Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21ST, 1887.

IT is estimated that the area under crop in the Northwest next season will be thirty per cent. greater than this year.

IT is rumored that the Canadian sugar refineries contemplate importing beets from Germany, to enable them more successfully to compete with imported sugar.

MR. NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN has given a fresh proof of his versatility. At Cote St. Antoine one Sunday recently he distinguished himself by reading the lesson for the day at the Church of St. James the Apostle. Nicholas seems to be a little of everything, but bald-headed above all.

IT now appears to be settled that Mr. Sheppard is to retire from the Toronto *News*, which will be made a straight conservative paper—probably the organ of the party. Mr. Sheppard will devote himself to a new literary weekly soon to be launched, the leading feature in which will be his own novels.

THE total number of building societies in the United Kingdom is 1,846; they have a membership of 581,681—an average of 315; they have a total annual revenue of twenty and a half millions sterling—an average of more than £10,000; their total liabilities amount to £51,193,450, and their total assets are returned at £52,931,611.

MAJOR KIRWAN is writing a book on "Irish Soldiers in Foreign Lands." It will be a record of the military services of Irish soldiers in Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, South America, North America, etc. The author will undertake to prove that Irishmen have commanded the armies of almost every country of the globe.

JOURNALISTIC enemies of President Cleveland take malicious pleasure in the didactic nature of the speeches he made at the stopping-places on the way to Chicago, and in discovering evidences that they were compiled from the encyclopedias. At this sort of fun the bitterest scoffers belong to Mr. Cleveland's own political household.

MASSACHUSETTS Democrats are confident of polling an increased vote this year. Owing to the tendency of the Republicans to court the Prohibition vote they think the Protestant Germans, who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, will this year go over to the party of free whisky. It is not always safe to wager money on such uncertainties as this.

THE postmaster-general has been declared innocent of personal bribery. The case against Mr. McLelan was founded on a reply he made during the contest to a lady, the vote of whose son he was soliciting. The lady said that if she secured her son's vote for the postmaster-general she would, of course, get a reward, to which Mr. McLelan, who accepted the remark as a joke, replied in the affirmative. Some women cannot take a joke.

THE Marquis of Ailesbury, a cable correspondent says, "dresses like a London costermonger." The London costermongers have far too much sense to claim any affinity to a man with such a character as Ailesbury has been proved to possess. Yet there is no law to prevent this fellow from taking his seat by the side of the most respectable member of the House of Lords, and he is entitled to occupy a seat in the best gallery of the House of Commons whenever he sees fit.

BY the ratification of the Berne International Copyright Convention a copyright obtained in Canada will henceforth be recognized almost throughout the whole civilized world, the United States alone excepted. Similarly, copyrights obtained in other countries will be recognized in the Dominion. There is some prospect of the United States joining the convention before long.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks on the fact of the amount spent on drink in the United States. New York alone consumes annually 6,000,000 barrels of beer. The United States spend on intoxicants £170,000,000 or more than £400,000 a day all the year round. To this the *Lancet* adds the comment that "The folly of such an expenditure is monstrous, though we are not in a position to throw stones at our 'cousins.'"

A NUMBER of esteemed contemporaries have lately been accusing other esteemed contemporaries of having stolen editorial articles from the first set of esteemed contemporaries. These accusations should not be made. When an editor finds that he has, at length, written an article that another editor considers good enough to steal, he should not let himself parade his surprise. When an editor kicks very violently about the plagiarism of his "article," it may be infered that he is not accustomed to it.

ACCORDING to a recent inland revenue report the annual tobacco consumption of the United Kingdom is 53,000,000 pounds. In 1841 the consumption was 23,000,000 pounds weight. Thus in forty-five years the tobacco consumption has more than doubled. The population of the kingdom has only increased about 42 per cent while the tobacco consumption has increased 130 per cent. In 1841 13¾ ounces of tobacco were used per head of population, now 1 pound 7 ounces are used. In 1878 a higher rate of duty was levied on tobacco, which checked the consumption somewhat. It is claimed that no cases of tobacco adulteration of home manufactured tobacco have occured. The report shows the results, so far, of the attempts made to build up the infant tobacco-growing industry in the United Kingdom. The total area planted is five acres. The growers are twenty-four in number. In twenty instances only did tobacco grown reach maturity, and in fourteen of these cases the crop was destroyed owing to its defective quality. The total quantity of tobacco finally raised was 232 pounds, and the duties paid amounted to £14. Notwithstanding the above results, tobacco-growing experiments are to be continued.

BONDS ISSUED.

The provincial government of Manitoba have issued bonds under the Treasury Act to the extent of three hundred thousand dollars, and invite the public to purchase them at par. They are issued in such denominations—from fifty dollars up—as are most likely to suit the public convenience. By this step the government has afforded the people of the province an opportunity of showing their faith in the Red River Valley scheme in a practical way. It is, however, understood that the bonds are not meeting with a rapid sale. Norquay cannot be saddled with bad faith in this transaction, anyway. It is for the people now to help themselves.

MAYOR McLEAN'S RANT.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation company, whose steamer Princess Louise was described by Mayor McLean, of Vancouver, in his after dinner speech, as being unsafe, do not purpose allowing the libel to pass in silence. Capt. J. Irving, manager of the company, last night informed THE COLONIST that it was the company's intention to immediately institute an action for criminal libel against the mayor for his rash utterances. The Princess Louise is a staunch steamer, one that can go into any sea with safety and was licensed at the time to carry *five hundred passengers*. There were about 350 in the excursion party. This will show the company's position, and also prove the absurdity and malignity of Mayor McLean's remarks. The town at the forwarding station on Burrard inlet must indeed be hard pushed when its chief magistrate is compelled to mount a pile and harangue passengers with a lying tale in order to secure a few guests at the hotels for a day or so.

A NOTED NOVELIST DEAD.

In the death of Mrs. Dinah Maria Craik, better known as Miss Muloch, the well-known authoress at London, the literary world has to deplore a severe loss. She first attained fame through her novel "John Halifax, Gentleman," which at once caught the popular fancy and became a household word wherever it penetrated. Always through her writings one saw the gentle lady, the noble Christian, the dignified writer of pure English. Her home life has often been the theme of newspaper correspondents and all agree in saying that the grand woman whose eloquent pen has been stilled forever was the model wife, mother and friend. Perhaps the most beautiful thing she has ever written was a lyric, "Philip, My King," addressed to Philip Bourke Marston, the blind young English poet, in his infancy. But to recount her many gifts to the great storehouse of literature would be to recapitulate the work of a more than ordinary busy life-time; they speak for themselves. She has gone forth from this dark vale of tears and ceaseless repinings into the bright, sunny land of harvest, where amid the golden grain and the blue corn flowers walk the modern bards and sing.

COMMISSIONER TUPPER.

The selection of Sir Charles Tupper as the Canadian commissioner at the forthcoming international fisheries convention will commend itself to the bulk of the people of Canada. He is one of the Dominion's most distinguished men, and is preeminently the "war-horse" of the Liberal-Conservative party. Sir John would have brought to the deliberations of the commission the great weight of his influence as premier and that mature judgment which has always been his leading characteristic, but he perhaps has wisely exercised that quality in declining the nomination so urgently pressed upon him by his colleagues in the Cabinet. As Sir John pointed out the disagreement arose out of the relations between the minister of finance and Secretary Bayard in May last, and Sir Charles has been in personal communication with the imperial government and Joseph Chamberlain down to a very recent date. He is consequently intimate with all the various intricacies attending the whole matter, and in conjunction with Mr. Chamberlain will be in a position to guard carefully the best interests of Canada. With two such men confronting the commissioners appointed by the American government there need be no fear that our rights will be protected, and that as an outcome of the meeting the differences now existing between the two countries will be settled on a just and amicable basis.

OFFICIALLY OPENED.

The official notification that the graving dock is now ready to receive ships has been published. At last this great work, which has passed through so many vicissitudes, has been completed and in such a manner as to reflect the highest degree of credit upon both the Provincial and Dominion governments of the present day. It marks a new era in the marine history of British Columbia. Heretofore steamers and large vessels which required overhauling have been obliged to go to San Francisco, the nearest port where proper facilities could be obtained. This was a long trip, and in the case of vessels severely damaged, a dangerous one. Now all that is changed. We have here as fine a graving dock, nay, the finest, on the Pacific coast, which has already held as large a ship as H. M. S. Cormorant, which looked a mere bagatelle in its capacious recesses. It is true that in the course of time an enlargement may be called for, but it is for the present calculated to answer all the demands made upon it. Henceforth all the trade which flowed to alien ports in the case of wrecked, disabled and damaged vessels on the northern coast, will now come here, and very great benefit will be reaped by their presence. The work has been well done and for this, credit is due to the enterprising and skillful contractors, Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co. They have proved themselves the right men in the right place and have left behind them in British Columbia a substantial record of their skill and workmanship. In congratulating all parties on the auspicious event which we have chronicled we do so with the greater heartiness because we know that it is the harbinger of better things for British Columbia and for "those who go down to the sea in ships," and have their interests upon the mighty deep. "The end crowns the work" and the fulfillment of our desires has at last been realized.

LITERARY TENDENCIES.

The conclusion of Zola's new novel, whose impurities have even shocked Parisian sensibilities, and have led to a rupture between the famous romance writer and his publisher, Charpentier, naturally suggests inquiry into the literary taste of the day. Zola's work will, of course, be translated for perusal in this country; several editions are likely to appear; it will be read all the more eagerly as it is declared to contain matter which, as the reporters say, is unfit for publication. In this city book-sellers tell us that seventy-five per cent of the books read are novels, and novels of the sensational order; they expect a lively demand for "La Terre." The question arises whether our taste is drifting into the direction of impropriety. For over half a century there has been this marked distinction between the English-speaking people and the French—that the latter have loved a class of books which escaped condemnation by the police by a mere shave, while in England and this country the most popular writers have been admissible to girls' boarding-schools. It was not always so. In the days when Aphra Behn and Wycherley and Smollett were the delight of the English, the French stage was comparatively moral, and among French novels "Telemaque" and "Paul and Virginia" were more read than any others. But with the relaxation of morals and laws preceding and succeeding the French revolution, the French palate seems to have demanded more piquant viands; Crebillon *fils* and Voltaire took the place of the chaste romancers of the age of Louis XIV, and they in their turn were succeeded by Lebrun, Paul de Kock, Theophile Gautier, and in our own day, Flaubert and Zola, who achieved a popularity far wider than was ever enjoyed by De Stael, Chateaubriand or Cherbuliez. Even such writers as Hugo, George Sand and Balzac, who refused to pander to coarse tastes, still felt bound to spice their compositions. Meanwhile the standard novel writers of the English speaking peoples have been invariably respecters of innocence. Scott and Cooper in their day, Dickens, Thackeray, Eliot and Hawthorne in ours, never wrote a line which could not have been read in a boarding-school. Novels were written, to be sure, by such people as G. P. R. Reynolds, but the limited circle in which they found readers showed that the Anglo-Saxon race are not ripe for dirt. Whether it is drifting in that direction now is a matter well worth study. It is to be noticed that within a few months handsome editions of "Madame de Bovary" and "Mademoiselle de Maupin" have made their appearance in English, and quite recently the work over whose adaptation Mrs. Langtry is fighting in New York, "As In a Looking-Glass," and its companion work, "A Modern Circe," are having a large sale. If to these Zola's "La Terre" succeeds with a widespread popularity, it is odds that our literary taste will undergo a change. These works are, unfortunately, unassailable by the police. One could not hope to convict a book-seller for selling them, and the only effect of a trial would be to advertise the objectionable books. Yet it is probable that if any publications at all are mischievous, they are extremely mischievous, the more so by the insidious nature of their poison and of the art with which the works are composed. A few years after the Franco-German war Alexander Dumas *fils* was asked by a German manager to permit his plays to be produced on the stage at Berlin. He rudely refused, saying that the Germans were too dull a people to appreciate the wit of his comedies. It chanced that the German himself was a man of wit. He replied, regretting Mr. Dumas' decision, and added that he had only proffered the request in obedience to the demands of his patrons, whose taste in wishing to see the comedies in question he did not share. For his part, he said, he regarded those works as mischievous in tendency and pernicious in tone; it had always been a question in his mind to what degree the ignominous defeats of the French in the war had been due to the demoralizing effect of the plays of Mr. Dumas and his compeers.

THAT SAMOAN IMBROGLIO.

The latest advices from Apia, the chief city of the Samoan Islands, state that Germany has virtually taken possession. As long ago as 1877 the Samoan chiefs petitioned Great Britain to establish a protectorate over the islands but this was refused. Two years later Germany effected a treaty with Samoa obtaining certain commercial concessions, but subsequently both Great Britain and the United States negotiated similar treaties. In 1881, the German Reichstag, anxious to secure a larger foothold in the Pacific, discussed the question of annexing these islands, but upon mature consideration declined to take the step. The Germans continued to push their colonization schemes in the Pacific, and Great Britain in 1884, in order to prevent Germany gaining an undue ascendency in this quarter, entered into an agreement with that country, binding both parties to respect the independence of these islands. Despite this agreement, the German consul-general at Apia concluded a treaty with King Malietoa, by which Germany virtually assumed supreme control of the Samoan group. In November, 1884, the king addressed a letter to the British government, asking that a protectorate be established over the islands, and alleging that he had been coerced against his will into signing this agreement with the German consul-general. In January, 1885, the New Zealand government, anxious to prevent German encroachments, made an effort to annex these islands, and in March the Samoans passed an act establishing annexation with New Zealand, but the British government were not anxious to break the agreement made with Germany respecting the independence of the islands, and this annexation scheme was not concluded. In the meantime the German consul-general not only attempted to prevent the Samoans from declaring in favor of annexation with New Zealand; but, failing in this, he intrigued to set up a rival claimant to the throne at Fasetoulai, a town about twenty-five miles distant from Apia, the capital city. Such was the condition of affairs in May, 1886, when three German men-of-war arrived at Apia, and, having declined to recognize King Malietoa, whose title is said to have come down through an unbroken line of kings for five hundred years, the German fleet proceeded to the port of Fasetoolia and presented an address to Tamesese recognizing him as king of Samoa. The rival forces were soon in the field, but the German consul soon gave way and united with the British and American consuls in recognizing Malietoa as king. This was done on June 2d, 1886. Tamesese, finding that he was no longer supported by Germany, surrendered his fort and disbanded his army. There is no doubt but at this time the German consul would have actively assisted the pretender, Tamesese, had it not been for the strenuous protests made by the British and American consuls and the captains of the British corvette Diamond and the American steamer Mohican, which were then in port at Apia. From late advices, it would appear that, although the German consul was prevented from carrying his designs in June, 1886, he has seized the first favorable opportunity afforded him to do so. The time was ripe for action on March 22d, 1887. The hostility between the loyal natives and the Germans had constantly increased since the rebellion broke out in favor of Tamesese in the previous year. The Germans complained of thefts committed by the natives, and the natives complained of the injustice of the Germans in land transactions. On March 22nd the German sailors came ashore at Apia to celebrate the Emperor William's birthday. Some of them becoming intoxicated raised a quarrel with the natives. A free fight ensued in which the sailors came off second best. The German commodore sent to King Malietoa, demanding $13,000 as damages for the injury done to the Germans, $1,000 being included as a personal fine upon the king. King Malietoa protested against the payment of these damages and asked time to consider, but on the following day Germans from the fleet landed and posted the following proclamation:

Citizens of Apia: By order of his majesty the emperor of Germany war has been declared against Chief Malietoa. The neutrality of the municipal district will be respected so long as the security of the German troops is not endangered by any agitation within the municipal district. I call upon the inhabitants to assist me in the maintenance of peace and good order in Apia. HENSELT,
Commodore and commander of the German Squadron.

On August 25th the four German men-of-war lying at Apia landed 1500 troops and marines, and proclaimed that King Malietoa had been deposed, and that Tamesese was king in his stead. The British and American consuls immediately issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, the government of Germany has this day proclaimed Tamesese king of Samoa; now, therefore, we, the undersigned representatives of the United States of America and of Great Britain, hereby give notice that we and our governments do not and never have recognized Tamesese as king of Samoa, but continue as heretofore to recognize Malietoa. We advise all Samoans to submit quietly, not to fight, whatever their provocation, but to await peaceably the result of deliberations now in progress, which alone can determine the future of Samoa."

Signed,
W. H. WILSON, H.B.M. pro-consul.
H. M. SEWELL, U. S. consul.
Apia, Aug. 25th, 1887.

Early in September two more German men-of-war arrived, and in all 3,100 soldiers and marines were landed. The Germans now have control of the islands, thus breaking the agreement of 1884 that the independence of Samoa would be preserved. These islands have recently become more important from the fact that they lie in the proposed Pacific route between this city and New Zealand and Australia. If they are to remain independent and neutral, well and good, but if not, Great Britain will doubtless see that it is not in her interests that they should pass into the hands of a foreign power. The Feejee islands were annexed by Great Britain in 1874; but the Samoan group would offer a more easily accessible port of call. Hawaii also lies in the new Pacific steamship route and it goes without saying that this position will not be allowed to pass into the hands of any foreign country. The outcome of the present difficulty will evince whether Great Britain thinks as highly as she ought to think of the new Pacific steamship route which Canada has opened up to the Australian possessions of the empire.

THE liquidation of the Bank of London is said to be progressing in a satisfactory manner, the result so far being the redemption of nearly all its notes. It is regarded as certain that all claims will be settled in full, while shareholders expect the return of a fair amount of their capital.

THE race prejudice is rampant in Boston, the home of all the dyed-in-the-wool abolitionists. A correspondent of the New York *Freeman* says colored people of that city are having great difficulty in renting decent tenements in desirable locations. The owners of the buildings claim to have no personal objections to colored tenants, but "their neighbors" find a great deal of fault and they must respect their wishes. This is a cowardly way of shifting the responsibility and about on a par with the Dred Scott decision. The center of the United States seems to be getting considerably out of line.

THE SEALERS.

News Brought from Alaska by the Schooner Annie.

A Test Case Made Up and to Be Tried in Boston —British Schooners Awaiting the Action of the British Government.

Says the San Francisco *Bulletin*: The schooner Annie, one of the sixteen vessels that were seized in the Behring's Sea this season for violating, as asserted, the seal fishing regulations, arrived in port to-day from Sitka. The schooner was released on bonds furnished by the owner, Captain James Laffin, of this city. Another of the seized schooners, the Lillie L., owned by C. D. Ladd, the gunsmith, has also been released on bonds and is now on the way to this port. The bonds are simply for the appraised value of the vessels made by appraisers appointed by the government court in Sitka. By the terms of these bonds the owners promise to pay the government the amounts named should the vessels remain condemned by the final decision of the courts to which appeal is made. Bonds given by sureties in this city for the Sylvia Handy, one of the same fleet owned by L. N. Handy & Co., of this city, have been forwarded to Sitka, and that vessel is expected, therefore, to be in port before long.

Captain Brown, of the Annie, says that after this no more bonds are to be accepted by the Sitka court, but that all the vessels will remain in Sitka until the final adjustment of the cases. "I'd been there until now," he said, "if I had not from the first raised my voice in protest and made myself heard. I told them there to put me in jail or else let me go on bonds. We had a one-sided trial. We simply went into court and all of us were found guilty and then they adjourned court. It is a terrible place to stay in. We had to board our men all the time, and you can't get a meal in the place for less than 50 cents. The United States Marshal there carries things with a high hand. He ejected half a dozen Indian sailors from a Victorian schooner one night when it was raining and hailing as only it can rain and hail in that country. They did not have a thing to eat or any place to sleep. They came up around the court house, and the judge and some of the citizens took pity on them and compelled the marshal to let them go back to the vessel over night. My vessel was seized when I was about seventy-five miles from Ounalaska and fifty miles off shore. It was about 8:30 o'clock on the evening of August 6th. Captain Shepherd of the Rush sent some men aboard and all were taken to Ounalaska. I had about three hundred and eighty seals. The skins were taken out there and packed away in the store-house of the Alaska Commercial Company for safe keeping. You can depend they'll be safe enough there. None of the British schooners that were seized have tried to get released. They are all waiting at Ounalaska (except the Alfred Adams) for the British government to take action in their behalf."

The Annie was in Sitka nearly a month. Six of her crew came down on her to this port. She left here in March last for the voyage. Captain Laffin hopes, if all goes well, to send the vessel up again next spring. He expresses indignation over the delay in all the cases, and denounces roundly the Alaska Commercial Company, which he says is really the prosecuting agent in this matter. He charges that for years the government revenue cutters have been acting as towboats for the Commercial Company's vessels, and now are over-energetic in pushing the claims of the company to all Behring's sea. There are now in Sitka, according to all accounts, ten of the seized vessels. The San José and Ellen were directed to go to that port, but did not do so, coming direct to San Francisco. The Alfred Adams, a British schooner, also disobeyed the order, and went to Victoria and others have been released on bonds by the Sitka authorities.

A test case for all the seized vessels has been made of the Sierra, a schooner owned by L. N. Handy & Co., and Capt. Lee of this city. This vessel was also boarded in June last year by Captain V. Abbey of the cutter Thomas Corwin. There were no seals aboard for the cruise had only just begun. A quantity of firearms were confiscated, but the vessel was not seized. The voyage was, however, interrupted and the vessel had to return to port. The owners promptly brought suit against Capt. Abbey for damages estimated at $22,500. As soon as the case was prepared Capt. Abbey could not be found, but after some delay it was learned that he had been transferred from the Corwin to the cutter Albert Gallatin, which is now stationed in Boston harbor. The local attorneys in the case, Messrs. Evans and Teare, forwarded the papers to Boston and formally began suit there in the Admiralty court. The case is expected to come up for hearing in about three weeks. Mr. Evans, one of the attorneys, was formerly special agent of the Treasury department in this city, and Mr. Teare was formerly United States district attorney. The legal firm of Bingham, Robinson & Robinson will conduct the case in Boston. Several of the owners of the vessels seized this season have agreed to act with Captain Handy and Captain Lee, making the case a test for the legality of all the seizures. Some funds have been contributed to push the case, but more are needed and requested from all persons interested in the determination of the question at issue.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Farmer Hethrington, living at Springfield, a few miles from St. Thomas, while on a drunken spree went home and, after beating his wife in a most brutal manner threw her into a deep well, out of which she succeeding in climbing and now lies in a critical condition at a neighbor's house. The would be murderer, thinking he had killed his wife, attempted to commit suicide with paris green, but took a small dose. He is still at death's door.

Dr. Pingel has performed a peculiar and delicate operation on Miss Vincent, of London. When a child the lady received a blow on the nose which fractured the bone and forced the piece back into the posterior part of the organ, entirely blocking up one of the nostrils and greatly affecting her breathing. To remove the bone a shaving had to cut off the section or division between the two nostrils, which is only about an eighth of an inch thick. The piece of bone was successfully cut away, and without making any exterior incision, the operation being performed with a specially constructed saw, through the nostril and without pain.

The report which has been widely circulated that Harry Lindley, the comedian, died in New York appears to be without foundation, as his relatives in London received a letter from him written from Peterboro, where Harry is alive and well.

A sad accident occurred at Woodstock resulting in the instant death of Miss Fraser, a middle-aged lady, who had only been there a few weeks. Miss Fraser, is an aunt of Miss McGee, dressmaker, and was living with her. Miss Fraser, who was an early riser, was going down stairs shortly before 6 o'clock a. m. with a pail in one hand and an axe in the other. It appears that when about half way down stairs she missed her footing and fell. She was picked up and carried to the top of the stairs and a doctor sent for. On his arrival he applied the usual tests and remedies, but there was no response; life was extinct. The fall had evidently broken the lady's neck.

When the case of Mrs. Bell against Sir Charles Tupper was called at the Assize Court Ottawa, Sir Charles' lawyers asked to have the case postponed in consequence of the defendant's absence. The case was accordingly put off until the next Court, the defendant paying the costs of the day. The action is brought to secure payment for services rendered as a private detective on the Intercolonial railway in 1880 and 1881, Mrs. Bell claiming that she was engaged for the work by Sir Charles, who was then Minister of Railways.

A Toronto despatch says: The criminal assize court opened to-day. John Snodgrass admitted that he stole a watch and several articles of wearing apparel belonging to John Musgrove. He also admitted having done eighteen month in the central prison for larceny. "I took him to Mr. Dixon's prayer meeting," said Mr. Musgrove, "and he professed conversion. That night I took him to my boarding house and shared my bed with him. Next morning I bought him a railway ticket for Hamilton. Within half an hour afterward he appeared at my boarding house and took my watch and clothes, telling the people that I had sent him for them." Snodgrass was arrested at Hamilton on Saturday. He was sentenced to two years and a half in Kingston penitentiary.

QUEBEC.

There has been another hitch connected with the three and a half million loan which Premier Mercier announced with a great flourish of trumpets, had been floated. It is difficult to understand what is the matter, but the treasurer has gone to New York to have another try at floating it.

Mr. Olds, Canadian Pacific traffic manager, denies the telegraphed statement that the company has not cars enough to move the Manitoba grain crop. From an official statement just received it appears that 48,000 bushels of wheat have been received at various points during the past week and 210 cars have been ordered for traffic, while 300 cars were on hand to supply this demand.

A dreadful affair occurred at St. Philippi, Kamouraska, a few days ago. A brakeman on the Intercolonial railway, named St. Jean, warned by the parish priest that his mother and sister were in a house of ill-fame, went there with the object of removing them. He was met by a bully named Beaudoin, and a fight ensued, during which the latter drew a revolver and shot St. Jean in three places. Beaudoin then fled and is believed to be in the States.

The engagement is made known of a leading English Conservative editor, a widower, to the daughter of a captain of the Allan line. The engagement is announced also of the daughter of an ex-provincial treasurer, now elevated to the bench, to a lieutenant of the French warship La Minerve.

Application was made to Judge Papineau to have the contestation of Prefontaine's elecion in Chambly set aside on the ground that the petitioners failed to prove corruption. The application was granted and Prefontaine is now safe till next election

Bailiff Phaneuf, the originator of the famous Champ de Mars demonstration after Riel's death, and the most prominent leader of the agitation, has received his reward, Mercier having appointed him collector of local revenue in this district.

MANITOBA.

There are no new developments in the shooting affair at Henry's. Officer Houston and J. A. Markle, Indian agent, went to the scene of the affray. The Henry boys will be taken to Brandon to stand their trial. People say that if the Indian set fire to the prairie and fired at the boys that he got his deserts.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The election petition against Mr. Temple, in York, began Monday, and that against Wood, Westmoreland, will begin Nov. 8th.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Maritime synod of the Presbyterian church, refused either to send a fourth missionary to the New Hebrides or to allow the Australian church to appoint a missionary who should represent the Presbyterian church in Canada.

A few weeks ago a well-known Montreal shoe man, arrived at Halifax on his annual trip. He was accompanied by his wife. He went off on a drunk and was subsequently found in a Water street dive very ill. He was taken to the hospital and died. His body was sent to Montreal for interment. During the time he was in the dive he drew $1,200 out of the bank. Most of the money was obtained from the unfortunate fellow by the inmates of the house. The police succeeded in recovering $750, which had been deposited in the Savings Bank by the woman who kept the house, in her own name and that of her mother and alleged husband.

J. V. Woolrich, a Halifax dry goods man, was lost in the woods near Mount Unlacke station and existed eleven days on water. He had a terrible experience, and how he survived exposure, fatigue and the gnawings of hunger is a marvel.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The late George W. Millner, of Charlottetown, had a pet parrot, which after Mr. Millner's death refused all food and soon died in its cage.

THE news about Jenny Lind having a stroke of paralysis recalls the time when she was the world's most famous singer, now many years ago. Jenny Lind, or Madame Goldschmidt, as is her name, was the daughter of poor Swedish parents. She began singing when she was only 10 years of age, but her voice failing somewhat in her early years, she ceased singing for a time. At 20 she went to Paris, but failed at the Grand Opera, a failure which it is said made her determined never to sing in France again. It is forty years since she sang in England, and thirty-seven since she made her famous American tour, for which she was paid a little over $300,000. Jenny Lind married M. Otto Goldschmidt, the pianist who accompanied her. Since ceasing to sing she has expended large sums in charity and laid out $200,000 in endowing schools in Sweden. It can fairly be said of Jenny Lind that she helped to make the world a little better than she found it. Many singers have become famous since Jenny Lind's time, but the echoes of her voice will ring in the hearts of those who heard her like the notes of a nightingale that has sung its sweet song and is hushed forevermore.

Grand Results.

For several years R. H. Brown, of Kincardine, suffered from dyspepsia, he says he tried several physicians and a host of remedies without relief. His druggist recommended B. B. B., which he declares produced "grand results," for which he gives it its highest recommendation. tu th sat dw

From a Grateful Mother.

"My little child suffered from a severe cold upon the lungs, until she was like a little skeleton before she took Burdock Blood Bitters, after which she became fat and hearty, and was cured of weak lungs, constipation and debility or wasting of flesh, from which two doctors had failed to relieve her." Mrs. Samuel Todd, Sturgeon Bay, Ont. tu th satdw

BARTERED HONORS.

The Caffarel-Limouzin Scandal in Paris.

Time Impliedly Given the General to Blow His Brains Out, but His Courage Failed Him.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Caffarel-Limouzin case in Paris is a sad scandal. Madame Limouzin is a vulgar adventuress. She is 41 years old, a humpbacked creature with small, piercing eyes. Last year she lived in the Boullevard Bon Marche with a companion who called herself the Comtesse de Boisseire, Baronne de Besauregard or Marquise de Clemencean, and whose real name is Henriette Boissy, a cocotte of a commercial type. Madame Limouzin also has a husband, an adventurer of smaller caliber. The latter carried on the business of an influence agency for the benefit of persons desiring employment in the Ministries, promotions, Government contracts, etc. In reality Madame Limouzin and the Comtesse passed their time writing to politicians, notably

THIBAUDIN AND BOULANGER,

The letters contained flattery, threats, calumnies, offers of service and propositions of a compromising character, and both Thibaudin and Boulanger finally warned the trio through the police to cease their manœuvering. Then Limouzin and the "Comtesse" quarreled, and the former removed to a gorgeous suite of rooms in the Avenue Wagram, where she continued her agency and entered into relations with Gen. Caffarel, an officer who was overwhelmed with debts and had no longer any sense of honor or decency. The "Comtesse" denounced her former accomplice to the police. Then followed complaints from various sources, and at length the police proceeded to watch Madam Limouzin.

THE GENERAL ENTRAPPED.

The detective sent to entrap Madame Limouzin was taken by her to the minister of war and introduced to Caffarel, to whom the detective handed a sum of money, in return for which it was understood he would receive the cross of the legion of honor. This surprising discovery brought matters to a crisis. The minister of war in the presence of Rouvier, interrogated Caffarel, who confessed. Time was then impliedly given him to blow his brains out, but he did not have the courage to take advantage of this supreme privilege. He is now in prison with Madame Limouzin. The case will be a formidable washing of dirty linen in facts and the personages involved, even the son-in-law of President Grevy, M. Daniel Wilson, is involved in many of Madam Limouzin's tripotages.

EDMUND YATES.

HORSE WHISPERING.

It is commonly believed that there are undoubtedly mysterious influences by which an immediate ascendency is gained over the horse, independent of the process of teaching or the promptings of affection. There was formerly living in the county of Cork a family who laid claim to the possession of a secret by which the wildest or most vicious horse could be tamed. This secret is said to have been originally imparted by a Bohemian gipsy to the then head of the family, a century and a half ago, and to have been regularly transmitted, as a parting legacy at the time of death, from the father to the eldest son. Possibly there may be residing in county Cork a scion of the family still practising, with more or less success, the art of "horse whispering;" but it is an indisputable fact that, at the commencement of the present century, the fame of Con Sullivan, the then head of the family, for miraculous cures of vicious horses, had spread far and wide through Ireland. Among the many well-attested accounts of the wonderful achievements of Con Sullivan, "the Whisperer," the services which he rendered to Colonel Westenra, who afterwards succeeded to the title of Rossmore, were the talk of the whole country. The colonel had a splendid race-horse called Rainbow, and he was anxious to run him at the races on the Curragh of Kildare; but the horse was so wild and vicious that his owner found he must give up all thoughts of bringing him out and running him. He would bite every one who went near him (like the present Lord Falmouth's brute, Muley Edris, who "savaged" the late Fred Archer's arm), and it was necessary to tie up his head when the groom who attended him was with him. If a horse chanced to be near him, he was sure to bite him or try to; and the legs of the jockey who attempted to mount him did not escape his fangs. Lord Doneraile said he knew a person who could cure him. The colonel could not believe him, and a wager of £1,000 was laid on the matter. A messenger was dispatched for Con Sullivan; who was known throughout the country side as "the Whisperer," from the supposition that he whispered into the horse's ear, by which means he quieted such as were unruly. When he was told the state of Colonel Westenra's horse, he desired to go into the stable to see him. "You must wait till his head is tied up," was said and repeated by those who were present. "No occasion," said Con; "he won't bite me." So in he went, after peremptorily ordering no one to follow him till a given signal should imply that they had his permission. He then shut the door for the unenviable *tete-a-tete*. In a little more than a quarter of an hour the signal was heard. Those who had been waiting in alarm for the result rushed in. They found the horse extended on his back, playing like a kitten with "the Whisperer," who was quietly sitting by him. Both horse and operator seemed exhausted, particularly the latter, to whom it was necessary to administer brandy and other stimulants before he could be revived. The horse was perfectly tame and gentle from that day. In the spring of 1804, Mr. Whaley's King Pippin was brought out to run at the Curragh of Kildare. He has been described as a horse of the most savage and vicious disposition; he had a habit of flying at and worrying any person who came near him. When he could turn his head round, he would seize his rider's leg with his teeth and drag him from his back. The difficulty of managing such a horse may be conceived, and on this occasion it was impossible to put a bridle on him. "The Whisperer" was now sent for. He remained shut up in the stable all night. In the morning King Pippin was seen following him like a dog—lying down at the word of command, and permitting any person, without resistance, to put his hand into his mouth, while he stood "gentle as a lamb." He was brought out in the course of the meeting, was run, and won the race. The fame of "the Whisperer" had now spread throughout the country, and his services were in extensive demand. This extraordinary person has been noticed in many and various publications. Crofton Croker speaks of him in his "Fairy Legends" as "an ignorant rustic of the lowest class," while he bears ample testimony to his extraordinary powers. "I once saw his skill," he says, "tried on a horse which could never before be brought to stand for a smith to shoe him. The day after Sullivan's lecture I went, not without some incredulity, to the smith's shop, with many other curious spectators, who were eye-witnesses of the complete success of his art. This had been a troop-horse; it was supposed that after regimental discipline had failed, no other could be found available. I observed that the animal seemed terrified when Sullivan either spoke to him or looked at him." Were we to recount all the well-authenticated details of the marvellous powers of "the Whisperer" we should far exceed our limits. There are hundreds of cases on record of persons—some, we believe, still living—who were witnesses of his marvellous powers, or who have benefited by them. How he obtained this wonderful command over the horse has never yet been ascertained. Some fancied that he poured some opiate into the ear of the animal, while others ascribe his success to magic. Crofton Croker observes that "he seemed to possess an intuitive power of inspiring awe; the result, perhaps, of natural intrepidity, in which I believe a great part of his art consisted, though the circumstances of the *tete-a-tete* shows that, on particular occasions, something must have been added to it." The power of "the Whisperer" is glanced at in "Barrow's Bible in Spain," from which, too, it would appear, that he had taken some lessons in his art. In "Lavengro, the Scholar," he enlarges on the subject; and from what he says it would appear that the cure of the animal is effected by a word. The smith of whom he speaks, he tells us, "uttered a word which I had never heard before, in a sharp and pungent tone. The effect upon myself was something extraordinary; a strange thrill ran through me, but with regard to the colt it was terrible. The animal forthwith became like one mad, and roared and kicked with the utmost desperation. He afterwards uttered another word in a voice singularly modified, but sweet and almost plaintive. The effect of it was instantaneous as that of the other, but was different; the animal lost all its fury, and became at once calm and gentle." This extraordinary power hitherto so inexplicable, may now, perhaps, be traced to mesmerism—by such as believe in it. Dr. Esdaile, in his "Natural and Mesmeric Clairvoyance," quotes a remarkable passage from Catlin's account of the North American Indians, observing that "it appears that they know the soothing effects of mesmerism upon brutes, and turn it to practical purpose." In describing the capture of buffalo calves after the death of their mothers, he says; "I have often, in concurrence with a known custom of the country, held my hands over the eyes of a calf and breathed a few strong breaths into his nostrils; after which I have, with my hunting companions, rode several miles into our encampment with the little prisoner busily following the heels of my horse the whole way as closely and as affectionally as its instincts would attach it to the company of its dam." In describing the capture of wild horses by the Lassos, he also says: "The hunter gradually advances, until he is able to place his hand on the animal's nose and over his eyes, and at length to breathe into its nostrils, when it becomes docile and conquered, so that he has little else to do than to remove the hopples from its feet and lead or ride it into camp." No doubt this attractive power has often been employed by those who have stolen cattle. It is said to be practised in Hindostan in luring away children. There are rumours all over that country of persons compelled by charms to follow others. "It has been discovered," says a Malacca journal, "that there exists a gang of child-stealers. A person, when walking in the suburbs of Canton, recognized a child as his employer who had lately suddenly disappeared from Calcutta. The child did not know him, but appeared stupid. When brought home the stupefying charms could only be dissipated by the priests of Buddha"—who were probably well acquainted with the means by which the child had been stupified, and doubtless knew the corrective or antidote. Dr. Esdaile saw a boy in India of about ten years old, who had been found two miles from his home following a man and appearing in a stupified state. When he came to his recollection he told that, when in a field by his father's house, a man whom he had never seen before came up to him, took him by the hand, and began to mutter charms over him; very soon after the man passed his hands across his eyes, and thereupon he lost his senses and felt compelled to follow him. That one person can compel other persons to follow and obey him, by the exercise of some occult power, is an article of belief all over the east.—*St. James Gazette.*