the treasury for the fiscal year ending June, 1890.

The net ordinary revenue amounted to $403,080,982.63, a sum but twice exceeded in the history of the government, and an increase over the year before of $16,030,923.79, of which $11,725,191.19 came from internal revenue.

The ordinary expenditures were $297,736,486.60, an increase of $15,730,871 over those of the year before. The growth of the revenue was, therefore, a little greater than that of the expenditures, and there would have been a falling off in the latter, but for the increase in pensions.

The surplus revenues were $105,344,496.63 of which $20,342,344.63 were paid out in premiums on bonds purchased.

According to the warrants the receipts of the post office department were $61,106,041.29 and the expenditures $67,011,263.64, an increase of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 on both sides.

The amount of gold in the treasury increased during the year from $302,387,215.79 to $320,939,145.02 and silver from $315,160,779 to $346,821,066.02. Exclusive of the amounts on deposit there was in the treasury, belonging to the government, on June 30, 1890, $288,384,815.73. The amount of gold has increased about $4,000,000, while silver decreased nearly $9,000,000.

The liabilities decreased during the year from $121,931,880 64 to $107,124,718.34. The difficulties in the way of making a plain statement of the liabilities of the treasury and of the public debt are pointed out and also the change recently made in the debt statement. The total obligations of the treasury on all accounts were $1,810,678,475.06 on June 30, 1890, and $1,722,240,163.02 on June 30, 1890. The debt, less cash in the treasury, was $1,050,034,603.08 on the former date and $964,326,084.06 on the latter date, not counting certificates of deposit. The debt proper in the shape of bonds and in circulating notes was reduced from $1,250,043,136.23 to $1,135,900,986.73.

No change of importance has occurred in the routine business other than those incident to an increase of revenues. The immense operations of the year were accomplished with a movement of about $100,000,000 less in and out of the treasury than was found necessary the previous year.

In conclusion, the treasurer commends officers and employes associated with him for the manner in which they have performed their duties.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The financial situation in New York and Europe, though not specially felt here, has had the effect of hardening the local money market, and making financiers additionally particular as to the character of the paper upon which they make advances. Indeed, the banks are not disposed to let out any very considerable amounts, and only for the purposes of legitimate business. For the present, they will not encourage any kind of speculation, holding that the only course to follow is one of the strictest conservatism. They are inclined to think that the Bank of England rate will be materially increased before long, and this opinion they base upon the existing difference between sight and 60 day notes. It is generally conceded, on a comparison of private cablegrams with the press reports, that the situation has been fairly well represented to the public. The condition of things was unquestionably very serious and has drawn attention to an element of great danger which will have to be guarded against in the future. The amount falling due in one London institution in one day, is spoken of as having been tremendous and appalling, and but for the assistance rendered would have been most disastrous. For the present the danger is considered to be over; but the stringency is expected to continue until the turn of the year, when it is hoped that ordinary ease will supervene. Meantime it is not expected that there will be any shortness of funds in this province, but over the Sound, where so many railway and other enterprises are being conducted with money borrowed in the East and in Europe, matters may be different, though the hope is entertained that little, if any, change will be experienced over there. Caution—extreme caution—is manifestly the "mot d'ordre."

COMMERCIAL.

Business in groceries continues as steady as usual. Sugars are firmer, and the same may be said of syrups, the tendency being to advance. Of late there have been received on this market some large consignments of the products of the Nova Scotia refinery. Teas are steady at former prices, and the quality of the new crop is generally spoken of as fair. Coffees are steady at former prices, the market being very little affected by the operations of the speculators, who continually play the mischief with genuine trade at the larger centres. Dried fruits are very high at wholesale and at the places of production, especially Sultana raisins and fine table fruit, prices all round being much higher than last year. Dried apples, peaches and pears are dearer, the former having gone up 100 per cent., owing to the scanty crop. Canned fruits and vegetables have moved upwards, materially, tomatoes being specially worthy of note. Indeed, the crop and the pack of that product being very light, not a few of the houses refused to fill their orders. Canned salmon is much firmer; the market is more active and the favorite brands are in lively demand. There has, for some months, been a considerable movement in the European and Australian market. In the United States, the domestic demand has been very much greater than previously, much of the home product being required in New England and the east. In consequence, but little of the U. S. article has gone to Europe, which has had to depend upon the British Columbia and Alaska catch. The latter is quite equal in quality to last year, but is some 100,000 cases less in quantity. Butter, cheese, and lard are very firm. Some consignments of the former from the eastern provinces are spoken of as having been exceedingly satisfactory, strictly good creamery having taken a hold upon the consumers. The quality has been much more satisfactory than in previous years, while the price is moderately low. The same remark may be made with respect to lard. The value of smoked and salted meats is stationary, the great difficulty being to get the supplies which are required. This is especially the case with respect to hog meats. Bacon, hams and shoulders are exceedingly scarce, which will make it necessary to obtain supplies from the other side the lines, despite the heavy duties. Rice has an upward tendency, while sago and tapioca remain the same. Spices are as usual.

Freights to the old country as compared with last year are fully 25 per cent higher.

For dry goods there is a very good demand and stocks in the hands of local wholesalers are well assorted. Heavy under and overwear meet a ready sale and the same may be said of heavy piece goods. Although business is brisk, payments are nothing to boast of. Indeed, in this line, payments are poor, whether caused by lack of funds in the country or the unwillingness of merchants to pay out their cash. The credit system is generally conceded to be the great bane of this line of trade, added to which are the additional difficulties caused by the readiness of some concerns, not alone to give protracted trust, but to date ahead and then allow a liberal discount. This evil has long been complained of in the East and in the natural course of events has found its way here.

The hardware trade, considering the time of the year, is well kept up. The local trade has in every way materially increased, so that it does not now come to a comparative standstill during the winter. There are still large orders for building material on hand, and the appearances are that they will be kept up, building operations having a decided inclination to increase.

There is considerable difficulty in keeping up with the demand for lumber. The mills still continue hard at work, but cannot get ahead of orders.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

FLOUR—Portland roller	$ 5.50
Salem	5.25
Snowflake	5.50
Hungarian	6.50 @ 7.50
Wheat, per ton	35 00 @ 40.00
Oats, new, per ton	30.00
Barley, per ton	30.00 @35 00
Middlings, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Bran, per ton	27.50@30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	37.50@40.00
Oil Cake, per ton	47.00
Corn, whole	40.00 @ 42.00
" cracked	45.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.50
Oatmeal " Scotch	3.75
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs	4.50
" small " "	4.50
" Bayo " "	5.75
Potatoes, per ton	20.00 @ 22.00
Onions "	4.00 @ 4.50
Hay, baled, per ton	20.00 @ 22.00
Straw, per bale	1.25
Pears, per doz	15
Apples, Newtown pippins, per bx	1.50
Apples per lb	3, 4 and 5
Plums, per lb	50
Celery, per doz	50
Corn, green, per doz	00
Cauliflowers, each	10, 15 @ 25
Eggs, Island, per dozen	65@75
" Imported "	25
Butter, roll, Island, per lb	32½ @ 37½
" tub or firkin, creamery	27½@32
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	20@ 25
" California "	20
Hams, American	20
Bacon, American, per lb	16 to 20
" Rolled "	14½—16
Shoulders, per lb	12½—13½
Lard "	11½@12½
Meats—Beef "	12½@18
Sides "	8@10
Mutton, per lb	12½@18
Lamb, forequarter	1.00@1.50
" hindquarter	1.50@1.75
Pork, fresh "	18
Veal, dressed, per lb	16
Tallow "	5@6½
Duck, per pair	65@1.00
Mallard ducks, per brace	90@1.00
Teal, per brace	40
Widgeon "	75
Quail, per doz	2.40
Chickens, each	75@1.00
Grouse, per brace	90
Venison "	10@12½
Beef cattle	3@4
Sheep "	4@5
Hogs "	8@8½
Calves "	7@8
Hides "	6@8½
Skins, sheep, each	25@50
" Calf "	8
Fish—Salmon, Spring, per lb	12½
Cohoe "	10
Halibut, "	10
Cod 3 lbs for	25
Miscellaneous (small) 3 lbs for	25
Sturgeon "	10
Kippered salmon	15
Flounders, 3 lbs for	25
Smelts "	12½
Fresh herrings, per 3 pounds	25
Trout "	15@18
Bloaters "	15

Fish and game are plentiful and prices are much the same as usual. Fresh trout bring from 15c to 18c. Some kinds of ducks are a little cheaper, and the same may be said of venison, which is plentiful. Meats are unchanged and the available supplies are ample for the present.

DANGEROUS, BUT INTERESTING.

Captain Norton to Make Another Ocean Voyage in a Little Boat.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Capt. Francis L. Norton, inventor of the compressed air and water ballast system in life-boats, who recently crossed the ocean from New York to Paris in the little yawl Neversink, is about to attempt another dangerous but interesting feat in the F. L. Norton. The Norton measures fifty-eight feet over all. Her beam is twelve feet, and she has a draught of six feet four inches when loaded with eight tons of coal, her fuel capacity. She can steam eight miles an hour with 30 horse power engines, but her commander expects to run at least 250 miles a day, burning but half a ton of coal. She carries an enormous amount of canvas for such a small vessel, and her speed will be greatly increased when a favorable wind prevails. Captain Norton expects to arrive in Toulon in about nine days. A short stop will be made at Fayal for water and provisions.

The plate glass windows are being placed in position in Alsop & Mason's new offices.

HANDSOME HOMES.

The Residences of Mr. Robert Ward and Mr. D. R. Harris Now Nearing Completion.

Both Buildings Modern in Style and Finish, and Creditable Types of Architecture.

The well-to-do character of Victorians is well illustrated in their homes. Almost everyone is the owner of his place of residence, and spares neither pains nor expense in making it as attractive and convenient as can be. Artistic architecture is making its appearance in the cottage of the artisan as well as in the mansion of the professional man, and a house must be much more now than it was ten years ago, in order to give satisfaction. The building list for 1890 promises to be double that of any previous year in Victoria's history, and all the architects of the city say that they have already enough work on hand for next year to keep them busy until midsummer.

Mr. T. C. Sorby is one of the most prominent of the Victoria architects, his specialty, apparently, being residential work. He has prepared the plans for several of the most magnificent mansions now in erection, notably among which are the new homes of Mr. Robert Ward and Mr. D. R. Harris, which will be ready for the owners in a few weeks.

THE LAURELS.

That of Mr. Ward is situated on Belcher street, between Moss and Cook. It is now receiving the finishing touches. With well laid out grounds in front, the house faces the north-west, the main entrance being very imposing. The principal feature of the front is the large Moorish window of the drawing-room, above which are graceful balconies. The general style of the ornamentation is Ionic,—the entrance and principal windows are pure Ionic, and the style is apparent on all sides of the building. Both expensive and elaborate are the hall doors, of oak, with hinges and fittings of solid bronze. The hall is 35 feet long by 16 wide, and the panelled ceiling is 27 feet above the floor. The staircase is highly ornamental, with an easy rise; the steps are 5 ft. 6 in. wide, and the landing on the second floor a spacious one. A grand stair window, just above the entrance, gives a fine view over the lawn and beyond. The drawing-room is 30 x 20 feet in dimensions, with 14 foot ceiling. It has a double dancing floor, and the windows are large and handsome, the sashes being capable of being thrown up entirely out of sight, and leading to the verandah. A mantle-piece, in what may be called renaissance style, almost fills the eastern side of the room. It is highly ornamental, and has an alcove at either end in which bijou lamps will be placed. The whole is to be colored, to harmonize with the room in electric blue, picked out with pearl white. The dimensions of the dining room are 18x18½ feet; it is a handsome and cheerful apartment overlooking the lawn; with panelled ceiling and ingle nook. A spacious bay window is fitted up in the library which is luxuriously as well as conveniently. The breakfast room, 16x18, has also a big bay window, and is arranged to catch the first rays of the rising sun. It is light, cheerful and well arranged. The kitchen and rooms in connection, are fitted in the most complete and convenient manner, with every modern device to expedite work about the house. The day nursery, 24x19x14, on the ground floor, is intended ultimately for use as a billiard room; it is well adapted for either service. There is a side entrance leading to the nursery on the east side, with cloak, toilet and bath rooms near at hand.

On the second floor there are bath rooms, bed-rooms and dressing-rooms, the views from all the windows being good. The bed-rooms are eight in number, and the dressing-room two. Well arranged linen-rooms, closets, dress store-rooms, etc., are in connection with all the apartments. The bath-room connected with Mr. Ward's suite of rooms is furnished with an imported porcelain bath, with all attachments, and has an oriel window, richly finished in curved and painted glass. The bed-rooms possess a charming individuality, being finished in different shades throughout, and no two mantles in the house being alike. The Belvidere, or observatory—smoking-room above all is sixteen feet square. It is 60 feet above the lawn, and has a northern balcony; the vane rises to 90 feet above the lawn. From this airy little room a superb panorama may be looked at upon every side. The building is heated throughout by steam, and has also electric light and bells, gas and every other modern convenience. The general contractor was Mr. George C. Mesher; Messrs. Colbert & Warner looked after the plumbing, and the cost will be $25,000.

EASTDON HOUSE.

At the corner of Burdett Avenue and Vancouver street, stands the new home of ex-Alderman D. R. Harris, of which Mr. Sorby was architect, every individual part, no matter how small, being made from his plans. Windows not being much required in the front, which faces the north, pains have been taken to make the door-way as ornamental as possible, and a good effect has been obtained. The entrance has been well set, and is to be surmounted by a stained glass window of Japanese design, which will alone cost between $500 and $1,000. The entrance is kept low in order that the best possible effect of rising to the grand hall-way may be obtained. The hall is 30 feet long by 18 wide, with highly ornamental staircase of arabesque design. The ceiling is pannelled. On the left of the entrance is the drawing-room, 20x36x13 feet, with sliding doors, also in arabesque work, leading into the conservatory. The total area of the drawing-room floor is 1,500 square feet. A cosy morning room, 18x15, opens upon the verandah on the south; there is also a dining room 22.6 feet by 16 feet, also opening on this verandah. No improvement could be made in the arrangement of the kitchens, store-rooms, bath rooms, etc., or day and night nurseries, which latter are found on the second floor. They are reached by either the main staircase, or by a private one leading directly to them. The bedrooms and dressing rooms are, of course, on the second floor, and are handsome and cheerful. Hot air heating apparatus, electric light, gas, electric bells, and all other conveniences are included in the fittings of the house. Its appearance from the south is without doubt best, the verandahs in Moorish style, the large windows, and the conservatory, producing together a very agreeable effect. All the interior woodwork here, as well as in Mr. Ward's house, is in cedar and red wood. Mr. J. C. Carter was the general contractor, and Messrs. Colbert & Warner, the plumbers; the house cost about $20,000.

WORK ON HAND.

Among the other work which Mr. Sorby has now in hand may be mentioned the Douglas block, to be erected at the corner of Government and Fort streets, occupying 101x160 feet square. It will be one of the best buildings in the province. Dr. Powell also intends rebuilding his residence, and Major Dupont is to make extensive alterations to his villa.

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE No. 18,

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Saturday Oct 11th, 1890. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING SOUTH. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Sats. and Mondays.	STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Sats. and Mondays.
	A M	P M		A M	P M
	7.00	5.00	Victoria	8.00	2.30
	7.04	5.04	Esquimalt	7.56	2.24
	7.15	5.15	Colwood	7.45	2.13
	7.19	5.19	Langford	7.41	2.09
	7.24	5.24	Goldstream	7.36	2.04
	7.30	5.30	Shawnigan Lake	7.30	1.58
	7.37	5.37	Cobble Hill	7.23	1.51
	7.45	5.45	Cowichan	7.15	1.43
	7.55	5.55	Duncans	7.05	1.33
	8.10	6.10	Somenos	6.50	1.18
	8.20	6.20	Chemainus	6.40	1.08
	P M	P M		A M	P M

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN.

On Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return no later than Monday evening.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for three days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a single fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt.

may29

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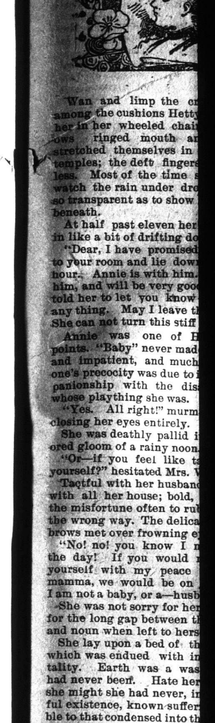
A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt., 121 First st., corner Washington, Portland, Or.

feb11



HETTY TELLS HESTER OF HER H

Wan and limp the c
the cushions Hett
her in her wheeled chair
ows ringed mouth a
stretched themselves in
temples; the deft fingers
less. Most of the time s
watch the rain under dro
so transparent as to show
beneath.

At half past eleven her
in like a bit of drifting do
"Dear, I have promised
to your room and lie down
hour." Annie is with him.
him, and will be very good
told her to let you know
any thing. May I leave t
She can not turn this stiff

Annie was one of H
points. "Baby" never mad
and impatient, and much
one's preciosity was due to
panionship with the dis
whose plaything she was.

"Yes. All right!" murm
closing her eyes entirely.

She was deathly pallid i
ored gloom of a rainy noon

"Or—if you feel like t
yourself?" hesitated Mrs. W

Tactful with her husband
with all her house; bold,
the misfortune often to ru
the wrong way. The delica
brows met over frowning e

"No! no! you know I n
the day! If you would
yourself with my peace
mamma, we would be on
I am not a baby, or a—husb

She was not sorry for her
for the long gap between t
and noun when left to hers

She lay upon a bed of th
which was endued with it
tality. Earth was a wa
had never been. Hate her
she might she had never, i
ful existence, known suffer
hle to that condensed into th
minutes she had lived twelv

When Hetty came up to b
was beautiful with a strange
at sight of which Hester hel
Coming swiftly, but with
across the room, she kneeled
and gathered the frail form
strong arms that had cradle
sand times. Her eyes spark
were parted by quick bre
tried to speak quietly.

"Precious child! you shou
But I am glad you are
have a message for you. W
I—are to take no anxious
to-morrow, or for any mo
morrows we are to spen
March told me to say that
you this!" laying a kiss upo
"For he loves me, Hester,
you are to live with us!
planned ever and ever so lon
what day dream was ever so
beautiful as this?"

For one of the three awf
Hester thought and hope
dying. The frightened b
back with turbulence that th
to a spasm of trembling an
She recollected pushing H
then clutching her frantica
her down for a storm of
kisses given between tear
Then she gave way to wheezi
of laughter which Hetty trie
She would not let her move
after that.

"How thoughtless in me no
that you were too much u
bear another shock—even of
said the loving nurse. "No
to offer so much as a word of
lation. It will keep! All
do to-night is to obey the or
superior officer, and not t
trust!"

In the morning there was
tunity for speech making. A
suffering had beaten Hester d

"Nobody could be surprised
cooed Hetty, as she rubbed a
the throbbing spine. "If I
pour down this aching column
my redundant vitality!"

Hester detested herself
acknowledging the fervent s
the wish. Hetty would willin
her life with her, as she had
terday that she meant to divide
une.

"Half for you while I live
you when I am gone!"

The sad sweetness of the
companying the words was as
the wonderful white shining
night as the lot cast for Hetty
that of the deformed dwarf who
of grotesque folly was attain
she loved—first in dreams and
ing"—then, all unconsciously,
scenes and waking moments—o
whole heart belonged to the